

MAP OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY
OF
Great Britain.

REMARKS
UPON

The Ancient STATE thereof.

By JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, ESQ.
Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Two and Twentieth Edition of the South Part of
England, and First of the North Part call'd forth; with
Improvements, and more exact and larger Editions in the
List of the Officers, &c. than in any former Impression.

IN TWO PARTS.

Printed by Her Majesty's Royal Printer.

— Paribus se Legibus ambo
Invictæ Gentes æterna in Fœdera mittent,
Tros, Rutulusve suat pœne discrimine bathe.

L O N D O N: Printed for James Ogleby, George
Matthew Wotton, Benjamin Tooke, Daniel
Winter, and George Wells. 1708.



307

Anne R.

ANNE, by the Grace of God Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our trusty and well-beloved *John Chamberlayne*, Esq; has humbly represented unto Us, that he hath been at great Expence and Labour in preparing for the Press a Work in Two Volumes, Entituled [*Magna Britanniae Notitia*, or the Present State of Great-Britain, with divers Remarks upon the Ancient State thereof, in Three Parts : By *John Chamberlayne*, Esq; Fellow of the *Royal Society*.] And that the sole Right of the Copy of the said Book is vested in the said *John Chamberlayne*, and therefore he hath humbly besought Us to grant him our Royal Privilege for the sole Printing and Publishing the same for the term of Fourteen Years : We being graciously inclin'd to encourage the said Undertaking, are pleased to condescend to his Request, and accordingly do hereby give and grant unto him the said *John Chamberlayne*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Our Royal License and Privilege for the Sole Printing and Publishing the said Work, intituld as aforesaid, for and during the term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Day of the Date hereof, strictly charging, prohibiting, and forbidding all our Subjects to Reprint, Translate, or Abridge the said Work,

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Given at Our Court at Windsor, the Seventeenth Day of August, 1707, In the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

John

TO THE
QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,

WHILST the Subjects of
Great Britain are striving to
express their Thankfulness
to Almighty God, and their Gratitude

The Dedication.

to Your Majesty, for disappointing the late Designs of their restless and implacable Enemies, permit me, Madam, to lay this Account of that Your United Kingdom, so lately rescu'd from Ruin and Destruction, at Your Majesty's Feet.

The Great Disposer of the Dominions of the Earth seems originally to have intended that Our Island should be Govern'd by One Head. Our Situation divides Us from the rest of the World, and Our Country, well Govern'd, and well Cultivated, has a Power within it self too great to be easily insulted, and We have Strength enough, when under such an Administration as Your Majesty's, to hinder any one Powerful Neighbour from trampling on the rest. These Blessings had one Alloy till very lately, which was, that by reason of the Divided Sovereignties of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, We could not secure to Our Posterity that
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The Dedication.

Happiness which under Your Majesty's Government We our selves enjoy'd. To Our Cost We have found what the Enemy is whom we have to deal with. What Methods he might possibly take, in case of a Separation, we foresaw ; but how to prevent the Consequences of those Methods, We knew not. One Way We knew would effectually remove our Fears, and that was to Incorporate both Kingdoms into One. But that at this Juncture was rather to be wish'd than hop'd for. The Ancient Difficulties still remain'd, and New ones were sprung up, which were equally forbidding ; and the Mischiefs attending such a Separation appear'd every Day more terrible. Under these Difficulties Your Majesty reliev'd Us, and, by Your unparalell'd Prudence in the Choice of proper Agents, and Your unweary'd Industry in urging them on to complete the Work, it was in a short time brought to a happy Conclusion.

And

The Dedication.

And now, Madam, as We feel our Happiness, so We are bound, under God, to express our Thankfulness to Her to whom we owe it. Fortune here has had no Share. Miscarriages and Oversights of Enemies often give Victory to the Adverse Side, to the undoing of those that made such Mistakes; and the Wise Man long since has told us, *That the Battle is not always to the Strong, nor the Race to the Swift*: And yet there Your Majesty has been signally blest, equally with, if not above, any of Your Royal Predecessors. But then, to shew how much Heaven interposes in Our Behalf, whilst Your Arms have been crown'd with Victory Abroad, Your Councils have been successful in the nicest Negotiations at Home, that were ever undertaken in this Island. Nations, for many Ages independent, sometimes clashing upon Religious, and sometimes upon Civil Accounts; Na-
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The Dedication.

tions between which there was so great a Disparity as to inward Strength, that the Lesser, tho' the more Ancient, Monarchy, must of necessity part with some of its dearest Privileges, before it could be United to the Greater, are now, by Your Majesty's Wisdom and Labour, become One Body, never (as far as Perpetuity can be promis'd of Human Undertaking) again to be dis-united. And, to crown the Work, a successful Attempt has been made from Abroad, to invade Us in that which was look'd upon to be the tenderest Part, which has made the UNION indissoluble, and convinc'd us all how great our present Security is, and how much We owe to Your Majesty for procuring us this Security.

That the same Success which has hitherto attended Your Majesty's Designs, may still attend them; that the People of *Great Britain* may be
always

The Dedication.

always striving to express their Gratitude by a cheerful and willing Obedience, and that Providence may continue You to be very long a Blessing to Your Subjects, is the ardent Prayer of,

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most Dutiful,

Most Faithful, and

Most Obedient Subject and Servant,

*Westminster
March 24, 1707.*

John Chamberlayne.

THE PREFACE.

THE Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms into One Monarchy, having made it necessary for me to give a Description of the Present State of Scotland along with that of England in all Future Editions of this Work, the Publick will have Right to demand an Account of what I have done, and what they may reasonably expect to find there.

In the first place then, the Account of South Britain stands as it did. Nothing is alter'd in my Fathers Method. Those Things only are amended and alter'd, which my Friends Observations, or my own, have inform'd me of, as standing in need of Alteration or Amendment. The Ingenious and Learned Author of the Chronicon Preciosum, who himself kindly took notice of some Mistakes relating to the Antient Moneys of England, was pleas'd to add at the same time, that this was a very useful Work, and exhorted the Publick to lend their Assistance to make it as perfect as possible. I am obliged to him for his kind Information and favourable Character, and I am glad of this Opportunity of declaring, That I shall always thankfully receive any
Hints

Hints, publick or private, which Understanding and Judicious Men will at any time favour me withal. For, besides the Changes that Time hourly introduces into such a Floating Body as a Nation must naturally be, (which, like the Men of whom 'tis compos'd, can never long continue in one Stay) the vast and almost incredible Variety of Things worthy of Observation in so Populous a Kingdom as Ours, renders it impossible for a Work of this sort to be wholly Faultless. But tho' this may be justly pleaded as an Excuse for what is past, yet it shall never be a Temptation to me to spare any Pains or Labour in getting Informations, for the time to come, of whatsoever may conduce to make this Present State of Great Britain useful and agreeable to the Publick.

Accordingly therefore in this Edition, I have given a full and accurate Account of the Revenues of the Crown, especially of those Branches which relate to the Excise and Customs of Great Britain, and the Establishments thereof throughout the whole Island, having receiv'd them from so good Hands, that I am bold to say they may be entirely depended on. There are so many Persons in this Nation whose Business leads them to enquire after Things of this nature, that I question not but it will be look'd upon as a considerable Addition.

But here all this while I had my Father's Book to build upon, and the most difficult and laborious Parts of the Undertaking were finish'd long ago. To add an Article or two once in Three or Four Years, and to take notice of the Alterations which must unavoidably happen by Deaths and Displacing of Officers in different Posts, is rather a Diversion than

The PREFACE.

iii

han a Business. But when to the Present State of England hereafter an Account of North Britain was to be added, every thing was there to be begun a new. Not being a Native of that Country, I was perpetually afraid of committing Mistakes in Matters where I was wholly to depend upon the Informations of others, without any Knowledge of my own to assist me in passing a Judgment upon those Informations. Besides, tho' Scotland be a Part of the Island of Great Britain, tho' its Inhabitants speak the same Language We do, and tho' it has been Govern'd by the same Princes for above 100 Tears together, yet very few, even of our most Inquisitive Men, have a just Idea of the Condition of that Country; and many Parts of Africa and the Indies (to our Shame be it spoken) are better known than a Region which is contiguous to our own, and which We have always had so great a Concern for. However, tho' this has made the Task more difficult, yet it has brought this Advantage along with it, that the greatest Part of what will be produc'd upon this Subject, will be entirely new to most of my Readers. Now since they must take my Word for what they will here find, it is fit they should be acquainted with the Helps I have had in performing this Design. For the General Description of Scotland I am oblig'd to my most Worthy Friend the Honourable Sir James Dalrymple's Second Edition of that Part of Cambden's Britannia which treats of Scotland. The Account of the Western and Northern Isles is taken out of Mr. Marston's most accurate Description of those Islands, which, as he wrote, were in a manner unknown to the Scots themselves. The Account of the Kirk is owing to

to the Reverend and Learned Divines Mr. Carstairs and Mr. Sterling, by whose Assistance and Encouragement the Ingenious Mr. Morthland drew it up and publish'd it, and was so kind as to give me leave to take out of his Discourse concerning the Discipline of the Kirk, whatsoever I judg'd would be for my Purpose, even before it was Printed. Mr. Black's Treatise of the Royal Burghs is the Foundation of what is here said upon that important Article. Sir George Mackenzy's Discourses concerning Precedency, Dr. Gibson's Cambden, the Bishop of Carlile's Scottish Historical Library, and several other Printed Books, were consulted upon Occasions, and I omitted no Assistancess of this kind that I could possibly procure.

But still in very many Particulars I found my self at a Loss, and so must unavoidably have continued, had I not receiv'd kind and timely Assistance from several very considerable Men of North Britain, who, with great Generosity, solv'd my Difficulties whenever I apply'd my self to 'em for Help. I found it was expected that I should give a distinct Narrative of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Kirk of Scotland, whose Constitution was but little known to even the most Inquisitive Members of the Church of England. And the Steps by which the Presbyterian Government came in at the Reformation, with the various Revolutions that happen'd in the Government of the Scottish Church from 1562 to 1688, were not sufficiently understood. Besides, the Historians from whom the Materials were to be fetch'd for such a Purpose, being all declar'd Friends to one side, were, of course, suspected by the contrary Party.

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The PREFACE.

v

The Presbyterians except, in many Things, to the Authority of Archbishop Spotswood, and the Episcopalians object as much to the Accounts of Ecclesiastical Matters deliver'd by Knox and Calderwood. Here therefore I must acknowledge my exceeding great Obligations to Sir James Dalrymple, Worthy Brother of the late Earl of Stairs, who has spar'd Time from his other important Employments, to collect Materials whereby I might be assisted in drawing up the Account herein given of the State of the Scottish Church, within the asore-said Period. His great Skill in the Antient and Modern History of his own Country, and his no less Honour and Integrity, enabled him both to give me such Assistance as I stood most in need of, and were likewise a good Security to the Publick, that in all those Things in which I have had the Benefit of his Assistance (which I have had in many other Particulars besides that of the History of the Church of Scotland) I have not been mis-led. I must also return my grateful Acknowledgments to my Honourable Friends Sir David Dalrymple, Sir David Nairne, Mr. Seton of Pitmedden, Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Alexander Cuninghame, &c. who, with great readiness, have examin'd my Papers, and furnish'd me with my choicest Scottish Lists, and made such Emendations and Additions to my State of Scotland as they thought proper. In all which Instances I have entirely submitted to their Judgment. These Gentlemen are too well known for me to pretend to say any thing of their Characters, and thro' their means I hope I may venture to affirm, that the Articles here treated of, are, in some tolerable measure perfect.

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Here I intended to have concluded my Preface had it not been necessary at this Time to make some Observations on that Great and Amazing Work which first gave Rise to this Undertaking. The UNION of the Two Kingdoms, which will always be accounted one of the distinguishing Glories of this Reign, has now made the Inhabitants of this Noble Island to become again One People, as they formerly were, and as the Great Author of Nature seems originally to have design'd they should always be. The Britains who were formerly look'd upon as Inhabitants of a separate World by themselves, and their Successors had been divided into distinct Governments for 160 Years together, and tho' since Queen Elizabeth's Death the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland have been united under One Head, yet, thro' a long Course of Time, many Accidents have concurr'd to make the Misunderstanding between the Nations greater than it was formerly, when each Nation was Govern'd by a different Monarch. These Misunderstandings were work'd up at last to so high a pitch that in case of the Demise of Her Majesty (whom God long preserve for a Blessing to all Her Subjects) the Kingdoms would have been dis-join'd once again which would have laid a Foundation for Mischiefs and Confusions, of which Ages yet unborn might not have been able to have seen an end.

We have a fresh Instance given us that they are not groundless Surmises. The French King, our constant and irreconcilable Enemy, lately shew'd his Willingness to impose a Vassal of his own upon us for a King, under whom (had the Almighty, for our Sins, suffer'd him to have prevail'd over Us)

The PREFACE.

vii

the Religious and Civil Interests of this Island must certainly have been ruin'd without Retrieve. Had these Kingdoms been under several Heads, how much more easily might the Pretender have carry'd on his Design? Would Scotland, in such a case, have apply'd to that Nation, whom they had before outrag'd in the highest manner, by declaring, That the same Prince should not reign over 'em; would not France, in such a Conjunction, and even at all other times, when they had no immediate Design in view, caress the Scots by all imaginable Ways, thereby to secure to it self a certain In-let by which to invade England, whensoever it had a mind? And yet what would Scotland have gain'd more than what Homer's Polyphemus promis'd Ulysses, the Privilege of being eaten up last?

But, God be thanked, the Scottish Nation are sensible of the Miseries that must have attended the receiving a Governor impos'd on them by France, and accordingly have shewn such a Zeal for the Common Cause when lately invaded, as will go very far to cement the Nations in Affection as firmly as they are in Interest. Last Winter's Experience has taught the North Britains that the English are equally tender of Scottish as of their Own Liberties; should any Defect have been, or still remain in the Domestic Administration of their Justice, which the late Treaty of the Union has not sufficiently provided for; they see that the South Britains are ready to make those Deficiencies compleat, and desirous to render the Union as firm as possible, that so We may no longer have the Face of Two different Nations. As some of these Grievances have been redress'd already,

and the whole British Nation will in a short time find it self under the self same Government, so if there should be any other Particulars wherein any Body of Men in Scotland are more abridg'd of their Liberty than they are with Us, if Trade is any where, or in any Branch, not sufficiently taken care of; if Industry should happen in some Places not to be enough encourag'd, or not to be put to the best Use, if the Soil should, for want of Art or Hands, or thro' the Prevalency of Ill Customs, be in any Parts of the Country not well manur'd, or its Produce not made the most of; if Vagabonds or Idle Beggars should be too hard for the Laws, in all these, and many other Cases, Scotland may depend upon the Justice of a British Parliament; and it will find that its own Parliaments were not more ready to promote its Interests than they will be, who, besides, by being free from Awe or Terror, or any private Bials, will in all Instances, be able more effectually to relieve it.

The Benefits of the Union are to both Nations very great, and if either Side should have lost any former Privileges, they have been amply made up by real Advantages. The Scots are now entirely led into the English Trade; Our Plantations are now as free for them as for our selves, and They may bring Home whatever they get in any of them, without Molestation; and yet these Colonies have cost the English Nation much Time, Pains, Blood, and Treasure, to raise them to the Condition they now are in. Harbours, Forts, Factories, Navigation and Manufactures stand now upon an equal Foot; if any Scotsmen should enrich themselves hereafter by this means, they will not be envy'd, and their Industry would

The PREFACE.

ix

would have good Effects among the English, by shewing them what Diligence, Sobriety, and Frugality can effect.

The North Britains too will soon be satisfy'd that the English are Friends to Toleration, that they can easily bear with those that dissent from them in Religion, and will not offer to disturb them in their Sacred Concerns. And on the other hand, if We have freely taken the Scots in a Partnership of all our Wealth and Privileges, We are sufficiently requited, by considering that Scotland can never now be tempted to seek new Alliances upon changing its Head, or be made use of by designing Princes as an Instrument to introduce either the Popish Religion or Arbitrary Power among Us.

25 March, 1708.

POST-SCRIPT.

Before the Reader be quite dismiss'd, it may not be improper to acquaint him, that in the Account I have given of the first Planting of Christianity in Scotland, I have follow'd the most Learned Dr. Lloyd, our present Bishop of Worcester, in his Account of the Ancient Church Government of Great Britain. The reason why I mention that here is, because my most Worthy Friend the Honourable Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections concerning the Scottish History, disagrees with the said Bishop in his Account both of the Planting Christianity among the Scots, and of the Church Government first introduc'd among the People. Now, tho' I can't entirely concur with Sir James in his Notions of these Matters, and tho' the Authorities do not seem to me altogether conclusive to the Purposes for which they were produc'd, yet

thus much is due to the Learned Author and the Scots Nation, who generally give into the Notions which He and Sir George Mackenzy have maintain'd, that their Arguments ought to be set forth in their full Strength. It may be said that it signifies nothing to the Present State of Scotland to know its Constitution Ecclesiastical or Civil 1200 Tears ago. Strictly speaking, it does not, but then at the same time, no Man can make a perfect Judgment of the present State of any Nation, without knowing what it was formerly. And when a small Expence of Time and Money will give the Reader an entire View of the former as well as present Condition of a Nation, he would have reason to be angry with the Author of such a Work as this, if he should omit to give him the necessary Information. A Book of this kind is not writ for Men of Reading, so much as for Men of Business, who may be easily inform'd by this means, of many useful Things, which otherwise they would never know. I shall therefore take care, in the next Edition, to set down the Arguments which Sir James Dalrymple alledges against the Bishop of Worcester in their full Light.

The Present Account of Scotland goes no farther than the End of the Tear 1707. Many Alterations therefore which have, or will, take place in consequence of several Acts of this first Session of the British Parliament, relating to the Scottish Privy Council, the Power of Justices of the Peace, the regulating the Exchequer, &c. are not here mention'd. They do not occur till after the Period which I have prescribed to this Work; but they shall all be faithfully accounted for in my next Edition.

THE CONTENTS.

PART I. BOOK I.

A Description of the Southern Part of Great-Britain
call'd ENGLAND.

C HAP. I. Of the Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions of England,	Page 1
Chap. II. Of the Bishopricks of England,	2
Chap. III. Description of the several Counties of Eng- land.	7
Chap. IV. Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities,	29
Chap. V. Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, Character,	35
Chap. VI. Of Religion,	38
Chap. VII. Of Trade,	44

BOOK II.

GOVERNMENT.

Chap. I. Of the Government of England in general,	51
Chap. II. Of the King of England, and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimo- ny, Arms, and Respect,	53
Chap. III. Of Succession to the Crown of England, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence,	66
Chap. IV. Of the present Queen of England; and therein of her Name, Title, Surname, Genealogy, Birth, Education, Marriage, Succession to the Crown, and Cha- racter in part,	68

a 4

Chap.

The Contents.

Chap. V. Of the <i>Queen of England, when she is Consort only, nat Regent,</i>	71
Chap. VI. Of the <i>Sons and Daughters of England,</i>	73
Chap. VII. Of the <i>present Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and first of his Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, Royal Consort to Her Sacred Majesty Queen ANNE,</i>	75
Chap. IX. Of <i>Ecclesiastical Government,</i>	81
Chap. X. Of <i>Ecclesiastical Courts of England, and first of the Convocation,</i>	94
Chap. XI. Of the <i>Civil Government of England, and first of the Great Officers of the Crown,</i>	98
Chap. XII. Of the <i>Privy-Council,</i>	104
Chap. XIII. Of the <i>Parliament of England; and therein of the Person summoning, the manner of the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Privileges, the Place and Manner of Sitting, the Passing of Bills in either House, the Passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments; &c.</i>	108
Chap. XIV. Of <i>Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Household.</i>	123
Chap. XV. Of the <i>Civil Government of England in the respective Courts of Judicature; and first of the Court of Justice call'd the Queen's-Bench,</i>	142
Chap. XVI. Of the <i>Military Government of England,</i>	164

B O O K III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

Chap. I. Of <i>Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy, their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnificence, &c.</i>	177
Chap. II. Of <i>English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money,</i>	202
Chap. III. Of <i>Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.</i>	217
Chap. IV. Of the <i>Commons of England; and therein of</i>	of

The Contents.

of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.	229
Chap. V. Of the Women, Children, and Servants in Eng- land,	240
Chap. VI. Of the Laws of England,	245
Chap. VII. Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attires, Re- creations, and Buildings,	249
Chap. VIII. Of Vices and Punishments,	253
Chap. IX. Of Societies instituted in England for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Vo- luntary,	276
Chap. X. Of the City of London,	288
Chap. XII. Of the two Universities,	348
Chap. XIII. Of the rest of her Majesty's Kingdoms and Dominions, &c.	*368

PART II. BOOK I.

A Description of Scotland in general.

CHAP. I. Its Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions,	369
Chap. II. Of the Bishopricks that were formerly in Scot- land,	372
Chap. III. A Description of the several Shires or Coun- ties of Scotland, alphabetically digested, with the Names of the Sheriffs,	375
Chap. IV. Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities,	413
Chap. V. Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, and Character,	417
Chap. VI. Of the Religion of Scotland,	420
Chap. VII. Of Trade,	440

BOOK II. GOVERNMENT.

Chap. I. Of the Government of Scotland in general,	443
Chap. II. Of the King of Scotland ; and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy and Sovereign- ty,	

The Contents.

- ty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms, and Respect.* 445
- Chap. III. Of Succession to the Crown of Scotland ; and of the King's Minority, Incapacity and Absence, 450
- Chap. IV. Of the present Queen of Scotland, and therein of her Name, Title, Surname, Genealogy, Birth, Education, Travels, Succession to the Crown, and Character in part, 451
- Chap. V. Of the Queens of Scotland formerly when Consort only, ib
- Chap. VI. Of the Sons and Daughters of Scotland, ib
- Chap. VII. Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood ; and first of his Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, 452
- Chap. VIII. Of the Government of the Church of Scotland, 453
- Chap. IX. Of the Civil Government of Scotland, and first of the Great Officers of the State and the Crown, 474
- Chap. X. Of the Parliament of Scotland, 481
- Chap. XI. Of particular Governments ; and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Government of the Queen's Household in Scotland, 486
- Chap. XII. Of the Civil Government of Scotland in the respective Courts of Judicature, 190

B O O K III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

- Chap. I. Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy, their Name, Orders, Privileges, Revenues ; also of Dissenters from the Establish'd Church, 507
- Chap. II. Of the Scottish Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money, 510
- Chap. III. Of Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c. 511
- Chap. IV. Of the Commons of Scotland ; and therein of Knights of the Thistle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed-Men, Citizens, Burghers, &c. 515
- Chap.

The Contents.

chap. V. Of the Women, Children, and Servants in Scotland,	518
chap. VI. Of the Laws of Scotland,	520
chap. VII. Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations and Buildings of the Scots,	523
chap. VIII. Of Punishments us'd in Scotland,	525
chap. IX. Of Societies Instituted in Scotland for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary,	527
chap. X. Of Schools, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland,	528
chap. XI. Of the City of Edinburgh.	529

the Contents of the General List of all the Offices and Officers employ'd in the several Branches of Her Majesty's Government in South and North Britain.

ENGLISH LISTS.

A List of the Members of the Upper House of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury,	547
of the Lower House of Convocation for the same Province,	548
of the Members of the Upper House of Convocation for the Province of York,	552
of the Lower House for the same Province,	552, & 553
List of the Officers of the chief Ecclesiastical Courts in the Province of Canterbury,	554
of the Officers of her Majesty's Treasury, and that part of the Exchequer concern'd in Receiving and Disbursing the Royal Revenue,	555
of the Commissioners of the Custom-House,	558
of the Officers of the Customs in the Plantations,	573
of the Commissioners and Officers of the Excise for Beer, Malt, &c.	575
of the Commissioners and Officers for the Salt-Duty,	580
for Wine-Licenses,	581
for the Stamp Duties,	582
for Hackney-Coaches,	583
	For

The Contents.

<i>For Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen,</i>	58
<i>The Lord Privy Seal and his Officers,</i>	58
<i>The Earl and Deputy Earl Marshal and his Officers,</i>	58
<i>Of the Lords and others of her Majesty's Privy Council,</i>	58
<i>Of the Secretaries of State and their Officers,</i>	58
<i>Of her Majesty's Publick Ministers abroad,</i>	58
<i>Of Foreign Ministers residing here,</i>	58
<i>A List of the Peers and Peereſſes of England, and the Elder</i>	58
<i>Sons of Dukes Marquiſſes, and Earls,</i>	58
<i>Of the Members of the firſt Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain</i>	59
<i>The Lord Almoner, Dean, and other Officers of her Majesty's</i>	60
<i>Chappel Royal,</i>	60
<i>Of her Majesty's Houſhold Officers and Servants under the Lord</i>	60
<i>Steward,</i>	60
<i>Of the Queens Officers and Servants under the Lord Chamber</i>	60
<i>lain,</i>	60
<i>The Maſter of the Horſe and Officers,</i>	61
<i>The Maſter of the Great Wardrobe,</i>	61
<i>The Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners,</i>	61
<i>The Yeomen of her Majesty's Guards,</i>	61
<i>A Liſt of the Land Forces,</i>	62
<i>Of the Conſtable and other Officers of the Tower; and all the</i>	62
<i>Conſtables, Governors, &c. in other Garrifons and Caſtles in</i>	62
<i>England and Wales,</i>	62
<i>The Old and New Eſtabliſhment of her Majesty's Ordnance,</i>	63
<i>Of her Majesty's Territories in America,</i>	63
<i>A Liſt of his Royal Highneſs's Servants</i>	63
<i>The Queens-Bench,</i>	63
<i>The Court of Chancery,</i>	64
<i>The Court of Common-Pleas</i>	64
<i>The Court of Exchequer,</i>	64
<i>The Queens Serjeants and Council at Law,</i>	64
<i>Her Majesty's Juſtices of Aſſize for Wales,</i>	64
<i>The Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaſter,</i>	64
<i>A Liſt of all the Lords-Lieutenants in England and Wales,</i>	64
<i>Of all the Cuſtodes Rotulorum in England and Wales,</i>	64
<i>The Lord High Admiral, his Council, and other Officers of the</i>	65
<i>Admiralty,</i>	65
<i>A Liſt of the Vice-Admirals,</i>	65
<i>A Liſt of all the Ships and Veſſels of her Majesty's Royal</i>	65
<i>Navy, with their Compliments of Men and Guns,</i>	65
<i>Of the Commiſſioners and other Officers of the Navy,</i>	65
<i>The Commiſſioners for Victualling the Navy,</i>	65

The Contents.

Commissioners and other Officers for Prizes,	ib.
The Commissioners and other Officers appointed to take Care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and Exchange of Prisoners of War,	657
Commissioners and other Officers of Transports,	657
A Scheme of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Garter,	658
A List of the Baronets of this Kingdom of England, from the first Creation of that Dignity,	658
The Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,	669
A List of the Charity-Schools in and about London and Westminster, and other Places in England and Wales,	672
Names of the Places in and about London, where and when Sermons are preach'd, and Collections made, for setting up and maintaining Charity-Schools, &c.	683
The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy,	684
Government of London, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military,	685
Commissioners for Rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral,	685
Civil Government of London,	686
Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy for the City of London,	689
The Names of the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, &c.	691
The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England,	692
The Names of the Governor, Deputy, and Twenty-four Committees of the honourable the East-India Company, elected for the Year 1708,	692
The Names of the Directors and their Officers for the English Company trading to the East-Indies,	693
The Names of the Managers for the United Trade to the East-Indies, elected for the Year 1708,	694
The Members of the Court of Assistants of the Royal African Company of England, for the Year 1708,	694
A List of the Twelve Companies and their Halls,	695
The Government of Westminster, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military,	695
The Fellows of Sien-College, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors, Presidents, Deans or Assistants,	696
A Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, and Licenciates of the Royal College of Physicians, London,	698
The College of Civilians call'd Doctors-Commons, exercent in London,	699
	The

The Contents.

<i>Other Chancellors, not admitted Advocates in Doctors-Comons,</i>	70
<i>The Thirty-four Proctors of the Arches Court of Canterbury,</i>	70
<i>Registers of the same Court.</i>	70
<i>The Prerogative Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Wills of the Archbishoprick of Canterbury,</i>	70
<i>A List of the Royal Society,</i>	70
<i>Professors at Gresham-College,</i>	70
<i>The Governors and other Officers of Sutton's Hospital, or the Charter-house,</i>	70
<i>The Military Officers and Soldiers of her Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea,</i>	70
<i>The Establishment of the Governor and the rest of the Officers of the said Hospital,</i>	70
<i>Officers of Greenwich Hospital,</i>	70
<i>The Officers of Christ's-Hospital,</i>	71
<i>The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital,</i>	71
<i>The Officers of the General Post-Office in Lombard Street,</i>	71
<i>The Officers of the Penny-Post,</i>	71
<i>The Officers of the Mint,</i>	71
<i>Commissioners of Trade and Plantations,</i>	71
<i>The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when founded, Number of Fellows and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Oxford,</i>	71
<i>The Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxford,</i>	71
<i>The Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when founded, Number of Fellows and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls; and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge,</i>	72
<i>The Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Cambridge,</i>	72
<i>The Places where the several Offices are kept, that are mentioned in the foregoing Lists,</i>	72

SCOTCH LISTS.

<i>THE Nobility of Scotland and their second Titles,</i>	728
<i>The Officers of State,</i>	728
<i>The Privy-Council of Scotland,</i>	ib
<i>The Commissioners of Theſaury,</i>	730
<i>The Lords Commissioners of the Exchequer Court,</i>	ib
<i>The Lords of Session,</i>	731
<i>The present Officers of the Faculty of Advocates,</i>	732
<i>The Lords of the Juſticiary, and Officers under them,</i>	733
<i>Other</i>	

The Contents.

Com	Officers of the High Court of Admiralty,	733
70	Officers of the Chancery,	ib.
70	Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers,	734
70	Secretaries of State, and other Officers of the Queen's Ser-	ib.
ills	net,	ib.
70	Lord Clerk Register, and his Officers,	736
70	Officers of the Crown,	ib.
70	Great and other Officers of the Queen's Household,	ib.
or	heretable Keepers of her Majesty's Palaces in Scotland,	737
	Officers of the Queen's Works,	ib.
Hof	Wardrobe Office,	ib.
70	Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Thistle, re- vived in the Reigns of James VII. and of her present Majesty,	ib.
Office	Lord Lion, and the rest of the Heralds, &c.	738
70	heretable Sheriffs, and Sheriffs during pleasure,	ib.
71	heretable Stuartries and Bailiaries in Scotland,	739
71	Commissars in Scotland, their Names, and Districts,	740
71	Magistrates and Officers of the four Universities of Scot-	ib.
71	land,	ib.
71	List of the Provincial Assemblies or Synods in Scotland, with the Presbyteries, and the Bounds of their several Jurisdicti-	742
Nun	ons,	742
refe	Officers of the Chapel-Royal,	744
oth	List of the Directors of the Bank of Scotland,	745
71	General Post-Office at Edinburgh,	ib.
71	Commissioners for Managing, and causing to be Levied and Col-	746
unde	lected, her Majesty's Customs, Subsidies, and other Duties,	746
th	the Ports and Districts of North-Britain, with the Salaries of	747
strat	the Officers employed for Securing and Collecting her Majesty's	747
72	Customs,	747
72	Commissioners and principal Officers belonging to the Excise-	752
ntion	Office in North-Britain,	752
72	List of her Majesty's Standing-Forces and Garrisons in Scot-	756
	land, as establish'd by the Queen's Majesty in the first Year of her Reign, viz. 1702.	756
	List of the Lords that were chosen to sit in the first British	756
	House of Peers,	756

E R R A T A.

Page 5. l. ult. for *Somerſeſſhire*. r. *Briſtol*. P. 76. l. 22. for *Chriſtian Adolph Duke of Holſtein Sunderburg*, r. *Chriſtian Adolph Duke of Holſtein Gottorp*. And 3 lines after, r. *His Royal Highneſs has but one Siſter living, viz. the Widow of the late Duke of Saxony Mother of King Auguſtus*. P. 370. l. 23. for *Ere*, r. *Erc*. P. 371. l. 19. for *is ſaid*, r. *is by ſome Engliſh Writers ſaid*. P. 374. l. 9. *had under*. Ibid. l. 46. for *at*, r. *after*. P. 378. l. 15. r. *Lockwin*. Ibid. l. 30. r. *Auchin-breck*. Ibid. l. 31. r. *Dunſtaſag*. P. 380. l. 6. for *Montgomery*, r. *Boyle*. Ibid. r. *Skelmorley*. P. 381. l. 28. r. *Lochmaben*. In the Latin Inſcription of the Monument P. 336. for *intergeminis*, r. *intergerinis*. P. 385. l. 45. r. *Abbrothock*. P. 386. l. 41. and p. 395. l. 25. for *Stepborn*, r. *Hepburn*. P. 387. l. 25. r. *McIntosh*. P. 391. l. 29. r. *Peebles*. P. 392. l. 4. dele all within the Parentheſes. P. 393. l. 30. r. *from Perth*. P. 401. l. 4. r. *Slate*. L. 29. r. *from Lewis down to Barra*. P. 404. l. 14. r. *St. Kilda*. Ibid. l. 24. for *Acts*, r. *Acts*. P. 406. l. 2. r. *in Iſeland*. P. 409. l. 46. for *Iſland*, r. *Ireland*. P. 411. l. 16, 18. r. *Sturliſon, Olafſon*. L. 25. for *Joxa*, r. *John*. P. 418. l. 11. r. *Iſeland*. P. 420. l. 31. for *Mauritius*, r. *Maxentius*. P. 426. l. 12. for *Douglas*, r. *Dundass*. P. 446. l. 11. for *Church*, r. *Realm*. P. 469. l. 2. r. *where he does not live*. P. 494. l. 3. r. *Heid*. P. 498. l. 5. r. *thus veſted*. P. 505. l. 30. r. *Campden*. P. 538. l. 18. r. *Dunſtaſag*. P. 558. l. 34. for *Tho. Hall, Eſq;* r. *Sir John Stanley, Bar.* P. 582. l. 6. for *Henry Corniſh*, r. *Richard Martin, Eſq;* P. 589. l. 10. for *Hanold*, r. *Harrold*. P. 591. for *Hanſdon*, r. *Hunſdon*; and for *Wardour*, r. *Warder*. P. 601. l. 1. for *Mr. Battel*, r. *Dr. Battel*. P. 646. l. 8 & 15. r. *Hatſel*, r. *Trinder*. Ibid. before the Queen's Counſel, &c. inſert, *Her Maſteſty Attorney General, vacant; Sir James Mountague, Kt. Her Maſteſty Solicitor General*. P. 652. l. 7. for *Shafts*, r. *Shaftoe*. Ibid. l. 1. after *Lord Pelham*, dele *Baronſt.* P. 672. after *New-Chapel*, *Wimſter*, r. *50 Boys cloathed*. P. 679. l. 2. for *Oakhampton*, r. *Oakham*. Ibid. l. 29. for *Wickhambirch*, r. *Wickhambrook*. P. 680. l. 9. for *Seaforth*, r. *Seaford*. P. 689. l. 39. for *Sir James Collet*, r. *Sir James Hallet*. P. 690. l. 10, 25. for *Tames Hallet*, and *Charles Peers, Eſqs;* r. *Sir James Hallet*, and *Sir Charles Peers, Kts.* P. 720. l. ult. r. *Frances*. P. 721. next to l. 28. inſert *Adam Cockburn*, r. *Ormiſton*, Lord Juſtice Clerk. P. 733. l. 12. r. *Tillicultrie*. Ibid. l. 16. r. *Oliphant*. Ibid. dele l. 38. P. 736. dele l. 21, & 22. P. 737. l. 20. r. *Urquhart*. P. 739. l. 9. r. *Forfar*. P. 743. l. 1. r. *Nirbiſdale*. P. 753. for *Numb. XXVIII.* r. *Numb. XXIX.*

I

A Description
OF
Great-Britain;
And, First, of the
SOUTHERN Part of it,
CALL'D
ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions
of ENGLAND.*

ame.] **T**HIS whole Island, of which *England* is a Part, was call'd anciently *Albion*; which Appellation is still retain'd in *Scotland*, by the Descendants of the ancient *Celts*, who still call *Scotland Alban*, and the *Scots Alban*. Afterwards, as appears in the Time of *Lucretius* and *Julius Caesar*, this Island was call'd *BRITANNIA*, from *Brith*, which, in the old *British* Tongue, signifies *Painted*, (for the same Reason that the Extra-Provincial *Britains* were afterwards call'd *Brits*, from their retaining the ancient Custom of painting their Faces) but about 800 Years after the Incarnation of *Christ*, by a special Edict of King *Egbert*, who was descended from the *Angles*, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the greatest Part of this Country, then was;) the South Part was call'd *Angle* or *Engleland*, or, as we now pronounce it, *England*.

Climate.] It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 of Longitude, as are *Brittany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of Northern Latitude, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony*, and *Denmark*: Advantageously for Traffick to all Parts of the World.

The longest Day in the most Northern Part is 17 Hours, 3 Minutes, and the shortest Day in the most Southern Parts, is almost 8 Hours long.

Dimensions.] It is in Shape Triangular, the longest side from *Berwick* North, to the Land's-End South-West, 340 Miles; from *Berwick* to *Sandwich*, S. S. E. about 280 Miles; from *Sandwich* E. to the Land's-End W. by S. 279 Miles. And the Perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth* N. and S. 340 Miles: Contains, by Computation 39938500 Acres, 117590 Houses, is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*; five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than all *Italy* by almost one half, and, in comparison with *France*, is as 30 to 82. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, is computed at 7500000 Pounds, besides the Rent of Houses.

Division.] The whole Provincial *Britain*, which took in *England*, and the Low-Lands of *Scotland* as far as *Grames-Dike*, was in the Time of the Romans, divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. The first of these contained the South Part of *England*; the second, all that Western Part now call'd *Wales*; and the third, the Northern Part beyond *Trent*; and, by a later Division, into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Caesariensis*, *Maxima Caesariensis*, and *Valentia*.

As to its Political Division, *England* (including *Wales*) is first divided into 52 Counties, and they are sub-divided into *Rapports*, *Lathes*, *Wapentakes*, and *Hundreds*, and they again into *Tithings*.

According to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, it is divided into 2 Provinces, or Archbishopricks, *Canterbury* and *York*; the Two Provinces into 26 Dioceses, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and they again into Parishes: Of which there are in both Provinces 9900 hereof 3845 are Churches Improperiate, i. e. in Lay-Hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or Properiate, i. e. annex'd to Church-Dignities.

CHAP. II.

Of the Bishopricks of England.

THE Archbishoprick of *CANTERBURY* is a Province containing almost all the South Part of *England*, from the River *Trent* and *Humber*; its Diocese is only Part of *Kent*, and

ers peculiar Churches amidst other Dioceses. It was founded by *Ethelbert*, the first Christian King of the *Kentish Saxons*, Anno *Dom.* 596. in the Person of *Austin*, the first Apostle of the *English*. Valued in the King's Books at 3193 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-House*, and *Croydon-Palace*, both in *Surrey*. The Archbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* has lain in ruins ever since the Civil Wars.

The Archbishoprick of *YORK* is a Province containing the North Part of *England* from *Humber*, *Dee*, and *Trent*; its Diocese contains most of *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*: Was founded about the Year 652, by *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, in the Person of *Ambrosius*, his Queen *Ethelburga's* Chaplain, the first *Saxon* Apostle in the Northern Part of this Land. The Bishoprick of *Hexham*, or *Hexam*, was taken out of it by King *Ecgfrid*, and lost back again in the *Danish* Wars. Valued in the King's Books at 1000 *l.* per Annum. Chief Seat Bishops-Thorp in *Yorkshire*.

Bishoprick of *LONDON*, Founded about the Year 606, by *Ethelbert* and *Ethelbert*, Kings of the *East* and *Kentish Saxons*, in the Person of *Melitus*, Apostle of the *East Saxons*. This Diocese contains *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and Part of *Hartfordshire*, and hath not been alter'd since its first Institution. Value 1117 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seats, *London-House* in *Aldersgate-street* in *London*, and *Fulham-House* in *Middlesex*.

WINCHESTER, taken out of the Diocese of *Dorchester*.

Dorchester was a large Bishoprick, whose See was *Dorchester* near *Worcester*; Founded by *Kinglis*, or *Kingils*, the first Christian King of the *West-Saxons*, about the Year 640, in the Person of *Berinus* or *Prinus*, an *Italian Priest*, who was succeeded by *Agilbert*, a *Frenchman*; promoted thereto by *Kenwald* Son of *Kingils*, who afterward liking the broken and bad *English* of *Agilbert*, divided the Bishoprick into two; one he founded in the See of *Dorchester*, under *Agilbert*, and the other he founded at

WINCHESTER about the Year 660, in the Person of *Willelmus*, another *Frenchman*, but who could speak better *English*. *Agilbert* being discontented at this Division, left *England*, and so the two Bishopricks were united again in the See of *Winchester*. King *Ina* afterwards added his Conquests of the *South-Saxons*, and the Bishoprick of *Selfey* to it; so it became a vast Bishoprick, containing both Kingdoms of the *South* and *West Saxons*.

But about the Year 704, *Ina* took out of it the Bishoprick of *Sherborne*, which was afterwards divided into the Bishopricks of *Salisbury*, *Ramesbury*, *Kirton*, and *Bodmyn*; but *Ramesbury* in *Wiltshire* was re-united to *Sherborne* in Bishop *Herman*, by *Edward the Confessor*: *Bodmyn* was translated to *St. Germans*, and after that united with *Kirton*, by King *Cnutus*. But still

WINCHESTER continues a large Diocese, containing *Surrey* and *Hampshire*, the *Isles of Wight*, *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, and *Aldernay*. Value 3885 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Farnham-Castle* in *Surrey*, *Wolvesey-House* in *Winchester*, *Chelsea-House* in *Middlesex*. B 2 In

In the Year 733, *Dorchester* was again made a Bishop's See, and its Diocese taken out of *Lichfield*.

LICHFIELD, Founded by *Oswy* King of *Northumberland* in the Person of *Diuma* a Scotch-man, Anno 656, raised to an Archbishoprick by King *Offa*, in *Adulph*, and had Authority over *Winchester*, *Hersford*, &c. But this Dignity of the See did not survive *Adulph*; the See was remov'd Anno 1075 to *Chester*, and by *Robert de Limesey*, Anno 1095, to *Coventry*, the Residence of many of the succeeding Bishops, on which account, among others it hath now the Title of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.

Out of this Diocese were taken the Bishopricks of *Worcester* and *Sidnacester* by King *Ethelred*, and soon after, Anno 733, those of *Leicester* and *Dorchester*. Lastly, by *Hen. VIII*, that of *Chester* which continues as well as *Worcester*.

This Bishoprick of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, at present, contains all *Staffordshire* and *Darbyshire*, and Part of *Warwickshire* and *Shropshire*. Value 703 l. 5 s. 2 d. Seats, *Lichfield-Close*, and *Ecclesbach Castle* in *Staffordshire*.

Sidnacester and *Leicester* came afterwards united to *Dorchester*, and *Dorchester* translated to *Lincoln*.

LINGOLN begun at *Dorchester* near *Oxford*, and brought hither by *Remigius* (the Son of a Priest) by Order of a Synod at *London*, which ordain'd, That the Sees of Bishopricks should be remov'd from small and decay'd Towns, to Cities of greater Note and Resort. It contain'd then the Middle of *England* between *Thames* and *Humber*: But *Hen. I*. took out of it the Bishoprick of *Ely*, and *Hen. VIII*. those of *Oxford* and *Peterborough*. At this Day belong to it *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Huntingtonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and Part of *Hampshire*, being the largest Bishoprick of *England*. Value 830 l. 18 s. 1 d. Seats, *Buckden* in *Huntingdonshire*, and *Lincoln-Palace* in *Lincoln*, ruin'd by the Civil Wars.

ELY, taken out of *Lincoln* by *Hen. I*. translating hither *Herbert* Bishop of *Bangor*; contains only *Cambridgeshire*. Valued 2130 l. 18 s. 5 d. Seats, *Ely-House* in *Holborn*, *London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbech-Castle* in *Wisbech*, *Cambridgeshire*.

SALISBURY, translated from *Sherborne* by the aforefaid *Herman*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*; contains now *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire*. Value 1367 l. 11 s. 8 d. Seat, *Salisbury-Palace* in *Wiltshire*.

EXETER, translated from *Kinton* in *Devonshire*, under *Laurence*, by *Edward the Confessor*; which *Kinton* was taken out of *Sherborne*, as afore in the Person of *Adulph*, by *Edward the Elder* contains *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*. Value 500 l. Seat, *Exeter-Palace* in *Exeter*.

WELLS, taken out of *Sherborne*, and Founded by *Edward the Elder*, Monarch of the *English Saxons* in *Athelm*; afterwards, in the Reign of *William Rufus*, the See was removed, by *John de*

Part I. of GREAT BRITAIN.

5

la, to *Bath*, retaining to this Day the Name of *Bath* and *Wells*; contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 533 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* Seats, *Wells-Palace*, and *Barnwell* in *Somersetshire*.

CHICHESTER, first founded in *Selfey*, by *Edilwalch*, the first Christian King of the *South-Saxons*, in *St. Wilfrid*, the Exil'd Archbishop of *York*; afterwards united to *Winchester*, and about the Year 711 divided again, and restor'd to *Selfey*, and lastly, by virtue of the aforementioned Synodical Decree at *London*, remov'd to *Chichester*, the chief Town of the Diocese under Bishop *igand*. It contains only *Sussex*. Valued 677 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Seat, *Chichester-Palace* in *Sussex*.

NORWICH, Founded first at *Dunwich*, Anno 630, by *Sigebert* King of the *East-Angles*, in the Person of *Felix* a *Burgundian*; afterwards divided it into two Bishopricks, *Dunwich* and *Elmham*. Long time after this join'd again by King *Edwin*, in *Atbelf*, in the time of *Elmham*; removed from thence by Bp. *Hervius* (i. e. *Harvey*) the time of *William* the Conqueror, to *Thetford*, and from thence, 86, by Bishop *Herbert*, to *Norwich*. In this Diocese are *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and a small Part of *Cambridgeshire*. Value 499 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* Seats, *Norwich-Palace*, and *Ludham-Hall*, in *Norfolk*.

WORCESTER was taken out of *Lichfield* in the Year 679, by *Ethelred* King of the *Mercians*, *Bosel* being the first Bishop; contains *Worcestershire*, and Part of *Warwickshire*. Value 1049 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Worcester-Palace*, and *Hartlebury-Castle* in *Worcestershire*.

HEREFORD Diocese was founded Anno 680, in Bishop *atta*; contains *Herefordshire*, and Part of *Shropshire*. Value 768 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* Seats, *Hereford-Palace* in *Hereford*, and *Whitburn* in the same County.

ROCHESTER, Founded in the Year 606, by *Ethelbert*, the first Christian King of *Kent*, in the Person of *St. Justus*; contains Part of *Kent* only. Value 358 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Bromley-House* in *Kent*.

OXFORD, taken out of *Lincoln* 1541, by *Hen. VIII.* The first Bishop was *Robert King*, Abbot of *Osney*; contains *Oxfordshire*. Value 354 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Cuddesdon* in *Oxfordshire*.

PETERBOROUGH, taken out of *Lincoln* likewise by *Hen. VIII.* Its first Bishop was *John Chambers*, not Abbot of *Peterborough*, as *Godwin* mistook, but Dean of *St. Stephens*, and Canon of *Windsor*; contains *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*. Value 4 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* Seats, *Peterborough-Castle*, and *Caster* in *Northamptonshire*.

GLOUCESTER, taken out of *Worcester* by *Hen. VIII.* whose first Bishop was *John Wakeman*, Abbot of *Tewksbury*; contains *Gloucestershire*. Value 315 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* Seat, *Gloucester-Palace* in *Gloucester*.

BRISTOL, Founded by *Hen. VIII.* *Paul Busb* the first Bishop; contains the City of *Bristol*, and County of *Dorsetshire*. Value 3 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Bristol-Palace* in *Somersetshire*.

LLANDAFF, Founded by *Dubritius*, its first Bishop, in the Reign of *Aurelius Ambrosius*, about the Year 490; contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Brecknockshire*, and *Radnorshire*. Value 154 l. 14 s. 1 d. Seats, *Mathern-Palace* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Llandaff-Palace* in *Glamorganshire*.

St. DAVIDS. The aforesaid *Dubritius* afterwards, upon the Foundation of the Archbishoprick of *Isca Silurum*, or *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, was removed thither. His Successor in this See *St. David*, got it remov'd, in the Reign of King *Arthur*, to *Menev* or *Mender*, call'd afterwards, in Honour of this Learned and Pious Prelate, who opposed the *Pelagian* Heresy so vigorously, *St. David*. This Metropolitcal See was afterwards made subject to that of *Canterbury*; it contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*, and *Caernarthenshire*. Value 426 l. 5 s. 8 d. Seat, *Abergwilly* in *Caernarthen*.

St. ASAPH, Founded by *Malgo*, King of the Britons, *Ann. 560*, in the Person of *Kentigern*, the Scottish Bishop of *Glasgow*, and took its Name from *St. Asaph*, the second Bishop; contains the greatest Part of *Flint*- *Denbigh*- and *Montgomeryshires*, and some Part of *Shropshire*. Value 100 l. 00 s. 00 d. Seat, *St. Asaph* in *Flintshire*.

BANGOR, the Time of its Foundation is not certainly known; the first Bishop was *Daniel*, who flourished in the Year 560, the first mention'd by *Godwin* was *Hervvus* (in the Reign of *Hen. I.* who was afterwards translated to *Ely*; contains the Counties of *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and Part of *Denbigh*- and *Montgomeryshires*. Value 131 l. 16 s. 4 d. Seat, *Bangor-Palace* in *Caernarvon*.

In the Province of YORK.

DURHAM, began at *Lindisfarne*, or the *Holy Island*, in the Year 634, by *Oswald* King of the *Northumbrian Saxons*, translated to *Durham*, with its Bishop *Edmund*, in the Reign of *Edmund*; contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 2821 l. 1 s. 5 d. Seats, *Durham-Palace*, and *Aukland Castle* in *Durham*.

CARLILE, taken out of *Durham* by *Hen. I.* who made *Athaulphus* the first Bishop thereof; contains two Parts in three of *Cumberland*, and about the like Share of *Westmorland*; the remainder of both these Counties being under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Chester*, excepting only two Parishes in that of *Cumberland*, which are in the Diocese of *Durham*. Value 531 l. 11 d. Seat, *Rose-Castle* in *Cumberland*.

CHESTER, taken out of *Lichfield* by *Hen. VIII.* The first Bishop was *John Bird*, Provincial of the *Carmelite Friars*; contains *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, *Richmondshire* (which is Part of *Yorkshire*) and Part of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*. Value 420 l. 1 s. 8 d. Seat, *Chester-Palace* in *Chester*.

MAN, The Isle was appointed to be a Bishoprick by *Pope Gregory IV.*

C H A P. III.

*Description of the several Counties of England,***Bedfordshire,**

IS in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in Circumference; contains about 260000 Acres, and about 12170 Houses: The Air is temperate; the Soil, especially in the *North-East* Part, fruitful; its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Ivel*: The whole Country is well stor'd with Corn and Cattle; its chief Commodities are Butter, Cheese, and Poultry. Towards *Olney* and *Newport-Pagnel* the Inhabitants (especially the Women) employ themselves in weaving Bonelace: Towards *Dunstable* and *Luton* they weave Straw-Hats, and other Things of that sort, which Manufactures employ several Thousands of People. It has in it 116 Parishes, and 10 Market-Towns. *Bedford*, the Shire Town, 38 Miles from *London*, is the largest; *Dunstable* for *Larks*, *Wooburn* for *Fuller's-Earth*. It has many Noble Seats, as *Wrest-House*, the Earl of *Kent's*; *Wooburn Abbey*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Bletsho* and *Melchburn*, the Earl of *Bullingbrook's*; *Turvey*, now ruin'd, the Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Amptkil* and *Clophil*, the Earl of *Aylesbury's*; *Great Park*, Lord *Asburnham's* near *Amptkil*; *Hawnes*, Lord *Carteret's*; *Litlington Park*, Sir *John Chester's*; and *Baddlesden*, ——— *Batburst*, Esquires.

Berkshire,

Is in *Salisbury* Diocese, 120 Miles in circumference; contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses. The Air is sweet, the Soil plentiful. The whole County is well stor'd with Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wool, and Wood, especially Oak and Beech. Its chief Rivers are *Thames*, *Isis*, and *Kennet*. It contains 140 Parishes, and 12 Market-Towns: The chief in note are *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, for Cloth and Malt, particularly for a most noble Manufacture of Canvas or Sail-Cloth, wherein 7 or 800 poor People are constantly employ'd by Sir *Owen Buckingham*, and such Quantities of that Commodity made, that the Royal Navy of *England*, and several Merchants, are now wholly supply'd with as good, or better, Sail-Cloth made at Home, than that they us'd formerly to import from *France* at great Expence; *Abington*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endow'd; *Hungerford* for Trouts and Craw-Fish; *Newbury* for Broad-Cloth; *Faringdon*, a Market; *Windsor* is famous for its Castle, which is one of the Queen's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*; situated strongly and pleasantly; of late curiously adorn'd by King *Charles II.*, with the Excellency of Modern Painting and Carving: It has a fine Park and Forest belonging to it: It hath many

many other fine Seats, as *Swallowfield*, the Earl of *Clarendon's* *Hamstead-Marshall* and *Alston-Park*, the Lord *Craven's*; *Wyghtham* the Earl of *Abington's*; *Hurley*, late the Lord *Lovelace's*, now *Henry Johnson's*.

Buckinghamshire,

In *Lincoln* Diocese, in Circumference 138 Miles; contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 Houses: The Air good; the Soil rich: Its principal Rivers *Tame*, *Ouse*, and *Coln*: Its chief Commodities are Wood, Corn, Sheep, and Oxen. *Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef* is a Proverb for their Goodness. It hath 185 Parishes and 15 Towns; the most noted are, *Buckingham*, the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*; *Aylesbury*, in the middle of a rich Vale; *High-Wickam* for good Building; *Newport-Pagnel* for Bone-Lace; *Eton*, a Village within a Mile of *Windsor*, hath a College nobly endow'd, hath a Provost, the Reverend Dr. H. Godolphin and Seven Fellows, besides Choristers, &c. and a Free-School, now one of the most flourishing in *England*, where are Seventy Queen's Scholars taught and maintain'd gratis, and sent yearly to King's College in *Cambridge*, as Places become void: Founded by Hen. VI. Its chief Seats are, *Cheyne*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Ashbridge*, the Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Latimers*, Duke of *Devon's*; *Wing* and *Echrop*, Earl of *Caernarvon's*; *Quarendon*, Earl of *Lichfield's*; *Woburn* and *Over-Winchendon*, Earl of *Wharton's*; *Cranborn*, Lord *Ranelagh's*; *Chicheley*, Sir *John Chester's*; *Stow*, Sir *Richard Temple's*; *Weston*, Sir *Robert Throckmorton's*; *Salden-House*, Sir *John Fortescue's*; *Tyringham*, Mr. *Backwell's*.

Cambridgeshire,

In the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses: The Air moist; the Soil of divers sorts; its principal Rivers *Ouse*, *Cam*, and *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn most excellent, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets: The Northern Part is call'd the *Isle of Ely*: The whole contains 163 Parishes, and Eight Market-Towns; the most noted are *Cambridge*, the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble University, near which is kept *Sturbridge Fair*, one of the most noted Fairs in *England*; *Ely*, Bishop's Seat, for its Minster; *Newmarket*, resorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, &c. *Royston* for Malt: Its chief Seats are *Thorney-Abbey*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Audley-Inn*, Earl of *Suffolk's*; *Chippenham*, Earl of *Oxford's*; *Catledge*, Lord *North* and *Grey's*; *Cherweleigh*, Lord *Dover's*; besides numerous and beautiful Seats of private Gentlemen.

Cheshire,

In the Diocese of *Chester*, 112 Miles in circumference, contains about 720000 Acres, and 24054 Houses, is a County Palatine: the Air is wholsom, the Soil good, the Men called the chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty. The Gentry are here very numerous and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty, and

and Hospitality; its Rivers *Dee* and *Weever*; its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Fish, Fowl, Metals, Salt, and Mill-ones; contains 68 Parishes and 13 Towns; the chiefest is the City of *Chester*, 140 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Galleries, Rows, upon which the whole City is built; *Nantwich*, *Middlewich* and *Northwich* for Salt-pits, *Macclesfield* for Buttons, and *Conington* for Gloves. Chief Seats are *Clifton*, or *Rock Savage*, and *Godsham-Castle*, Earl *Rivers's*; *Gawsworth* and *Alford*, Lord *Mohun's*; *Wootton*, Lord *Gerrard's*; *Dunham-massey*, Earl of *Warrington's*.

Cornwal,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, in Circumference 150 Miles; contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houses. The Air is clear and sharp, the Vallies rich in Corn and Pasture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tin, not without Gold and Silver. The Men are strong and boisterous, great Wrestlers, and healthy. This County is enrich'd likewise by the great number of Fish, especially *Wichards*, which are taken on these Coasts: here are *Porpesses* and *Seals*. Its other Commodities are *French* or bearded Wheat, and other Corn; Fowl in great abundance, Woodcocks especially; the fine blue Slat, which the *French* call *Ardois*; transparent *Pibbles*, like Diamonds; and formerly *Ambergreese* in considerable quantities. Here's plenty of *Rosa Solis*, and Sage, Hysop and *Rosemary*, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; as also *Samphire* and *Strawberry*, or Sea-Holly. It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth* vastly spacious, &c. The chief Rivers are *Tamer*, *Camell*, and *Fale*. It contains 161 Parishes, and 27 Towns; the chief is *Launston* or *Lanceston*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of most note are *Clifton*, *Stow*, *Stanbury*, *Wolston*, and *Lanow*, all the Earl of *Baths*; *Truro* and *Lanhidrock*, Earl of *Madnor's*; *Bocomock*, Lord *Mohun's*; *Trerise*, Lord *Arundel's*; with divers Seats of Gentry, amongst which *Mount Edgecomb* is a noble and pleasant one, belonging to the Heir Male of Sir *Richard Edgecomb*.

Cumberland,

In the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlile*, in Circumference 168 Miles; contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil fruitful, the Hills for Feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers; the chief is *Eden*. In this County have been found many *Roman* Antiquities. Here is Fowl and Fish in great plenty; in the Muscles are found *Pearls*; there are great Mines of Copper, about *Newland* and *Keswick*: *Black Lead* is found at *Keswick* likewise; the only Place, some say, for it in *Europe*. It contains 90 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The City *Carlile*, a Bishop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Castle, and Trade; 235 Miles from *London*. *Penrith* is noted for Tanners, *Whitehaven* for Coals and Salt. This having been a Frontier Country to *Scotland*, the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are built for the most part Castle-wise: the most noted are *Greystock-Castle*,

Castle, and Drumbugh-Castle, Duke of Norfolk's; Cockermouth-Castle, Duke of Somerset's; Naworth, Earl of Carlisle's; Kirk-Oswald, Earl of D'Arcy-Castle, Earl of Sussex's.

Derbyshire,

In the Diocese of *Lichfield and Coventry*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses. The Air and Soil good, especially the South and East parts; the North and West are hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*. This County stored with Corn, Cattle and Wood: Here are Mines of *Alabaster*, *Marble*, *Crystal*, *Millstone* and *Whetstone*: It has *Pit-coal*, *Iron* and *Lead*, the best in *England*, in great plenty; in some places *Antimony*. Here are 106 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the chief Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous and rich; 97 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats, *Bolsover-Castle*, *Duke of Newcastle*; *Haddon*, *Duke of Rutland's*; *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, *Duke of Devon's*; *Bretby*, *Earl of Chesterfield's*; *Sutton*, *Earl of Scarisdale*; *Shirly*, *Lord Ferrar's*; *Stavely*, late *Lord Pretchville's*. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton Well* has two Springs, one hot, and the other of cold Water: The Peak is notorious for three strange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called *The Devil's Arse*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pool's-hole*.

Devonshire,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. The Air fine and healthful, the Soil Hilly, Woody, and Fruitful, as it is manured with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-side: Its Rivers, *Tam*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dart*: The Men are strong and active; its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-fish and Fowl, *Kilfishes*, *Serges* and *Bone-lace*; besides the production of its Mines of *Lead* and *Tin*, and some quantities of *Silver* and *Leadstone* formerly on *Dartmore Rocks*. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, and others. It contains 394 Parishes, and 32 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well-built City, 138 Miles from *London*, a *Bishop's See*; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and strong Castle: It has a good Trade, for *Serges* especially, in which they deal for 10000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Wenberry* and *Potheridge*, the late *Duke of Albemarle's*; *Bedford-House* in *Exeter*, *Duke of Bedford's*; *Bideford*, *Earl of Bath's*; *Ugbrook* near *Chudleigh*, *Lord Clifford's*.

Dorsetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference; contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses; a pleasant County, the Air healthy, the Soil rich, both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers *Stowre*, famed for *Tenches*, *Frome*, &c. Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, and *Freestone*, with some *Marble*. In the Isle of *Purbeck* is *Marble* and *Tobacco-pipe Clay*, worth at *London* 30 *s.* a Tun: It hath 20 Parishes.

Parishes, and 19 Towns; the Shire Town is *Dorchester*, noted for Trade, 85 Miles from *London*; *Shaftsbury* for its fine Prospect and Market; *Shirborn* for the Curious Workmanship of its Church: *Widport* for Hemp and Cables; *Pool* is well built, and rich: The chief Seats are *Hook-Castle*, Duke of *Balton's*; *Granborn-House*, Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Shirburn-Castle*, Earl of *Bristol's*; *Winborn St. Giles*, Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Buckland*, Earl *Pawlet's*; *Winterborn*, Sir *Martin Frome's*; *Whitfield*, Duke of *Newcastle's*. *Portland* is an Isle near this County, eminent for its Quarries of durable Free-stone.

Durham.

In the Diocese of *Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference; contains about 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses; is a County Palatine; the Royalty whereof belonging to the Bishop, therefore it is called *The Bishoprick of Durham*: The Air is sharp, the Soil divers, the South Rich, the West Rocky and Moorish: 'Tis very rich in Coal-pits; hath some Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver in the West Parts. Rivers, *Tine*, *Ware*, *Derwent*, *Tees*: Hath 118 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 200 Miles from *London*: The Bishops See, whose Palace is a fine Castle: *Bishop-Aukland* is noted likewise for its Castle and good Air: belonging likewise to the Bishop. *Darlington* for three Pits near it of a wonderful depth, called *Hell-Kettles*: It has divers good Seats, *Lumley-Castle*, Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Raby Castle*, Lord *Bernard's*; *Transpeth Castle*, an ancient Seat, formerly belonging to the Family of the *Coles*, but lately purchas'd and beautify'd by Sir *Henry Peliasse*; *Stretleham-Castle*, the *Bowes's*, &c.

Essex.

In *London* Diocese, 146 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses: Its Air is temperate, but towards the Sea and *Thames*, moist and aguish: The Soil in some places is so rich, that after three Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almost 20 Years together without dunging. Its Rivers are *Thames*, *Stower*, *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*, *Crouch*, &c. At *Stratford by Bow* is a Bridge, the first of Stone in *England*, built by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the First, on the River *Lea*, and call'd *Stratford-Bow* from its Arch, which was a piece of Architecture then probably new to the *English* Nation. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl, and Fish: 'Tis noted likewise for Cloths, Stuffs, and Hopps: Here are 415 Parishes, and 21 Towns; the most noted are *Colchester*, 43 Miles from *London*; a Town of great Antiquity, pretending to have given Birth to *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Constantine* the Great, said to have been the first Christian King, Empress, and Emperor in the World: 'Tis now large, and has a great Trade for White Bays and Oysters: *Chelmsford* is the Assize Town; *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, nearest of any to *Holland*; *Walden* for Saffron. Here over against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury-Fort*, a strong block-house upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are *Audley-Inn*, a noble

noble and Royal Palace; *New-Hall*, late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Bently*, late Earl of *Oxford's*; *Chesterford*, Earl of *Suffolk's*; *Cop-Hall*, late Earl of *Dorset's*, now Sir *Tho. Webster's*; *Leez-Priory*, Earl of *Manchester's*; *St. Osith*, Earl *River's*; *Hovering*, Earl of *Lindsey's*; *Park-Hall*, Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Moulsham-Hall*, and *Friar* and *Bishops-Hall*, Lord *Fitzwalter's*; *Writtle-Park*, *Thorndon*, *Ingham-Hall* and *Cranham-Park*, Lord *Petre's*; *Gosfield-Hall*, *Epping-Place*, late Earl of *Tankerville's*; *Easton-Lodge*, and *Ashton*, Lord *Maynard's*; *Tolesbury*, Lord *Howard's* of *Essex*; *Lawford-Hall*, Bishop of *Durham's* as Lord *Crew*.

Glocestershire,

In *Glocester* Diocese, 138 Miles from *London*; contains about 800000 Acres, 26764 Houses: The Air sweet, the Soil fruitful. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Wye*, *Stroud*, *Ifis*, *Avon*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Wool, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Cider, and Salmon: Its Manufacture, Cloathing, for which the Sheep of *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that the Spanish strain (it is said) came from a Present *Edward I.* made of these Sheep to *Alphonso* King of *Spain*: Here are 280 Parishes, and 26 Towns; the City of *Glocester* 81 Miles from *London*, is a Bishop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewise stands the greatest part of *Bristol*, one of the biggest and best traded Cities of *England*, which is a County of it self, and contains above 50000 Houses. *Stroud* is noted for fair Buildings, and dying of Scales and *Tewksbury* for Woollen Manufactory and Mustard Balls. Near *Bristol* is a place call'd *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are plenty of hard transparent Stones, resembling Diamonds, which some take to be *Fluores*, or Spars, At the bottom thereof is a hot medicinal Well. Its noblest Seats are *Badmington* and *Wollaston-Grange*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Stowel*, Earl of *Stafford's*; *Berkley-Castle*, Earl of *Berkley's*, *Cambden-House*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*; *Over-Norton*, Lord Viscount *Say and Seal's*; *Kempsford*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Corse-Court* and *Cockbury*, Earl of *Coventry's*; and *Derham*, Mr. *Blathwaite's*.

Hant or Hampshire,

In the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses, the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattel, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey and Bacon. Its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itchin*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kersies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Parishes and 16 Towns; the Shire Town (though it be a County of it self) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 Miles from *London*. *Winchester* is a considerable City, 54 Miles from *London*, the Assize Town. It has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School, which hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 Schoolmasters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed; likewise here is a magnificent Palace begun by King *Charles II.* which he did not finish, now given by Act of Parliament to the Prince of *Denmark*, (in case of the Queen's

Queen's Decease) for Life. *Portsmouth* is a strong Citadel and Harbour. *Weymouth* a brave Harbour. The chief Seats are *Basingstoke*, *Abbots-stone*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Farnborough-place*, Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Rochorn-house*, Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Whorwell*, Lord *De-ware's*; *Moltefont*, Lord *Sands's*; *Breamore*, Lord *Brooks's*.

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Isle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in circumference; its Militia the best disciplin'd in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Hares, Conies and Wild-fowl. Its Wool is next in fineness to that of *Cotswold*. It has 36 Parishes and 3 Towns; 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Wessex* and *Carisbrook* are two places near it, fortified each with a Castle; so is 2. *Sandham*, and 3. *Tarmouth*. *Spithead* between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, is a Road where the Navy-Royal ships frequently Rendezvous; and so also is *St. Hellens*, about two leagues beyond the other, nearer the Island.

Hartfordshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 451000 Acres, and 16569 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful, the Soil for the most part chalky, but fruitful in Corn, Grass, and Wood. Its Rivers *Coln*, *Lea*. Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley and Malt. It has 120 Parishes, and 18 Towns, most of them very good. The Shire Town *Hartford*, 20 Miles from *London*; *Barnet* is noted for medicinal waters; *Berkhamstead* for its ancient Castle, chief place of Resistance formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwall*; *Hitchin* for its School; *Ware* for a Canal, which furnishes *London* with New-River Water. The chief Seats are *Theobalds*, formerly a Royal Palace; *Moor-Park*, late Duke of *Monmouth's*; *Hatfield-House*, *Hartford-Castle*, *Bygrave*, *Westhumbury*, *Quicks-Wood*, all the Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Cheshambury*, *Haddenham-Hall*, Earl of *Essex's*; *Totteridge*, Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Holloway-House* at *St. Alban's*, Duke of *Marlborough's*; *Aldenham*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Ware-Park*, Mr. *Byde's*; besides a great number of other Gentlemen's Houses.

Herefordshire,

In the Diocese of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in circumference; contains about 660000 Acres, and 15000 Houses. The Air is good, the Soil exceeding fruitful: Its Rivers are *Wye*, *Arrow*, *Lug*, *Frome*. This County exceeds in four things, Wheat, Wood, Wool, and Water, in which last Salmons are plentiful. This County is famous for Cider, especially Red-streak. It hath 176 Parishes, and 17 Towns; the most noted is the City of *Hereford*, the Shire Town, Bishop's See, 105 Miles from *London*: Here is the Bishop's Palace, Cathedral Church, College, and Hospital: *Leominster* noted for Lead, and the best Wool in *England*: *Kynston* for Narrow Cloths. *Mareley-Hill* was that notable Earthquake 1571, when 26 Acres of Land intirely moved about from place to place, three days together, overturning a Steeple and many Trees which stood in its way. Its chief Seats are *Goodrich-Castle*, *Pennyard-Castle*, and *Erdesburg-Castle*.

Wall-Castle, the Marquis of *Kent's*; *Wilton*, *Aconbury*; and *Desmoulin*, the Lord *Ghandes's*; *Hampton-Court*, the Lord *Coningsby's*; *Bromley*, the Lord *Brian*, Right Honourable *Robert Harley's* Esq;

Huntingdonshire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 67 Miles in circumference; contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 Houses. The Air is diverse, the most part moist. It is generally of a fertile Soil; in former times very woody. Its chief River *Ouse*, and divers lesser. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. It contains 79 Parishes and 6 Towns: the Shire and Assize Town is *Huntingdon*, 50 Miles from *London*, having a good Free-School. *St. Ives* and *St. Neots* are eminent for Markets and Fairs; and for their neighbouring Medicinal Waters: *Godmanchester* for brave Husbandmen. Its chief Seats *Kimbolton-Castle*, Earl of *Manchester's*; *Hinchingbrook*, Earl of *Sandwich's*; *Great-Gidding*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Buckden*, Bishop of *Lincoln's*.

Kent,

Has in it the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, 162 Miles in circumference; the pleasantest County in *England*, the People call it first civiliz'd of any, and boast they never were Bondmen, nor never held their Land in Villenage; contains about 124800 Acres, and 39242 Houses. It was formerly a Kingdom of it self, but it is now divided, by a usual Proverb, into 3 parts; *The Down*, *have Health without Wealth*, the *Marish* or *Marsh* parts, *Wealth without Health*; the *Middle Health and Wealth*. It is accommodated with two vast Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, besides the *Stowre*, *Darent*, and other lesser ones. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, especially Pippins and Cherries the most celebrated in the World; Woad and Madder for Dyers, Hops, Wood, *Flint*, *Saintfoyn*, *Samphire*, near *Deal*; Fowl and Fish. The *Medway*, which in one part runs under ground, yields Precedence to the River, except the *Thames*, for choicest Salmon; and *Fordwich* Trouts, near *Canterbury*, are incredibly large. The Manufacture for Cloth has been much greater than now, when 1000 *l.* a year was thought no invidious Estate for a Clothier or a Yeoman in this County; and here are some Yeomen have still great Estates. The Isles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy* are well stor'd with Sheep and Corn. At *Egerton*, where there is now a petrifying Spring, at *Sellenge*, about an hundred years ago were Medicinal Waters, which at *Sellenge* are lately retriev'd. It contains 408 Parishes, and 12 Towns. The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbishop's See, and County of it self, 54 Miles from *London*: its Cathedral Church is one of the finest in *England*, formerly noted for its rich Windows (destroyed in the Civil Wars) and Tomb of *Thomas Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free-School of Royal Foundation, and several Hospitals: This City is partly inhabited by *Welsh* *Monks*. *Rocheſter* is a City and Bishop's See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church and stately Stone Bridge, the

ed for Magnificence in *England*; built by Sir Robert Knolls, in
Reign of Hen. IV. At *Chatham* is a Station for the Navy-
al, and one of the best Docks in the Kingdom. *Maidstone* is
Assize Town, noted for Thread and Hops; *Dover* for its Ca-
and Peer; *Faversham* for its Trade by Hoys to *London*; *Tun-*
ge for its Medicinal Waters; *Wye* its Free-School; *Sevenshoe*
Free-School, and Hospital. *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sand-*
b, are 4 of the Cinque-Ports; the 5th *Hastings*; and their two
pendages, *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, are in *Sussex*. These Towns
are all great and distinct Privileges; their Burghesses are called *Bur-*
s of the Cinque-Ports; In the Procession of a Coronation they
support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards
are on that Day a Table at the King's Right-hand, and have the
copy for their Fee. Chief Seats are *Greenwich*, a Palace-Royal,
which more when we come to the account of Hospitals; *Knowl-*
el of *Dorset's*; *Penshurst*, Earl of *Leicester's*; *Eastwell*, in an ex-
tending pleasant Park, and *Moat*, near *Canterbury*, Earl of *Winchel-*
s; *Heathfield* and *Sylom*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Chevenning*, Lady
acre's; *Lingstead-Lodge*, Lord *Tenham's*; *Leeds-Castle* and *Green-*
y-Court, Lord *Culpepper's*; *Allington-Castle* and *Maidstone Palace*,
rd *Astley's*; *Lees-Court*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Cobham-Hall*, the
e Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox's*; *Hever-Castle*, Lord *Walgrave's*.
e Privileges of *Gavel-kind* belonging to this Country, are three-
d: 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir
at 15 at full Age to sell or alienate. 3. Tho' the Father were
nished of Treason, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: Hence
at Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*.
ese three Privileges, granted and confirmed to them by *Wil-*
m the Conqueror, are denominated *Gavel-kind*.

Lancashire,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester*, 170 Miles in circumference; con-
ns about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houses; a County Pala-
e. The Air is serene and sharp; the Soil diverse; the moonish
it is not very fruitful; but this County is stored with all sorts
Provision; the Rivers, *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Lon*, *Irk*, and *Irwell*. The
habitants are healthful, the Men are strong, the Women beau-
ful. The chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Oxen especially,
ose of this County and *Somersetshire* are the stateliest in *England*;
owl, Fish, Pit-coals (which serve not only for Fuel, but to
ake curious Utensils little inferior to Jet) and Flax. The chief
anufactures are Woollen Cloaths, Cottons, and Ticken. Here
e (as 'tis commonly reported) but 36 Parishes, (most of them
ing exceeding large, therefore supplied well with Chapels of
se) and 26 Towns. The Shire Town is *Lancaster*, 187 Miles
om *London*. *Lewerpool* is a Sea-port Town, and of late very much
equented. *Manchester* is a Town of very great Trade for Wool-
n and Linnen Manufactures. Chief Seats are *Cletherow-Castle*,
e Duke of *Albmarle's*; *Knowsly*, *Latham-Hall*, *Cross-Hall*, *Green-*
halgh.

halgh-Castle, Pilkinton-Strand, Burfco-Abby, the Earl of Derby Halsal, the Lord Mohun's; Hornby-Castle, the late Lord Morley Wood-Acre-Hall, Scorton-Hall, Ashton-Hall, Lord Gerard's.

Leicestershire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 96 Miles in circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 18702 Houses. The Air is mild and healthy the Country champain, the Soil diverse, very rich in Pastures; abounds likewise with Pease and Beans, to a Proverb, *Leicestershire* Bean-belly; Wood, Pit-coal, and Wool of its Sheep the largest in England. Its Rivers *Stowre, Reek, and Swift.* It has 192 Parishes and 12 Towns, *Leicester* the chief Town, 80 Miles from *London*. *Asbby-de-la-Zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its chief Seats are *Carington*, late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Burbage*, Marquis of *Kent's*; *Asbby-de-la-Zouch*, and *Donnington Park*, Earl of *Huntingdon's*; *Broadgate Hall* and *Grobby*, Earl of *Stamford's*; *Stanton-Brudenel*, Earl of *Cadigan's*; *Stanton-herald* and *Ragdal*, Lord *Ferrars's*; *Asbby-falme*, Lord *Carington's*.

Lincolnshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 180 Miles in circumference; contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houses; divided into three Parts, *Holland, Lindsey, and Kesteven.* The Air on the South and East parts is thick and foggy, and the Soil fenny and barren. The West and Northern parts are pleasant and fertile. The Rivers *Welland, Trent, Humber, Nen, Wytham.* The chief Commodities are, Fat Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish and Fowl in great plenty. It contains 630 Parishes, and 35 Towns: *Lincoln* is the chief Town, the Bishop's See, a County of it self, said once to have been the greatest City in England, now much decayed, 104 Miles from *London*: It has a stately Cathedral Church, in which is one of the biggest Bells of England, call'd *Tom of Lincoln.* *Wainfleet* is noted for its School; *Boston* (contracted from *Boroloph's Town*) for its Port and Harbour, and Tower the finest in England; *Grantham* for its Steeple, whose height (tho' not so high as formerly) seems to make it stand awry. The chief Seats are *Belvoir-Castle*, part in *Lincoln* and part in *Leicestershire*, Duke of *Rutland's*; *Sempringham* and *Tattershal-Castle*, Earl of *Lincoln's*; *Normanby*, Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby's*; *Grimsthorp*, *Eareshby*, Earl of *Lindsey's*; *Belkrey*, Lord *Widrington's*; *Worlby*, Lord *Bellasisse's*; *Osgodby*, Lord *Bellasisse's*.

Isle of Man,

Lying Westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad, is a Principality held by the Earl of *Darby*, in the Crown of England. The Proprietor was anciently call'd King, but of late, Lord of *Man*. 'Tis a distinct Bishoprick. The Bishop who is not reckon'd among the 26 of England, is nominated by the Lord of the Isle, confirmed by the Queen, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*: but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the Queen, is no Lord of Parliament. The Air is

the Soil indifferent fruitful. Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

Middlesex,

in the Diocese of London, 81 Miles in circumference; contains about 247000 Acres, and above 100000 Houses, including London and Westminster. It has a sweet and wholesome Air, and the Soil, much improved by Compost brought from London. Rivers Thames and Coln; its Commodities Cattle, Corn, and Fruit; has 73 Parishes and 4 Towns, besides London and Westminster, of which see more hereafter. Its chief Seats are, besides those in London and Westminster, Hampton-Court, a most magnificent Structure, part of which his late Majesty pull'd down, and rebuild'd with greater Magnificence and State; Kensington, late Seat of the Earl of Nottingham, bought by King William, greatly enlarged for his Residence in the Winter; and no less improved by her present Majesty since her happy Accession to the Crown, being settled by a late Act of Parliament on his Royal Highness Prince George; Cambden-House at Kensington, was the Nursery of his late Highness the Duke of Gloucester; Sion-House belongs to the Duke of Somerset; the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Lindsey, the Lord Cheyne, have each a House at Chelsea; Canbury is the Seat of Northampton's; Holland-House, near Kensington, the Earl of Warwick and Holland's; at Cranford is the Earl of Berkley's; Mortimer-House at Parsons-Green is the Earl of Peterborough and Montagu's; Sutton-Court the Lady Falconberg's; near which is also the Seat of Burlington's and Sir Stephen Fox's; Drayton the Lord Paget's; Blackney the Lord Brook's; Whitton, Lady Falkland's; at Highgate, the Seat of Newcastle's.

Monmouthshire,

in the Diocese of Landaff, 80 Miles in circumference; contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses. The Air healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and woody, yet very fertile. Its chief Rivers Monnow, Wye, Usk, Rumney. Its chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Parishes, and 7 Towns. Monmouth, the chief Town, is 100 Miles from London, a fair, large, and well-peopled Town. Its chief Seats are, Troy-House, Monmouth-Castle, Raglan-Castle, Chepstow-Castle, Chepstow-Grange, and Tintern-Abbey, Duke of Beaufort's; Abergavenny-Castle, Lord Abergavenny's; St. Julians; and Herbert's of Cherbury.

Norfolk,

in Norwich Diocese, 140 Miles in circumference; contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, part clayish and part sandy: The Spring and Harvest here not very forward. Its Rivers Ouse, Waveney, Tare, and Great Ouse. The People are industrious. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the best is about Walsingham; and on the Sea-coasts are abundance of Herrings. Jet and Amber.

Amber are sometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worsted Stuffs and Stockings. It has 66 Parishes, and 31 Towns; *Norwich* the Shire Town, 90 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See, contains about 7000 Houses, and 3000 Souls, is eminent for *Norwich* Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the value of 100000 *l*. There is a Cathedral Church, the Duke of *Norfolk's* and the Bishop's Palaces. There is an Hospital for 100 poor Men and Women; fair Cloysters, and a fine Market-Cross. *Yarmouth* is a beautiful Town, and hath an excellent Harbour; *Lynn* is a fair Town, and wealthy. Chief Seats are *Castle-rising*, Lord *Dudley's*; *Oxnead-Hall*, *Passon-Hall*, Earl of *Yarmouth's*; *Raynham-Hall*, and *Stifkey-Hall*, Lord *Townshend's*.

Northamptonshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in circumference contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasturage, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats in it than any County in *England*: The Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers are *Weland*, and *Ouse*. Its chief Commodities Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Salt-Petre. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire Town *Northampton*, 55 Miles from *London*, having suffered much by Fire, is rebuilt with great Splendour. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See; *Oundle*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Wellingborough*, and *Brackley*, have Free-Schools. The chief Seats are *Grafton-Regis*, Duke of *Gloucester's*; *Burly* and *Wothorp*, Earl of *Exeter's*; *Castle-Ashby*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Apthorp* and *Sowthay-Lodge*, Earl of *Westmorland's*; *Drayton*, *Looswick*, *Thrapston*, *Sudbory*, Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Thorp*, Earl of *Sunderland's*; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Wimbornton*, Lord *Craven's*; *Holdenby*, Earl of *Faversham's*; *Boughton* and *Bowling*, Duke of *Montague's*; *Great Billing*, Earl of *Thomson's*; *Kirby*, Lord *Hatton's*; *Astwell*, Lord *Ferrars's*; *Easton-Maudslayi*, Lord *Longueville's*; *Rockingham-Castle*, *Warrington*, and *Stocking*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Stene*, Lord *Crew's*; *Dingley*, Lord *Griffin's*; *Easton*, Lord *Lemster's*.

Northumberland,

Is in the Diocese of *Durham*, 143 Miles in circumference; contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air; the Soil is rough, hilly, and hard to be manured, but 'tis daily improved. Its Rivers are *Tweed* and *Tine*. Its chief Commodities are Lead, Sea-coal, Fish, and Fowl. 'Tis divided into 46 Parishes, which are large, having many of them Churches of Ease; 11 Towns; the chief is *Newcastle upon Tine*, 212 Miles from *London*: it furnishes most of the Sea-port Towns of *England* with Coal, especially *London* with about 600000 Chaldrons a Year. The Southern part of the County round a Market Town called *Hexham*, is from thence named *Hexhamshire*.

Berwick is a great strong Town and Island on the *Scottish* side of the River *Tweed*. Near and belonging to this County are the

lands; the three most noted are *Cocket, Farn, and Holy-Island*. Being formerly a Frontier Country to Scotland, most of the Seats are built Castlewise; the chief are, *Alnewick-Castle*, *Warkworth-Castle*, and *Prudhoe-Castle*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Oglethorpe-Castle*, and *Hopple-Tower*, the late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Wether-Castle*, the E. of *Carlisle's*; *Darwentwater*, *Dilstone*, the E. of *Darwentwater's*; *War-Castle*, *Chillingham-Castle*, *Dunstable-Castle*, *Don-Castle*, the Lord *Grey's*; *Widrington-Castle*, Lord *Widrington's*.

Nottinghamshire,

in *York Diocese*, 110 Miles in circumference; contains about 600 Acres, and 17554 Houses; has a wholesome Air, and different sorts of Soil: The South-East part is fertile, the Western stony. Its Rivers, *Trent, Iddle, &c.* The chief Commodities are Corn, Malt, Liquorice, Pit-coal, Wood, Fish, and Powl. It hath 168 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Nottingham*, 96 Miles from *London*, a large well-built Town, hath a fine market-place. Here are many Rooms, Chimneys, Stairs, Windows, &c. hewn out of the main Rock, Chambers floor'd with a stone harder than that of *Paris*, made of a Stone, which before burnt is softer than *Alabaster*. *Mansfield* is of note for Malt, *Sop* for Liquorice; *Newark on Trent* drives a considerable Trade; the Families are here very numerous; their chief Seats are *Sop*, the late Lord *Thomas Howard's*, Brother to the late Duke of *York*; *Nottingham-Castle* and *Wellbeck-Abbey*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Rufford*, late Marquis of *Hallifax's*; *Clare-House* in *Nottingham* and *Houghton*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Holme Pierre-Point*, Earl of *Derby's*; *Shelford*, Earl of *Chesterfield's*; *Newsted-Abbey*, *Bullwell*, *Linby*, Lord *Byron's*; *Averham*, *Kellham*, Lord *Lexington's*.

Oxfordshire,

in the Diocese of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Minerals. Its Rivers, *Thames*, and those two, *Tame* and *Isis*, from whence the other has its Name, besides the *Charwell*, *Windrush*, and *Thames*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit, &c. It has 280 Parishes, and 15 Towns, the chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 Miles from *London*, one of the two noblest Universities in the World; of which see more hereafter. *Woodstock* is noted for its Park, walled in, said to be the oldest in *England*: *Tame* has Free-School: *Henly* for Malt: *Witney* for Blankets, Free-School, and Library: the rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Saddles. Its principal Seats are *Woodstock*, once the Royal, now the Duke of *Marlborough's*, upon whom, and his Heirs for ever, 'tis settled by Act of Parliament. And a stately Fabric is now erecting (near the Old Palace) *Blenheim-Castle*, in Memory of that most signal Victory gain'd by the French Aug. 2. 1704 at *Blenheim* in *Bavaria* on the Banks of the *Danube*; *Cornbury*, Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Bletchington*, Earl of *Anglesey's*;

Anglesey's; Caversham, Lord Craven's; Ditchley and Lees-Res, Earl of Lichfield's; Rycott, Earl of Abington's; Broughton, North-New and Shetford, Lord Viscount Say and Seal's; Sherborn-Castle, Lord Abergavenny's; Heythorp, Duke of Shrewsbury's; Leadwell, Lord Crington's; Wroxton-Abbey, Lord Guilford's.

Rutlandshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in circumference; contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses; has a healthy Air, and fertile Soil; and the most Parks, for its proportion Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are *Weland* and *W* its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood. hath 48 Parishes, and 2 Towns: *Oakham* the Assize Town, Miles from *London*, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, less he redeems it with Money: the other Town is *Uppingham* both have Free-Schools and Hospitals. Its chief Seats are *Bury on the Hill*, Earl of *Nottingham's*; *Martinsthorpe*, Earl of *Denbigh's*; *Exton, Brook, Northluffenham*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*.

Shropshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *Hereford* and of *Coventry and Lichfield*, Miles in circumference; contains about 890000 Acres, and 23 Houses. The Air is wholesome, the Soil fruitful, though low and mountainous toward the South and West parts; the Inhabitants healthy: *Old Parr*, of this County, lived 152 Years, died *Anno* 1634. The Rivers *Severn, Clun, Rea, Roden, Teme*, &c. Its Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, &c. It has 170 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Shrewsbury*, 124 Miles from *London*; a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewise well built. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the most Castles of any in *England*; which are now Houses of Nobility and Gentry: The chief are *Pepper-Hill*, Duke of *Shrewsbury's*; *Ellesmer*, Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Stoke-Newington*, the Lord *Craven's*; *Shesnal Mannor*, Earl of *Stafford's*; *High-Ley*, and *Eyton*, Earl of *Bradford's*; *Botfield, Lye*, Lord Viscount *Southampton's*; *Cherbury*, Lord *Herbert of Cherbury's*.

Somersetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*, 204 Miles in circumference; contains about 1075000 Acres, and 44686 Houses: Has divers sorts of Air and Soil; but for the most part this County is rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its dirty ways makes them say, for the Rider, good for the Abider. Its Rivers, *Severn, Avon, Parret, Torr, and Tone*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Lead, Wood for Dyers, and *Bristol Stones*. *Mendip Hills* found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminarius*. Oxen in this County vie with *Lancashire* for the fairest in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Chester* the best and largest Cheeses of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Parish. It has 385 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the

sol; part of which stands in this County, and part in *Glocestershire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, sovereign in Pains, Gouts, Rheumatisms, Weakness of Nerves, and all scrofulous Distempers; 94 Miles from *London*. *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well built and populous. These Cities jointly give a Title to the Bishoprick. *Taunton* famous for its; in making of which, 8500 Persons are here weekly employed: *Glastenbury*, for its ancient Abbey; *Ilchester*, likewise for its antiquity; *Bruton*, for its fine Church, Free-School, and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Clevedon-Court*, Earl of *Bristol's*; *Bruton-Court*, Lord Viscount *Fitz-Harding's*; *Hinton St. George*, Court of Lord *Kenn-Court*, *Walton*, Lord *Paulet's*; *Cannington*, Lord *Clifford's*; *Somerton*, Lord *Stawell's*; at *Claverton*, Sir *William Bassett's*, Hogheads of good Wine have been made in one Vintage.

Staffordshire,

is in the Diocese of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 141 Miles in circumference; contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houses, the Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse. Its Rivers *Trent*, *Ernet*, *Dove*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Tea*, *Sow*, *Pink*, *Manifold*. Its chief Mineral Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster, about *Le-Hay*; and Pit-coal, of which they make curious polished Utenfils. Its most considerable Manufacture is Nails and Utenfils of Iron. It has 150 Parishes, and 18 Towns; the most eminent is *Stafford*, the Shire and Assize Town, well built; has a Free-School; 106 Miles from *London*: the City of *Lichfield*, 94 Miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, give a Title to the Bishoprick; it hath a fine Cathedral Church: and *Burton* a famous Forge. The chief Seats are *Blore-Hall*, the late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Alton-Castle*, D. of *Shrewsbury's*; *Newborough*, Earl of *Bridgwater's*; *Stafford-Castle*, Earl of *Stafford's*; *Throwley*, Earl of *Arglas's*; *Stanton-Basset*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Chartley-Castle*, Lord *Arbuthnot's*; *Stourton-Castle*, Lord *Stourton's*; *Beaufort*, *Sinay-Park*, Lord *Paget's*; *Rolleston*, Lord *North and Grey's*; *Gerrard's-Hall*, *Sandon*, *Willowbridge*, Lord *Gerrard's*; *Hamstall*, *Ridware*, Lord *Leigh's*; *Dudley-Castle*, *Himley*, Lord *Ward's* or *Dudley's*.

Suffolk,

is in the Diocese of *Norwich*, 140 Miles in circumference; contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houses. Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers *Stowre*, *Deben*, *Blithe*, *Orwell*, &c. Its chief Commodities are Butter, exceeding good, and Cheese in great plenty; its Manufacture, Woollen and Linnen-cloth. It hath 575 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief is *Ipswich*, 55 Miles from *London*, large and cleanly, hath a Free-School and Library; *St. Edmondsbury* noted for its Free-School and the majestick Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Beccles*, a fair Town on the *Warveney*, and *Buddesdale*, Free-Schools of good Foundation; *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham*, and *Milden-Hall*, have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Wiston-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton's*; *Christ-Church* in *Ipswich*, *Sud-*

born-Hall; *Earl Soham's Lodge*, Lord Viscount *Hereford's*; *Denham Hall*, Lord Viscount *Townshend's*; *Toftock-place*, Lord *North Grey's*; *Broom-Hall*, *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis's*.

Surrey,

Is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 112 Miles in circumference contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houses. The Air sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the middle, but rich the Skirts. Its Rivers *Thames*, *Mole*; (which runs under *Greenwich* a Mile) *Wandle-Way*. Its Commodities Corn, Box, Walnuts, near *Reigate* Fuller's Earth; it is worth 4 *d.* per Bushel at the Market. It has 140 Parishes, and 9 Towns: the chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10000 Houses; *Guilford* or *Godalming*, 25 Miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge. At *Croy* is the Archbishop's Summer Palace, a Free-School and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*; near it are *Banstead-Downs*, frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *Richmond*, *Juch-House*, the Dutchess of *Cleveland's*, now demolish'd; *Orlando's* Palaces Royal; *Albury*, Lord *Garnsey's*; *Weybridge*, Countess of *Dorchester's*; *Wimbledon*, Duke of *Leeds's*; *Rowhampstead*, Sir *Jeffery Jefferys's*; *Durand*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Flanchford*, Countess of *Plimouth's*; *Reigate-Priory*, Sir *John Parsons's*; *Tring*, *gravney*, Lord *North and Grey's*; *Pepper-harrow*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Farnham-Castle*, Bishop of *Winchester's*; *Petersham*, Earl of *Rochester's*. At *Epsom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master and 4 Fellows, 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys; a Chaplain, Schoolmaster, and Usher. At *Nonsuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Suffex,

Is in the Diocese of *Chichester*, 158 Miles in circumference contains about 1140000 Acres, and 21537 Houses. The Sea Downs, which lie parallel to the Sea, are dry, bear good Grass and beyond Imagination pleasant; the low Lands or Wild of *Wex* bear Oats incredibly; the Soil rich and deep; the Forests barren, and towards the East full of Iron Oar. Its Manufactures Cast Iron of all sorts, for which there are many great Forges towards the Eastern Wild towards *Kent*. It has divers Rivers; but the most considerable is *Arun*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glass, Fish, and Fowl; among which the delicate *Wheat-eat* Bird is said to be peculiar to this County. A *Suffex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chichester* Lobster, an *Arundel* Trout, are famous. Its chief Manufactures are great Guns and Glass. Here are 312 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chichester*, a Bishop's See, 50 Miles from *London*, hath a fine Cathedral Church. *Lewes* is a large Town, where the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are *Arundel Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Parham Place*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Buckhurst*, *Stoneland*, Earl of *Down*; *Bullbrook*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Herstmonceux*, Earl of *Suffex's*; *Steyn*,

Earl of Scarborough's; *Battle-Abby*, *Cowdry*, *Poynings*, Lord Viscount *Montague's*; *Eridge*, Lord *Bergavenny's*; *Upp-Park*, late Earl of *Wankerville's*; *Ifield*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Ashburnham*, Lord *Ashburnham's*.

Warwickshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *Worcester*, and of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 135 Miles in circumference; contains about 670000 Acres, and 21973 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich. Its principal River *Avon*: Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheese. The Medicinal Water of *Newenham* is purgative with salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes, and 17 Towns; the chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of it self, 74 Miles from *London*; *Warwick* the Shire and Assize-Town, 68 Miles from *London*; hath a Free-School for Youth, and some Hospitals for poor Men, Women, and Children. Within two Miles of this Town is a salt and fresh Spring within an Ell of one another. *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in steel, *Polesworth* its School. Chief Seats are *Milcot-House*, Earl of *Perfet's*; *Compton*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Newenham-Paddox*, Earl of *Denbigh's*; *Combe*, Lord *Craven's*; *Hewell-Grange*, Earl of *Plymouth's*; *Elthington*, Lord *Ferrars's*; *Warwick-Castle*, *Knowle*, *Beauchamp Court*, Lord *Brooke's*; *Stonely*, *Fletchamstead*, Lord *Leigh's*; *Mottenwawen*, *Alne-Lodge*, Lord *Carrington's*; *Coleshil*, Lord *Digby's*.

Westmorland,

Is in the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, 120 Miles in circumference; contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory. The South Parts are best. Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodity and Manufacture is Cloth. Here's 26 Parishes and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendal*, 202 Miles from *London*; a very populous Town, has a Free-School well endow'd, and drives great Trade in Woollen-Cloth, Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats, and Stockings. *Kirby-Lansdal* is a large Town, has a fair Church, one Bridge, and good Trade for Cloth. *Appleby* has a Free-School and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Arnstead-Tower* and *Bethameshall*, Earl of *Derby's*; *Appleby-Castle*, *Brow-Castle*, *Brougham-Castle*, *Andragon-Castle*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Lowther*, Lord Viscount *Langdale's*; *Wharton-Hall*, Earl of *Wharton's*.

Wiltshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, 140 Miles in circumference; contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses. A pleasant and healthful Air and Soil. The Men are warlike and hardy. Its Rivers, *Isis*, *Kennett*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, and choice Rabbits of *Auburn Chase*. Near *Market-Lavington* is Knot-Grass, ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 ft long: its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great; it has 304 Parishes, and 17 Towns, besides the City of *Salisbury*, 70 Miles from *London*, which

which has one of the finest Cathedral Churches in the World Founded by *Richard Poor* Bishop of *Sarum* in the Year 1216. It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year: Its Steeple is the highest Spire of *England*; most of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the fam'd Wonder of *Stonehenge*; the strange Caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington*, are supposed to have been the Tombs of some great Warriors. *Henden* and *Chippenhams* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are *Marlborough House* and *Allington-House*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Eddington*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Wilton* and *Falston* or *Fallersdown*, Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Charlton*, Earl of *Berks's*; *Longleet*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Wardour-Castle*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour's*; *Damerham*, Duke of *Newcastle's*.

Worcestershire,

Is in *Worcester* Diocese, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses. The Air sweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Pasturage, especially the Vale of *Evesham*. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Team*, &c. Its Commodities, Lampreys, Cheese, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Parishes and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worcester*, 86 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; has a fine Cathedral Church, and great Cloth Trade. *Sturbridge* is noted for its Free-School and Library, and *Kidderminster* for Stuffs. Chief Seats are *Grafton*, Duke of *Shrewsbury's*; *Lenchwick*, Lord *Craven's*; *Crombe-Court*, *Alesborough*, *Severn-Stoke*, and *Feckenham Lodge*, Earl of *Coventry's*; *Weston*, Sir *John Packington's*; *Witley-Court*, — *Foley's*, Esq; *Hagley-Hall*, Sir *Ch. Littleton's*.

Yorkshire,

Is in *York* Diocese, 320 Miles in circuit; contains about 377000 Acres, and 106151 Houses. The Air diverse, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into three Divisions anciently called *Trithings* (i. e. third parts) now corruptly *Ridings*, East, North, and West, which is the largest. Its Rivers, *Humber* (the Conflux of the following, *Aire*, *Caldor*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nide*, *Ouse*, *Swale*, *Toune*, *Wap*, and *Tees*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, fine Horses, All sorts of Jett, Lime, Fish, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures, Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and Spurs. In the *North Riding* is a Tract of Land called *Richmondshire*, whose Hills afford Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coal. Its chief Town *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Parish-Churches, with many Chapels of Ease, and 49 Towns. The Shire-Town *York*, 10 Miles from *London*, is reputed to be the second City of *England*; large and beautiful; hath in the middle of it a noble Stone-bridge over the River *Ouse*, consisting principally of one huge Arch: The city is enclosed with a strong Wall; contains 32 Churches and Chapels, whereof 28 are still in use. Has a magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbishop's See. This City is govern'd by a Mayor.

who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of London. *Hull*, otherwise called *Kingston upon Hull*, is one of the longest Fortresses of England. *Sheffield* is noted for Smiths Trade; *Sherburn* for three Schools; first for Languages, second for Music, third for Writing: *Knaresborough* for Medicinal Waters; *Doncaster* for knit Waistcoats, Gloves, and Stockings; *Leeds* for Clothiers; *Sherborn* for its Free-School; *Pontefract*, *Knaresborough*, and *Thirsk*, for Liquorice; *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spurmakers. *Borough-bridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal Stones, (call'd by the vulgar, *The Devil's Arrows*) a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewise for Medicinal Spaw-Waters, *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are *Sheffield-Mannor*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Wressell-Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Longby-Castle*, late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Bolton-Castle* and *Bolton-Hall*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Thornhill*, late Marquis of *Hallifax's*; *Kiveton*, *Thorp-Hall*, *Wales-Hall*, *Harthill-Hall*, Duke of *Leeds's*; *Snape*, Earl of *Exeter's*; *Markingfield*, Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Mulgrave-Castle*, Duke of *Normanby* and *Buckingham's*; *Skipton-Castle*, Earl of *Thames's*; *Wentworth-Woodhouse*, *Tankersley*, *Tinsley*, *Hooton-Robert*, *Frierhouse*, late Earl of *Strafford's*; *Henderskelf-Castle*, *Grimthorp*, Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Wharleton-Castle*, *Jerveaux-Abbey*, Earl of *Ailesbury's*; *Wansborough*, *Bolton*, *Barden-Tower*, Earl of *Burlington's*; *Hornby-Castle*, *Patrick-Brompton*, *Hackforth*, *Anderby-le-Miers*, *Aston*, *Aughallston*, *Wales-Mannor*, *Hardwick*, Earl of *Heldernes's*; *Cockswold-Hall*, *Alstone-Hall*, *Aldwark*, *Murton*, *Newborough-Abbey*, late Earl of *Faulconberg's*; *Easby-Hall*, Lord *Eure's*; *Aske* and *Helaugh Mannor*, Earl of *Wharton's*; *Weldrake*, Lord *Howard's* of *Escrick*; *Helm* in *Spaldingshire*, and *Dalton*, Lord *Langdale's*; *Wilton-Castle*, Lord *Cornwallis's*; *Blacklam*, Sir *William Hustler's*.

WALES is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

Anglesey,

IS in the Diocefe of *Bangor*, 80 Miles in circumference; contains about 200000 Acres, and 1840 Houses: An Island encompassed by the *Irish Sea* on all sides but the *South-East*, where it is parted from *Carnarvan* by the River *Menai*. How barren soever it looks, 'tis nevertheless called the *Mother of Wales* for the Plenty of good Wheat it produces; and here are Mill-stones (good store) to grind it. Here, as in *Rumney-Marsh* in *Kent*, and other Parts of England, are great Timber-Trees found lying along under ground, black like *Ebony*, and fit for use when dried in the Sun. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 74 Parishes, and two Towns; the chief *Beaumaris*, 184 Miles from London, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships. Chief Seats, Lord *Bulkeley's*, near *Beaumaris*, &c.

Breck

Brecknockshire,

Is in *Llandaff* Diocese, 106 Miles in circumference; contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houses. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter Furr. It hath 61 Parishes and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 Miles from *London*; at the meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Usk*. 'Tis a well-built Town where the Assizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for Clothing. Its chief Seats are *Crickhowel-Castle* and *Tretowre-Castle*, Duke of *Beaufort's*.

Cardiganshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. Davids*, 94 Miles in circumference contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houses. A plentiful Country, abounding with Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Lead. In this County are the famous Silver Mines of *Bwlch yr Eskir* by out of which the Money which bears the Prince of *Wales's* Arms viz. the three *Estrich-Feathers* upon its reverse, has been dug. It hath 77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tyevye*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. 'Tis a large populous Town, wall'd about and fortified with a Castle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 Miles from *London*.

Caermarthenshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. Davids*, 102 Miles in circumference contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses; not so mountainous as other Counties in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes and 8 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town is *Caermarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Ensigns of State; 178 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats are *Golden Grove*, and *Emlyn*, Earl of *Carbury's*.

Carnarvanshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 110 Miles in circumference; contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses; is very strong by Nature, with spiry Hills, the highest in all *Wales*; plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. It has 68 Parishes, and 4 Towns, all Havens. *Carnarvan* is the County Town, 180 Miles from *London*.

Denbighshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*; but the Vale of *Ruthven* and *Denbigh* it self, are in *Bangor* Diocese; 'tis 116 Miles in circumference; contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houses. The East part is naturally fruitful, and the West improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are chearful and long liv'd. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and near *Moinglath*, of Lead. It hath 57 Parishes, and 4 Towns, one of which is *Denbigh*, which hath a most impregnable Castle.

This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers. *Wrexham*, the biggest Town in *North-Wales*, has a neat Church and lofty Steeple. *Holt-Castle* is a Seat of the Earl of *Derby*; *Chirk-Castle* Sir *Richard Middleton's*.

Flintshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and the rest in *Chester*: 'Tis 82 Miles in circumference; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3150 Houses. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long-liv'd. The chief Commodities are small Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-stones, and Honey, with which they make good store of Metheglin. It has 28 Parishes, and 3 Towns. *Flint*, the Shire Town, is so small, that it hath not a Market; yet it hath a noble Castle, though now 'tis old and ruinous. *St. Asaph* is an ancient Episcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 59 Miles from *London*. *Gaerwys* is the only Market Town in the County, every Village being well furnished of its self. *St. Winifred's Well*, hard by, is of note for curing Aches and Lamenesses. Over the Head of this Spring is a curious Free-stone Chapel, 150 Miles from *London*. Chief Seats, *Mostyn*, Sir *Roger Mostyn's*, near which are the famous Coal-pits of that Place, which go a great way to supply *Dublin* with Coal; and *Llanerck*, Mr. *Davies's*.

Glamorganshire,

Is in *Llandaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. Here are 118 Parishes, and 9 Towns. *Llandaff*, 226 Miles from *London*, the Bishop's See, is a City, but so small it hath not a Market. The chief Seats are, *Swansey-Castle*, Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Cardiff-Castle*, and *Caerphilly-Castle*, Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Coyty-Castle*, Earl of *Leicester's*. At *Newton* is a Well which swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood encreases.

Merionethshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in circumference; contains about 500000 Acres, and 2590 Houses; extremely mountainous, and the Mountains steepy. The Inhabitants are very homely. It abounds with Sheep, Fish, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Parishes, and 3 Towns; the chief *Harlech*, 168 Miles from *London*, of note heretofore for its stately Castle.

Montgomeryshire,

Is in three Dioceses; *New-Town*, *Pool*, *Llanvillin*, and *Machynlleth*, are in *St. Asaph*; *Llanydlos* in *Bangor*; but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*: 'Tis 94 Miles in circumference; contains about 60000 Acres, and 5660 Houses; delightful with many Hills and fruitful Valleys; breeds very good Horses, and plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Parishes, and 6 Towns. *Montgomery*, the Shire Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. Its chief Seats are *Powis-Castle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, Marquis

Marquis of Powis's; *Llymore-Lodge*, and *Llyssia*, Lord Herbert's of *Cherbury*; and *Lloydierd*, *Richard Vaughan's*, Esq.

Pembroke-shire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in circumference; contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses. The East part is very pleasant, and the whole County plentiful in all necessities for Life. Part of it is inhabited by *Flemings*, placed here by *Hen. I.* Their Country is called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here is plenty of Fish, Fowl, Pit-coal, and Marl. It has 45 Parishes, and 9 Towns; *Pembroke* the Shire-Town, 195 Miles from *London*, is well inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradesmen, fortified with a Wall and strong Castle; *St. David's* the Episcopal See, whose Cathedral Church was eminent for the highest Roof in *England*, was once a City of good account, but now so ruined that it is not a Market-Town. In this Shire also is contained the Town and County of *Haverford-West*: And *Milford-Haven*, the largest and most capacious Harbour in the Kingdom.

Radnor-shire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, 90 Miles in circumference; contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses: Hath great varieties of Air and Soil, stored with Woods, Rivers, and Meers. Its chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. It hath 52 Parishes and 4 Towns. *Radnor* the Shire Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Castle. *Prestain* is a large well-built Town, where the *Assizes* are held, 116 Miles from *London*.

There are in all, in *England* and *Wales* together 25 Cities, 75 great Towns called Market-Towns, 9913 Parishes, some of 40 or 50 Miles circuit, 61 Forests, and about 300 Parks.

It appears from the Observations and Calculations of *Gregory King*, Esq; lately published by *Dr. Davenant*, that the Rents of the Lands by the Produce of the late Taxes, seem to be now 10 Millions *per Annum*: And that the Houses (not let with the Lands) amount to 2 Millions *per Annum*: And all other Hereditaments to about 2 Millions more; in all 14 Millions: So that the People and Territories of the Queen of *England* alone, may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one half of those of *France*. And since the whole Annual Expence of the Queen of *England's* Subjects is about 50 Millions, it will require but an 8th part thereof to maintain 100000 Foot, 30000 Horse, 40000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary.

England without *Wales*, is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold *Assizes* twice a year. It is also divided by the Queen's Justices in Eyre of the Forrests, and by the King of Arms, into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the *North* and *South* side of *Trent*.

C H A P. IV.

Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.

Air.] THE Air is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Western Ocean, the Cold in Winter is oftentimes less sharp than in some parts of France and Italy, which yet are seated far more Southerly.

And by reason of the continual Blasts of Wind from Sea, the very often interposing of Clouds betwixt the Sun and Earth, and the frequent Showers of Rain, the Heat in Summer is less scorching than in some parts of the Continent that lie much more Northward, where neither Rain nor Clouds appear for some Months, and not much Wind felt.

As in Summer the gentle Winds and frequent Showers, qualify all violent Heats and Droughts, and make the Day pleasant; so in Winter the Nights are mostly serene and bright, and the Frosts do only meliorate the cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps warm the tender Plants. In a word here is no necessity of Stoves in Winter, nor Grottoes in Summer.

Soil.] It is blessed with a very fertile wholsom Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts with great Navigable Rivers; and many more Rivers might easily be made Navigable; and several of late years have been made so. It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally pleasant Hills rising with easie Ascents, and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Grass, or Wood.

Commodities.] As it is divided by the Sea from the rest of the World, so by reason of its great abundance of all things necessary for the Life of Man, it may without the Assistance of any other part of the World, more easily subsist than any of its neighbouring Countries.

First, For wholsom substantial Food, what Plenty every where is here of Sheep, Oxen, Swine, Fallow-Deer, Coneys, and Hares? It wants not Red-Deer, Goats, nor Roe-Bucks. What abundance are here of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons? Of Partridge, Pheasants, Plovers, Teals, Thrushes, Merles, Field-fares, Ousles, or Black-birds, Larks, Wild-Ducks, Wild-Geese, Coal-Geese, Swans, Wigeons, Peacocks, Buntings, Snipes, Quails, Woodcocks, Lapwings.

It wants not Sandling, Knot, Curlew, Bayning, Dotterel, Roe, Cur, Ruff, Maychit, Stint, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Red-thanks,

hanks, Rails, and Wheat-ears, Herons, Cranes, Bitterns, Bustards, Puffins, Godwits, Heath-cocks, Moor-pouts, or Grouse, Thrushes, and Throstles.

Then for Fish, what plenty of Salmon, Trout, Lampreys, Loches, Gudgeons, Carps, Tenches, Lampreys, Pikes, Perches, Eels, Breams, Roches, Dace, Flounders, Plaice, Shads, Mullers, Kingstones, Dorees?

What great abundance of Herrings, which in former times kept themselves altogether about *Norway*, but of late take their Rounds about *Midsummert* to *Scotland*, *July* to *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, afterwards to the *Thames* mouth, and so round about by *Ireland* back into the North Seas in incredible Shoals; as on these Coasts are likewise of Mackrel, Whittings, Cods, Gurnets, Haddock, Pilchards, Sprats, Oysters for goodness and number almost incredible? We have great plenty likewise of Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, Prawns, Muscles, Cockles, Escalops, Crayfish, &c.

We want not Soles, Conger, Turbots, Scate, Thorn-backs, Mades, Smelts, &c.

How doth *England* abound with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulse, Beans, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheese, Honey, Safiron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine and Pleasure?

The Fields are sufficiently full of Tares, Vetches, Clover-grass, Hop-Clover, Saint-foin, Ray-grass, Trefoil, Cinquefoil, Hops, Woad, Flax, Hemp, Rape-feed, Lucern, *Danzick* Flax, Canary-feed, Mustard-feed, &c.

For Drinks, *England* abounds with Beer, Ale, Cider, Perry, Metheglin and Mede, Brandy, made either of Mault or Apples, &c.

Here is great Plenty of excellent Fruit. Fields, Woods and Hedges are stored with Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Walnuts, Small-nuts, Chest-nuts, Filberts, Strawberries, Bullace, Slows, Crabs for Verjuice, Blackberries, Huckleberries, Dewberries, Elderberries, Services, and the like.

But in Orchards and Gardens you have for Apples, the Pippin, *Kentish*, *Kirton*, *Golden*, *Russet*, *Holland*, *French*, *Pearmain*, *Reinet*, *Deux-ans*, or *John*, *Queening*, *Greening*, *Julyflower*, *Harvey*, *Apple*, *Marigold*, *Early ripe*, *Junettings*, and *Codlings*, and innumerable many excellent sorts for Cider, as *Red-streak*, *Genie*, *Moyle*, &c. For Pears, the *Summer* and *Winter* *Bon-Chretienne*, the *Bergamot*, *Poppering*, *Beurre des Rois*, *Orange*, *Greenfield*, *Windfor*, *Lording*, *Messire-Jean*, *Sugar*, *Musque*, *Catherine*, *Warden*, and forty others.

For Plums, *Pear-plum*, *Arline*, *Damsons*, *Damazens*, *Muskel*, *Perdrigon*, *Date*, *Imperial*, *S. Julian*, *Morocco*, *Great Anthony*, *Turkey*, &c.

Cherries : May Cherries, Kentish, Black Cherries, Flemmish, *Prunella*, Morella, Black Duke, Hartlib, Cornelians, Black *Art*, Morocco, Egriot, &c.

Peaches : Nutmeg, Isabella, Newington, Muscat, Violet, *Ros*, Rambouillet, Crown, Bourdeaux, Malacoton, Mignon, *Perge*, Syon, Orleans, &c.

Apricots : Divers sorts.

Nectarines : Murry, Tawney, Red, Roman, Green, Yellow.

Grapes : Ambois, Burgundian, Corinth, Cluster-Grapes, *Front*, Muscats, Early-blew, Raisin, Parsley, &c.

Figs : Scio, White and Purple, Yellow, Dwarf, Blew, &c.

Quinces : Barbary, Brunswick, Portugal.

Gooseberries : Chrystal, Early-red, Amber, English, Yellow, *White*, Dutch.

Corinths all sorts.

Strawberries : Common Wood, English Garden, Virginian, *White* Coped, Long Red, Green, Scarlet, Polonian.

All sorts of *Rasberries*, *Mulberries*, *Barberries*, *Medlers*, *Quin* &c.

The Kitchen-Garden affords many excellent Dishes, not only Pleasant Fruit, but of substantial Food ; as Asparagus, *Arti*, *Asks*, *Alifanders*, Beans, Kidney and Lupine Beans of all sorts ; *As*, Cabbage, Cardons, Carrots, Cauly-flowers, Clary, Cucum-
s, Endive, Gourds of all sorts, Lettuce of all sorts, among them
t delicious one of Silesia, thrives here as if it were its origi-
Soil. Melons of all sorts, Mekins, Parsnips, Pease of all
s, Potatoes, Pompions. Radish of all sorts, Rockambole, Skir-
s, Scorzonera, Sellery, Savoy, Turnips.

Nor doth every common Herb-Garden want Baulm, Basil,
rage, Bugloss, Chervil, Cole-worts, Corn-Salad, Cresses all
s, Fennel, Garlick, Hysop, Horse-Radish, Lavinder, Leeks,
rjoram, Marigold, Mint, Nasturtium's, Onions, Parsley, Pur-
n, Penyroial ; all sorts of Pot-herbs, and edible Roots, and
ad ; Rosemary, Sage, Savoury, Scurvy-grass, Shallot, Spin-
ge, Succory, Sorrel, Thyme.

It is endless to reckon up the variety's of the Flower-Gardens.
Small Quarters and Climates curious Plants have been brought,
pecially of late years into *England* : And in the Physick-Gar-
s at *Oxford* and at *Chelsea*, we may at once see Specimens of
ry known sort of the whole vegetable Kingdom.

The Woods are not only stock'd with large and durable Tim-
Trees and Pollards, Alder, Ash, Beech, Birch, Blackcherry-
ee, Chesnut, Holly, Oak, Yew, &c. but every where with
dicinal Herbs which grow plentifully likewise in every For-
t, Lawn, Shaft and Hedge ; and what of Physical Drugs the
oods and Fields want, the Goodwife's Garden for the most
t supplies.

Now of all these things there is such a constant continuance by reason of the Clemency of the Climate, that scarce the least Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in England these 400 Years.

Then for *Raiment*, England produceth generally not only very fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Country Cloth, and better condition'd against Wind and Weather; but also such great abundance of Wool, that not only all sorts, from the highest to the lowest, are clothed therewith, but so much has been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in Honour of the *English Wool*, that then brought such plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, (where the Staple for *English Wool* was in those days kept) he instituted that famous Military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, after the *English* gave the noblest Order of Knighthood in *Europe*.

The Wool of *Lemster*, *Cotswold*, and the *Isle of Wight*, which truly manufactured by the *English* Clothiers, doth for Softness and Fineness vie with the choicest Silks; and although *Spanish Wool* bears a Name amongst us, as a thing *far fetch'd and dear bought*, yet the Clothiers and Merchants know that the greatest part of the Wool which when manufactured they call *Spanish Cloth*, do grow in *England*; and so absolutely necessary is *English Wool* to the making of good Cloth, that the *French* can make no Work of their own Wool, without about one part in three of ours is mix'd with it; so that the Fable of the *Golden Fleece* hath its Moral in *England*, our Fleeces producing so much Riches to us.

The yearly Produce of Wool in *England*, is calculated by the above-mentioned Dr. *Davenant* and Mr. *King* at 2 Millions Sterling; and when manufactured, at 8 Millions; whereof 3 quarters for Home-consumption, and a 4th part for Exportation.

This Abundance and Cheapness of Wool in *England* proceeds not only from the Goodness of the Soil, but also from a Freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which other Countries create a charge of constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also. And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that necessary Earth called *Fullers Earth*, is no where else produced in that abundance and excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all uses, at least not Ground to produce Flax and Hemp, although there hath been much Linnen imported, with much Paper, and fine Paper made of Linnen to the shame and damage of the Nation. But there are late many Paper-Mills erected, and tolerably fine Paper made in several places of *England*: And the Paper-Makers are incorporated by a Royal Patent into a Society. The same Encouragement hath also the incorporated Linnen Manufacture; whereof we are capable of making so much as not to send abroad for any, if the Wisdom of the Government had not thought fit to reserve the

encouragement of that Manufacture for *Ireland*, a Country much more proper for it, and to promote the Woollen Manufacture at Home.

Beside, there is in *England* great Plenty of excellent Leather, for all sorts of Uses, insomuch that the poorest People in the northern, and South-Eastern parts of *England* wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our neighbouring Countries, the poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all; whilst the poorest of our Labourers have not only Shoes, but good strong Leather Boots too, to preserve 'em from Cold when they walk in Ditches or other wet Places.

For Building, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, *Ardoise* or blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaster, Pitch nor Lime, Lead nor Glafs.

For Firing, either Wood, Sea-coal, or Pit-coal, is almost everywhere to be had at reasonable Rates; and also Turf. In many parts of *England*, a Horse-load of good Sea-coal is bought for no pence, and a great Waggon-load of Oaken Billeting for a penny.

For Shipping, no where better Oak, no where such Knee-Timber (as they call it) for which four Forests are eminent and convenient likewise for Portage, viz. *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, near the Sea, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, and *Windsor* on the *Thames*. We have likewise great store of Iron to make serviceable and durable Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, and all other Uses. For War, for Coach and Waggon, for Travelling Pads, Hunting and Racing, no where greater plenty of Horses, also for Light and Pack-Carriage; insomuch as Mules and Asses so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*. Here are great Numbers likewise of excellent Milch Cows; every Peasant, almost who rents but ten or twelve Acres of Land, keeps a Horse or Mare to ride upon, and one or two Cows to supply his Family with Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese. And here it may be of Note to Foreigners, that Gelicks are used more than Stone-Horses twenty to one, as being more easily kept, and not so subject to Accidents, and are also more convenient for Horsemen that travel upon the Road.

There are Dogs of all sorts, sizes and uses, as Mastiffs, Greyhounds, Spaniels for Land and Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Hare and Otter: Terriers, Tumblers, Lurchers, Setting-Cocks, Curs, Turn-Spits, little Lap-dogs, &c. The Bear and Bull-Baiting, Mastiffs, seem to be the boldest and strongest Creatures of any size in the World; one of 'em will encounter singly a Lion, a Bull, or any Creature they are set upon, and not give up to the last Breath of Life. Our Game-Cocks likewise are so brave and hardy, that if two of 'em are well match'd they both come dying Conquerors by slaying one another; but it is well known both of *English* Cocks and Dogs, that (that as if Courage

were more natural to the Climate than to the Creature) if they are carried into another Country, after some considerable time they degenerate. *Cats* are here very curious to the Eye, the *Cyprus* and *Tabby* Cats especially. Here are likewise divers sorts of *Hawks*, as the *Falcon*, *Lanar*, *Lanaret*, *Lanius*, *Sparrow-hawks*, &c.

Moreover, *England* produceth besides a mighty Quantity of *Tin*, *Lead* and *Iron*, some *Brass* and *Copperas*, *Copper*, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make *Brass*: Much *Allom*, *Salt*, *Hops*, *Liquorice*, *Wax*, *Tallow*, *Coney-Furs*, *Salt-Peter*, *Madder*, and *Woad* for *Dying*; all sorts of *Glass*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, &c. and divers other beneficial *Commodities*. It wants not *Mines* of *Silver*, yielding more in their small quantities of *Oar*, and therefore richer than those of *Potosi* in the *West-Indies*, whence the *King of Spain* buys most of his *Silver*, those yielding usually but one *Ounce* or half of *Silver* in one hundred *Ounces* of *Oar*; whereas that in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Lancashire* and the *Bishoprick of Durham*, yield ordinarily six or eight *Ounces per Cent.* but most of these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and *Workmen* dear, which is otherwise in *Potosi*.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somersetshire*, *Derbyshire* and bounds in *Medicinal Springs*, working either by *Stool* or *Urine* as at *Tunbridge*, *Ebbsham*, *Scarborough*, *Astrop*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, *New Hall*, *Dullidge*, *Islington*, *Sellenge*, *Cobham*, *Shooters-hill*, *Richmond* and *Hamsted*.

Vineyards have been heretofore common in most of the Southern and middle parts of *England*; and *Silks* might be here produced, as it was once designed by *King James the first*; but a great part of the *Natives*, prone to *Navigation*, supplying the *Island* at a very cheap rate with all sorts of *Wines*, *Silks*, and other *Foreign Commodities*, it hath been found far better to bandry to employ *English Ground* rather for producing *Wool*, *Corn* and *Cattle*, for which it is most proper.

Though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet generally there is no one Country under Heaven, whose Air is better stored with *Birds* and *Fowls*; *Seas*, *Rivers* and *Ponds* with *Fish*; *Fields* with all sorts of *Corn*; the *Pastures* with *Cattle*; the *Forests*, *Parks*, *Warrens* and *Woods*, with wild *Beasts* (only for *Recreation* and *Food*;) the *Mines* with *Metals*, *Coals*, *Alabaster*, *Marble*, *Free-stone*, and other *Minerals*; the *Country Farms* with *Hens*, *Capons*, *Turkeys*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Peacocks*, *Dove-houses*, *Fishponds*, *Coney-Warrens*, *Pigs*, *Mutton*, *Fruit*, &c. Where are fewer ravenous and hurtful *Beasts*, fewer venomous *Serpents*, and noisome *Flies* and *Vermine*, fewer *Droughts*, *Inundations* or *Dearth*s; fewer unwholesome *Serene* pestilential *Airs*, tempestuous *Hurricanes*, subterraneous *burning Mountains*, or destructive *Earthquakes*; And although *Pestilence* hath formerly visited us once in about twenty Years

et never but when the Contagion hath been brought hither
 m other Countries) God be praised 'tis now 43 Years since
 felt that Calamity, and God grant it may never more return.
 a word, where is there greater Abundance of all things ne-
 ary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food ;
 omuch that it hath been judg'd, that there is yearly as much
 sh and Beer consum'd in *England* by over-plentiful Tables, as
 ould serve three times the number of People. Add to all this ;
 at being encompassed with the Sea, and well furnished with
 ps, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and
 ts, it excels for Safety and Security (which is no small Praise)
 the neighbouring Countries, if not all the Countries in the
 orld ; and needs not much to fear any Nation but only that
 ich grows potent in Shipping ; for they only can deprive
 of our main Security, and of an Island can make us a Con-
 ent.

CHAP. V.

Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, Character.

Inhabitants.] THE first Inhabitants in *England* were *Brit-
 tains*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose
 guage was once almost the same ; subdued after by the *Ro-
 m*, who by reason of their Troubles nearer home, were con-
 n'd to abandon this Country about 400 years after Christ ;
 reupon the *Extra-provincial Britains*, then call'd *Picts* (from
 ining the custom of painting their Bodies, once in common
 the Inhabitants of the whole Island,) invading the *Britains*,
 y call'd to their aid the *Saxons*, who chasing away the *Picts*,
 made themselves Masters of the *Britains* : But these not able
 ndure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battles and
 mpts to recover their lost Liberties and Country, retired
 vere driven, some of them into *Bretaigne* in *France*, but most
 hem into the two utmost *Western* barren and mountainous
 of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons* *Walishland*,
 e *Germans* still call *Italy* *Welshland*, because inhabited by the
 pine *Gauls* ; and the *French* call our Country of *Britain*, *Le
 de Galles*.

The *Saxons* solely possessed of all the best parts of this Isle,
 for a long time infested, and for sometime almost subdued
 the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove
 out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them ; so that the *English*
 at this day is a mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not
 out a Tincture of *Danish*, *Romish*, and *British* Blood.

Number of Inhabitants.] To give the Reader an account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult, but a near Conjecture may be thus made.

England contains, according to the accurate Calculation of the judicious Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houses with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and Wales printed Anno 1693. 1175951 Houses. Now allowing to each House one with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in *England* 7055706 Souls, and amongst them 1000000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13500000, or at the most 15000000, of which 270000 are Church-men, besides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* are not 15000.

Their Language.] The *English* Tongue is a mixture, chiefly of the Old *Saxon* (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) and the Old *Norman* (which was part *French*, part *Danish*) with a large mixture of the *British*, *Roman*, and *Danish* Languages.

The *Romans* possessing *England*, caused their Tongue, the *Latin*, to be generally used in this Country.

The *Saxons* succeeding, introduced their Language wherever they seated themselves.

The *Normans* afterwards getting possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learned at School by the *Saxons*; and for a long time, till 36th of *Edward* the Third, *Common Law*, Statutes, and Pleadings, were in *French*.

The *Latin* Tongue at present is made use of in Court-Records, Processes of Courts, in Charters, Commissions, Writs, Bonds, and some Statutes are still kept in that Language.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Places, Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are most Nouns appellative, and a great part of the Verbs.

In *French* or rather *Norman*, are still written the *Common Law* and learnt by young Students thereof; all Reports, Pleadings, all Moots and Law Exercises, are wholly *French*; some old Statutes are still in that Tongue: In Parliament the Assent or Consent to Bills, made by the King, Lords or Commons, is in *French*. Almost all our Terms in Hunting, Hawking, Cookery, Dancing, Singing, Heraldry, &c. are still *French*.

Character.] The Natives of *England*, by reason of the temperate Climate, mild Air, plenty of wholesom Food; and use of Beer rather than Wine, are commonly tall and big of stature, if compared with Southern Nations. They are fair, especially the Women, whose Beauties are lasting, Shapes fine, agreeable, Air sweet and charming. Both Sexes are here proportioned in Body, and graceful in Carriage: Grave, spoken, prudent, modest, free, sincere, pleasant, ingenious: Men are strong, courageous, warlike, resolute, enterprizing, constant, not knowing how to fly in Battel: Liberal to Prodigal.

y, open-hearted, hard to be provoked, yet when exasperated, machful till satisfaction be given, and then easie to be reconciled: Sumptuous and splendid, great lovers of Hospitality, unanimous and beneficent, learned, sagacious, grateful: They are thought to be wanting in Industry, (excepting Mechanics, wherein they are, of all Nations, the greatest Improvers) Caution, Suspicion, Craft, Obsequiousness, and which is most of all to be deplored, Contentedness: But these Wants are supplied by many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendship, Publick-spiritedness.

The Daringness of the Soldier, the Profoundness of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, the Robustness of the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equalled by any People in the World. The Women are tender, chaste, constant, prudent, loyal, industrious, passionately loving to their Relations, especially their husbands and Children, even to Fondness: They are not without vanity, pretensions to Satyr, Raillery, and the like; which Vice they have borrow'd from their Neighbours the *French*: But the Women out-do 'em in Modesty, Patience, Charity, Providential Care, Temperance, Wit, Good Humour, Cleanliness; and that which crowns all the rest, in the sincerity and zeal of religious Devotion.

Good Nature is a qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that as a noble Writer observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of a warm and elevated Genius, of brisk and solid Parts, apprehensive and subtle; successful in bringing out new Discoveries; but most of all in improving of them, especially, Mechanics; there being few Curiosities of Art brought over from beyond Sea but are here improved to a greater height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, *Air-pumps*, &c. in the World. The late Queen had a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Corweny*, worth a thousand Pound, which are all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies. Locks are made of Iron and Brass, of fifty pound a Lock. Watches are so curious, that one part of the Movement of a Repeating Watch comes to ten pound, which makes them ordinarily fifty or sixty pound a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandize when we send them into foreign Countries, so valuable and so profitable is the Work. Curious Telescopes, Microscopes, Periscopes, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, Dials, Ballances, Sea-Compasses, &c. The late great Improvements in making Glass; of polishing the sides of great Iron Guns; of weighing up Ships that are sunk at the bottom of the Sea; in fishing, as they call it, for Money, lost it may be 100 years ago: And many other noble Inventions and Improvements; as weaving Silk-Stockings, Mills

of all sorts, *Morlack* Tapestry, Earthen Ware of *Fulham*, Speaking Trumpets, making of Lustring, Engines for raising of Glass, spinning of Glass, cutting of Tobacco, printing Stuffs, Linen Paper; making Damask, Linnen, watering Silks; the way separating Gold from Silver; Boulting-Mills, Lanthorns of divers sorts, Cane Chairs, making Horn-ware, &c. All these instances shew how excellently the *English* Nation is turned for manner of Mechanical Arts.

The Common People will endure long and hard Labour; in much that after 12 hours hard work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, Wrestling, Cudg playing, or some such like vehement Exercise for their Recreation.

They are as long-liv'd generally as the People of any Nation in the World. A Man is not here accounted old till 70, not very old till 80; 'tis no very extraordinary thing to come to 90 and here are several who get their Livelihood by Handicraft-ware at 100 and upwards. Not many years ago, 8 old Men danced Morrice-Dance, all living in one Mannor in the West of *England* whose Ages put together made 800 years; and in the Year 1661 died old *Parr*, aged 152, who lived in 10 Reigns: and in the Year 1671 died *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkshire*, aged 168 Years: such long Livers were born of healthy Parents, and lived temperate Lives; whereas, on the other side, by reason of Intemperance there is no part of the World wherein People are more subject to die suddenly.

CHAP. VI.

Of Religion.

Christianity was very early planted in *England*; but when, by whom, is very uncertain: probably in the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second Century. In *Tertullian*'s time, even that part of *Britain* which did not own the Roman Yoke, submitted to the Name of Christ. Three *British* Bishops of *Caerleon* (as 'tis supposed) of *London*, and of *York*, subscribed the Canons of the Council of *Arles* A. C. 314. Under them were (as is said) 25 other Bishops; which Number of Bishops (considering that the Province then reach'd as far as *Graham's-Dike*, was much the same as there are now.

The *British* Church, upon the Invasion of the *Saxons*, was, with its People, driven into *Wales*, where it continued. When *Austin* the Monk converted *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and his People to Christianity (A. C. 596.) by Orders of his Master Pope Gregory the Great, he laboured to bring the *British* Bishops to acknow-

edge the Pope's Authority, and him as their Archbishop. This when they refused to do, the Saxons, by his Instigation, fell upon 400 Monks and Priests of the British Nation, and kill'd them.

The Saxons, and after them the Normans, owned 5 Pope's Authority: and after King John had basely subjected his Crown to the Pope, the better thereby to free himself from his too powerful Irons; *England* was, till the Reformation, one of the tameest Countries that any where submitted to the Roman Yoke. Our Parliaments, indeed, did many times exert themselves vigorously; but still the Papal Yoke lay heavy upon the Shoulders of the whole Nation: But in *Hen. VIII.*'s time, when *Luther's* Preaching alarmed the greatest part of the Kingdoms of the North, and inspired them with almost an universal Consent to set their Consciences free at once from the Romish Tyranny; *England* joined with the general Torrent. *Henry VIII.* himself being enraged with Pope *Clement VII.*'s Usage of him in the matter of his Divorce from Queen *Catharine* of *Austria*, abolish'd the Pope's Supremacy, and seiz'd upon all the Monasteries and other Religious Houses in *England*, and divided their Lands amongst the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom: but in other Articles of Religion he continued a Papist: So that the Reformation went on but lamely in his time. Under his Son *Edw. VI.* it gain'd more ground; and the Superstitions of Popery were almost entirely abolish'd. Queen *Mary*, who reign'd but 5 Years, brought Popery in again: but the bloody Executions of above 500 Protestants in her time, who were burnt for their Faith, alienated the Nation to that Extremity, that Queen *Elizabeth*, who succeeded her, found it no difficult matter to settle the Reformation again upon that Foot on which it still continues.

Bishops were then Consecrated by other Bishops whose Succession was unquestionable from the first Planters of Christianity among us, and placed in every See where there had been Bishops formerly. Articles of Religion, directly opposite to Popery in every thing in which Popery contradicts the Gospel of Jesus Christ, were appointed, which still are required to be Subscribed and Assented to by every Man that takes any Ecclesiastical Prebend in our Church: And a Liturgy was enacted to be observed in performing divine Service in the English Tongue: Afterwards, in *K. James's* time, a Book of Canons was also set forth, which the Discipline of the Church of *England* was settled. From all these any Man may frame a very just Idea of our Church. The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is as follows.

Abstract of the ARTICLES of the Church of England,
which are a Summary of its Doctrine.

THE Unity of the Godhead, and Trinity of Persons.

2. That the second Person, *The Word was made Flesh*, being

in two distinct Natures, and one undivided Person, Christ Jesus very God, and very Man; who suffered, was crucified, dead, and buried; a Sacrifice to God for original and actual Sin.

3. That he descended into Hell.

4. That he arose again from Death, and ascended into Heaven and shall return again to judge all Men at the last Day.

5. That the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father and the Son; of the same Substance, Majesty, and Glory; very and eternal God.

6. That the Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary for Salvation; viz. these Books, which are Canonical: *Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 of Samuel, 1 of Kings, 2 of Kings, 1 of Chronicles, 2 of Chronicles, 1 of Esdras, 2 of Esdras, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles*, four greater Prophets, twelve lesser Prophets.

The *Apocryphal* are to be read for Example of Life, and Instruction of Manners; viz. 3d and 4th of *Esdras*, *Tobit*, *Judith*, the rest of *Hester*, *Wisdom*, *Ecclesiasticus*, *Baruch*, *Song of the three Children*, *History of Susannah*, of *Bel and the Dragon*, *Prayer of Manasses*, first and second Book of *Maccabees*.

That all the Books of the *New Testament*, as commonly received, are Canonical.

7. That the *Old Testament* doth agree with the *New*, in offering Eternal Life by the Mediatorship of Christ: That the Old Fathers look'd farther than on transitory Promises; and that although the Ceremonial and Ritual Law doth not still bind, yet the Moral Commandments do.

8. That the three Creeds, the Apostles, *Nicene*, and *Athanasian* ought thoroughly to be believed, and may be warranted out of Scripture.

9. That Original Sin is the Corruption of every Man's Nature, and a continual Propensity to Evil, deserving God's Wrath.

10. That we can do no good Works without the Grace of God by Christ preventing us.

11. That we are justified only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own Works.

12. That good Works, acceptable to God in Christ, do necessarily spring out of a true Faith, which is known by 'em as a Tree by its Fruit.

13. That no Works done before the Grace of Christ, and inspiration of his Holy Spirit, are good.

14. That the Doctrine of *Supererogation* (to wit, that there are good Works which God hath not commanded) is false.

15. That Christ alone was without Sin, and all of us offend in many things.

16. That after Baptism and the Holy Ghost received, a Man may fall into deadly Sin, and by the Grace of God may again repent, amend, and be forgiven.

17. That

7. That some are predestinated of God to Life eternal by Christ; such are called accordingly, and through Grace, obeying Call, are justified freely. That as the Consideration of Predestination is comfortable and beneficial to Spiritual Men, so it is dangerous Concern to Carnal Men: and that we must receive God's Promises as they are reveal'd, and acquiesce in his Will as is declared in Holy Writ.
8. That no Man can be saved by living up to the Rules of Law or Sect, but only by the Name of Jesus Christ.
9. That the visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful Men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and Sacraments duly ministred: And that the Church of Rome hath err'd in Matters of Faith, as some other ancient Churches have done.
10. That the Church hath Power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith, yet cannot lawfully ordain any thing contrary to God's Word, or expound any one sense of Scripture repugnant to another, or enforce any thing to be believed for necessity of Salvation, beside what is in Holy Writ.
11. That General Councils are not to meet without the Will of Princes; that they may err, and sometimes have err'd; nor have they Authority to ordain any thing as necessary to Salvation out of Holy Scripture.
12. That the *Romish* Doctrines of Purgatory, Pardons, Worship of Images, Relicks and Invocation of Saints, cannot be warranted by Scripture; but are rather repugnant to the Word of God.
13. That no Man ought to preach publicly, or administer the Sacraments, unless he be lawfully called, and sent thereto by publick Church Authority.
14. That Praying, or Administring the Sacraments in an unknown Tongue, is repugnant to the Word of God, and the Custom of the Primitive Church.
15. That Sacraments ordain'd of Christ are not only Badges or Tokens of Christianity, but rather sure Witnesses, and effectual Means of Grace, and God's good Will towards us. That the two Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are Baptism and the Supper of the Lord; and that Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction, are not Gospel Sacraments, having no visible Sign or Ceremony in the Gospel. That the Sacraments were not ordained to be gazed upon, or carried about in Procession, but to be used in a due use, and that they have a wholesome effect only upon worthy Receivers, and a quite contrary to others.
16. That the Unworthiness of Ministers makes none of Christ's Ordinances ineffectual to worthy Receivers.
17. That Baptism is a visible Sign and Seal of Regeneration; and that the Baptism of young Children is most agreeable with the Institution of Christ.
18. The

28. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to worthy Communicants, a partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ: That Transubstantiation cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to it: That the Body of Christ is given, taken and eaten, after an heavenly and spiritual manner by Faith; and that this Sacrament was not by Christ's Ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped.
29. That the wicked are not in this Sacrament Partakers of Christ; but rather, to their Condemnation, do eat and drink Sign or Sacrament of so great a thing.
30. That the Cup is not to be denied to the Laity.
31. That the one Oblation of Christ, as a Propitiation and Satisfaction for Sin, was finished upon the Cross; and that the many Sacrifices of the Mass are blasphemous.
32. That Marriage of Priests is not unlawful.
33. That the Conversation of Persons excommunicated, is to be avoided.
34. That Traditions and Ceremonies are variable, according to the Authority of every particular and National Church.
35. That the second Book of Homilies contains godly and wholesome Doctrine.
36. That the Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops and ordaining of Priests and Deacons, set forth in the time of *Edward the Sixth*, is religious and godly; and that they that are Consecrated and Ordained according to the same Rites, are rightly, orderly, and lawfully Consecrated and Ordained.
37. That the Sovereign Person in this Realm, is chief Governor in this Realm, of all Estates, in all Causes Ecclesiastical and Civil, according to that only Prerogative which we see to have been given always to all godly Princes in Holy Scriptures by God himself: That the Bishop of *Rome* hath no Jurisdiction in *England*: That the Laws of the Realm may punish Christian Men with Death for heinous Offences. That it is lawful for Christian Men at the Command of the Magistrates, to wear Weapons, and serve in the Wars.
38. That the Goods of Christians are not common, yet the Almsgiving is every Man's Duty, according to his Ability.
39. That as vain and rash Swearing is forbidden by Christ and his Apostle *St. James*; so when the Magistrate requires, a Man may testify upon Oath in a Cause of Faith and Charity, so it be done in Justice, Judgment, and Truth.

This is a faithful Summary or Abridgment of the 39 Articles agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces and the whole Clergy, in the Convocation held at *London* 1562 for the avoiding of diversities of Opinions, and for the establishing of Consent touching true Religion, with the Assent of *Queen Elizabeth* of happy Memory, and again confirmed by the same Authority.

ity, *Anno Dom. 1571.* The Articles themselves at large, with the admirable Exposition of them by Dr. Burnet the present Bishop of *Salisbury*, are well worth any Man's perusal.

Ever since the beginning of our Reformation, there are some Families in several Parts of *England*, that have persisted in *Romish* Religion, and are usually call'd *Papists*, from *Papa*, a title anciently given to all Bishops, and now by the western Christians appropriated to the Bishop of *Rome*. Against these there are divers severe Laws in force, but those Laws have been rarely put in execution; that the Clemency and gentle Usage shewn to them here, may beget in *Romish* States and Potentates abroad, the like gentle Treatment of their Protestant Subjects, of the *English* living within their Dominions.

And tho' there be several other Persuasions in this Nation, that differ from the Church of *England*, as established by Law, and that were liable to some Inconveniences because of their Persuasions, till of late, such as *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, and *Anabaptists*: Nevertheless since this happy Revolution, all her Majesty's Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of *England*, are by an Act in the first of King *William*, and Queen *Mary*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned. So that a free Toleration is granted to all dissenting Protestants, and no Man is to be molested upon any account of his Religion, who takes the Oath of Allegiance to her present Majesty, and subscribes the Declaration enjoined in an Act of 30 *Car. II.* entitled, *An Act to prevent Papists from Sitting in either House of Parliament when tendred to them.*

There is also a Toleration granted to the *Quakers*, who scruple the taking of an Oath; and the Declaration every such Person shall make and subscribe, is as follows.

A. B. Do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to Queen *ANNE*: And I solemnly profess and declare, that I from my Heart abhor, detest, and renounce as Impious, Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Position, That unces Excommunicated or Depzived by the Pope, or Authority from the See of *Rome*, may be Deposed, or furthered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do declare, that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm.

And they must subscribe a Profession of their Christian Belief in these Words.

I A. B.

I A. B. Profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore : And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

In *Oliver Cromwel's* Time the *Jews* were in some measure tolerated in *London*, and they are since continued by the bare permission of our Princes, and suffered to hire a private House wherein to hold their Meetings ; they were not at first considerable either for Number, making not above 80 or 100 Families, or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries ; yet of late they are increas'd and have built themselves a sumptuous Synagogue near *Dukes Place*, within the City of *London*.

C H A P. VII.

Of Trade.

NEXT to the Purity of our Religion, we are the most considerable of any Nation in the World, for the vastness and extensiveness of our Trade. Trade is either *Inland* or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland* Trade, we appear in time of Peace to have great Stocks of Money, well divided into many Purses. The *Queen's Exchequer*, as in other Countries, doth not hoard up the greatest part ; nor is it in the Hands only of Nobles and Peasants, no nor Merchants and Bankers, much less of Monopolizers and Usurers ; but the generality of Traders find sufficient for their use, buying and selling for ready Payment, not as formerly at 3, 6, or 9 Months end, but with ready Money ; which hath here a swift and constant Circulation ; and which makes all sorts of Commodities cheap amongst us, altho' Money plentiful ; for Men can raise themselves (with God's blessing) good Estates, from the modest gains of 3 or 4 per Cent. sooner than they could formerly at 10 or 12 ; because selling for ready Money, there are great numbers of Traders who can make 3 or 4, nay, some 5 or 6 Returns of their Money in a year. A Wool-Stapler or Corn-Merchant, (for instance) can buy a hundred pounds worth of Ware, and sell it again in two Months time at 3 or 4 per Cent. gain, upon the Foot of his Account, and can immediately go to Market both with the principal Money, and the Improvement ; which if he be industrious and fortunate enough to return 6 times a year, and continues trading from 20 years of Age to 60, his 100 *l.* will have gained him 6 or 7000

Improvement of another 100 *l.* being sufficient to maintain all that time; and when he hath traded for himself 7 or 8 years, if he marries a Wife with 2 or 300 *l.* he may by just righteous Dealings, maintain his Family handsomely, and leave an Estate to his Wife and Children of 10000 *l.* whereas a student who hath spent 500 *l.* in an University, is seldom known, besides his Patrimony and Wife's Portion, to leave 1000 *l.* behind him. What I say might easily be exemplified by *Clothiers, Shoemakers, Tanners, Bakers, Woodmongers, Cordwainers, Vintners, Wine-merchants, &c.*

But that which makes us most considerable in the Eye of the World is, the wonderful greatness of our *Maritime Trade*; for upon Three Articles of *Exportation, Transportation or Re-exportation, and Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the first of these; *Spain, Italy*, and the two *Northern Crowns*, to the first and second; *Holland* only vies with us in the second.

First then for *Exportation*, our Country produces many of the most substantial and necessary Commodities in the World, as *Wheat, Corn, Cattle, Cloth, Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Leather, Coal, Pit-coal, Allom, Saffron, &c.*

Our *Corn* sometimes preserves other Countries from starving; it has lately done *Holland, Flanders*, and *Portugal*. Our *Horses* are the most serviceable in the World, and highly valued for their Hardiness, Beauty, Strength, Courage, Goings, by all Nations. With *Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Bisket*, we supply not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come aboard us. Our *Iron* we export manufactur'd in Great Guns, Carriages, Bombs, &c. Our *Cloth* is sent to all parts of the World, to the *Baltick, the Mediterranean, the East and West-Indies, &c.*

The Manufactures of *Wool* in Broad-Cloth, long and short; *Northern Dozens, Rashies, Kersies, Bays, Serges, Flannel, Peruvian's, Says, Stuffs, Frize, Pennistons, Stockings, Caps, &c.* exported, may be computed to amount to 2000000 *l.* per Annum. *Lead, Tin, and Coals*, to the value of 500000 *l.* per Annum.

Prodigious and almost incredible is the value likewise of other Goods from hence Exported; viz. *Hops, Flax, Hemp, Hats, Shoes, Beer, Red-Herrings, Pilchards, Salmon, Oysters, Saffron, Liqueurs, Watches, Ribbands, Toys, &c.*

The Vestments, Hats, Shoes, Household-stuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, are computed at 200000 *l.* I mention not *Wool* and *Fullers-Earth*, because they are prohibited.

England produces yearly 5000000 Chaldrons of Sea-Coal, 1000000 pounds of Tin, 800 Fodders of Lead, 800 Furnaces of Iron, 800 Tuns of Allom; of all which great quantities are exported to foreign Parts.

Secondly,

Secondly, Our *Transportation* or *Re-exportation*, to wit of Commodities brought hither from other Nations, and exported to gain, is very considerable, and of great advantage to the Kingdom for the increase of our Shipping, and Mariners, Money and Credit. And first, we make great advantage herein by the Kingdom of *Ireland*; enriching that our Nation by buying their Commodities, and our selves by transporting 'em to other Countries, with gain: For the Wool, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Bees, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we transport from *Ireland*, being the concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to her Majesty, have been reckoned at 300000 *l. per An.*

We transport from our Plantations in *America*, besides what we consume our selves, of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cacao Nuts, &c. besides the Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Bever, &c. from *New-England* and the Northern parts of *America*, to 400000 *l. per Annum.*

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the value of our *Transportations* from *Denmark* and *Sweden*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Straits*, *Turkey*, *Guinea*, &c. The most considerable of all is that from the *East-Indies*, from the first beginning of that Trade till now. In its Infancy, viz. *Anno 1613.* of Pepper only, besides what was consumed at home, we transported in one year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the value of 200000 *l.* and now of late years, our Exportation, of what we bring from thence, after we have sufficiently supplied our selves, is computed at 500000 *l. per Ann.* in Pepper, Salt-peter, Calicoes, Silks, Druggs, Diamonds, Pearls, &c.

The third Article of Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither such Goods from beyond Sea which we consume among our selves, and which is of great advantage to us, when we deal with such Nations as are willing to take our home Commodities in exchange for theirs, as *Turkey*, *Spain*, &c. are; for this increases still our Shipping, encourages Mariners and Merchants: And yet by the richness and excellency of our own Product, we can keep even the Ballance of Trade, without impoverishing our selves, unless when we deal with such a Nation as *France*, who in times of profound Peace, used to lay intolerable Impositions upon *English* Commodities, especially our Principal one of Woollen Cloth, to discourage our sending any over thither; whilst at the same time, we used to let in most of their Commodities of great deal less use, upon easie Terms, to the great Detriment of this Nation, as the Ingenious Mr. *Samuel Fortrey*, in his excellent Discourse of Trade, hath made appear; where he tells us, that we yearly imported from *France*, almost 1600000 pounds worth of Goods, more than the value of what we exported thither; viz. of Silk, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Pourdesoys, Tabbies, Cloths of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the value of 600000 *l. per Annum.*

n. Linnen 400000 l. per Ann. Wines 600000 l. per Ann. Ser- ges and Calons 150000 l. per Ann. Hats 120000 l. per Ann. Ribbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-glass, Watches, Pictures, Medals, Cabiners, Cases, Bracelets, Toys, and other Toys, 150000 l. per Ann. Paper 100000 l. per Ann. Household-stuff, as Beds, Matresses, Coverlets, Hangings, Linings, &c. 100000 l. per Ann. Brandy, Sider, Vinegar, Ver- mace, &c. 100000 l. per Ann. Castile-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, &c. 150000 l. per Ann. Pins, Needles, Wax and Tortoise-shell Combs, &c. 20000 l. per Ann. Perfum'd and trimm'd Gloves, 10000 l. per Ann. Fine Iron-mongers Ware, 10000 l. per Ann. All which, besides Salt, Cork, Rosin and other things to a great value, amount to 2540000 l. per Annum.

Now tho' it is possible Mr. Fortrey might reckon the Over- balance of the *French Trade* much greater than truly it was, since at the very same time, the *French* estimated the Over-balance on the *English* side: Yet, doubtless, the Nation lost yearly by the *French Trade* a considerable Sum.

And at the same time, all the Commodities exported out of *England* into *France*, as Woollen Cloth, Serges, Knit Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Allom, Coals, &c. did not amount to above 600000 l. per Annum. So that the Nation was yearly impover- ished by the *French Trade*, almost 600000 l. per Annum. Thus our Gold and Silver was exported to fetch from thence Strong Drink, and Fripperies, to the debauching and emaculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys and Trumperies of other Nations we likewise spend great Sums of Money, or lessen our Effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greatest shame of all to us) even for bare Freight; suffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemings*, and *Hamburgers*, to be (in a manner) the common Carriers be- tween us and all Parts of the World; a Grievance which *Crown-* King's Government, and afterwards the Act of Navigation, 12 Cha. remained, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing here, but each one the Product of his own Country.

Every way we are indeed too lavish of our Silver and Gold; not only expending great quantities needlessly, but wasting it prodigally and irreparably. About 80 years ago, upon examina- tion it was found, that more than 80000 l. per Ann. was yearly wasted here in *England* in Silver Thread, Purles, Spangles, &c. besides Gold; and how much more we now spend, may be ea- sily computed by the increase of our Luxury: For whereas we complain of Taxes, it may reasonably be supposed, that the sur- fluous Expences of Women and Children, would almost have sufficed to maintain the late War.

And indeed, should I discourse fully of all our Disadvantages, which the Causes of 'em, in reference to the Ballance of Trade, gain, and profit as it is a National Concern, it would take up too

too great a share in this Book. Every one knows well enough how lazy, prodigal, and expensive, even Servants, and the poorest sort amongst us are ; how much we want Hands for the Improvement of our Manufactures, and yet how many Beggars and unemploy'd Persons there are in the Nation ! How many Lazzarers and Vagabonds are every where to be met with, who might do themselves and their Country good Service by Sea and Land, and earn 2000000 *l. per Ann.* more than they now do. How little our Fishing Trade, that might be of so great advantage to the Kingdom, is encourag'd ! The Fish which swim about our Coasts, is said to employ the *Hollanders* 1200 Ships, and 20000 Men. Sir *Walter Ralsigh* made appear to King *James* the First, that the *Dutch* sell yearly of Herrings catch'd on our Coast, to the value of 137200 *l.* besides what they spend themselves, which they sent to the *Streights*, *Spain*, and a great part of *France*. Sir *Josiah Child*'s Book tells us, they gain 500000 *l.* a year by our Fish : And with how much more advantage we can be the Gainers when we please than they, let any Man judge : How much likewise we should enrich the Land by the much Treasure got out of our own Seas, which afford to our three Millions of Gain to our Neighbours yearly, if we reckon others with the *Dutch* ; how many poor People it would set at work ; how plentiful and cheap such an increase of *English*ables would make all sorts of Provisions ; how it would increase Shipping, be a Nursery of Mariners ; so that we should not want Men to set out a Fleet, if our Fishery were encouraged, it might easily be.

Instead of such Encouragements for the Improvement of Trade how many Misfortunes do we lie under ? The *Dutch* have lost most of the *Eastland* Trade from us, and almost all that to *Russia* ; they have quite outed us in a manner of the *Greenland* Trade, only we have some hopes that a late Act of Parliament may have some good Effect for the retrieving that ; but still they are like to engross the great Trade from *China* and *Japan*, and they have all the *East-India* Trade for Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, and most of the Trade from our own Territories of *Scotland*, if not *Ireland* ; and since *France* has given a King to the *Spanish* Monarchy, they have pretended to an equal share of the Plate Trade with *Spain*, and thereby will in Time if not prevented, go far to ruin the rest of *Europe*.

The Advantages in which we shine are still very great, and in late years in many respects vastly improved.

In ancient times the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactur'd Wool, which Foreigners coming from all parts bought of us ; insomuch that the Customs of *English* Wool exported in *Edward* the Third's Reign, amounted at 50 s. a Pound to 250000 *l. per Ann.* an immense Sum of Money in those days. And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactur'd Wool for

ve Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the sanguinary Laws against Exportation of Wool are now found to do: Yet most of this Wool being sent but just off the Seas to *Flanders, France or Holland*, the Exportation for the most part was in very small Vessels to what are now in use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discover'd to our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after but few Ships of any considerable bigness. In the year 1540. there were but four Ships in the *Thames* so big as to be computed each at 120 Tuns, besides the Navy-Royal. And towards the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, 'tis said, there was not in all *England* above three Merchants Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each; but when they began here to build great Ships apace; for about the middle of King *James the First's* Reign, viz. 1615, the *East-India* Company alone had 12 Ships of 400 Tun and upwards each; among which the *Dragon* of 1060 Tun was look'd upon as a great Ship; and so was the *Hector* of 800 Tun, which they bought of the *Turkey* Merchants. And how little our *Maritime* Trade in Queen *Elizabeth's* time was, appears by the Customs of all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40000 *l. per Ann.* and how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath since King *James's* time increased, may in part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were Anno 1620 at 12 years Purchase, and now at 21 or 23.

Our Trade, notwithstanding the Troublesomeness of the late Times, and these two last Wars much the greatest, and the most extensive that ever this Nation undertook, is even at present vastly great. We have a great Trade to *Turkey, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Baltick, the East and West-Indies.* Our Fish-Trade would be very considerable, if that of the *Hollanders* was not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the West, Cod-fish in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

We trade with almost all the World, and have Stock enough (with Sir *William Petty*) to drive all the Trade of the Commercial World; and have a vast number of Shipping; they that compute the Cash, as Sir *William Petty* did, at 6000000 *l.* come doubtless very short of the whole. And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 600000 Tun, I am perswaded he doth not exceed.

We daily get Artificers from the *French* for the Improvement of divers Manufactures. We are pretty secure of keeping the Red-Herring-Trade to our selves; not only because they swim near our Coast, but because they must be smok'd with Wood, which they cannot afford to do in *Holland.* And the Pilchards are almost peculiar to us, and are cured where they are taken in the remote parts of *England*, where Provisions are cheaper than in *Holland.*

We have divers very considerable Societies of Merchants, who have great Stocks, and deep Knowledge in the Mysteries of Trade; the *Merchants Adventurers*, the *Turkey*, the *East-India*, the *Muscovy*, the *Eastland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spanish*, the *African*, the *Hudsons-Bay* Companies. Some of these trade in Joint-Stock, the *East-India*, and *African* Companies, that part of the *Turkey* call'd the *Morea* Company, the *Greenland*: The others act upon Separate Stocks, but in a Publick Community as to the defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a word, *Great-Britain* may justly be counted the principal Nation for Trade in the whole world, and indeed the most proper for Trade, being an Island having innumerable many large safe and commodious Ports and Havens; excellent and natural Products, considerable and Staple Manufactures, all contributing to the Increase of its Exportive Trade; and not only the Riches and Luxury of its Inhabitants, but its vast and strong Territories abroad, the great Encouragement it hath from the State, the sake of Customs and Duties paid, the breeding of Seamen, and the increase of Shipping; the great concourse of Foreign Merchants, by reason of Freedom in Religion; the Pleasure and Healthfulness of our Climate, the Ease and Security of our Government, and the Reputation of our Merchants for fair and generous Dealings: All no less conducing to the Encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no less advantages have we for *Inland* Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Burroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays besides Sundays, in which the Poor do no work, viz. scarce 12 in a Year, except occasional Fasts and Thanksgivings. We have, in favour of Dissenters, Relaxation of the *Penal Laws*; a thing which hath been so popularly claim'd for by some eminent Traders. The Interest of Money, is here but 6 per Cent. at the utmost, and upon some Securities less.

51

T H E
Present State
O F
Great-Britain.

P A R T I. B O O K I I.

Of the Government of that Part of
Great-Britain call'd *England*.

C H A P. I.

Of the Government of England in general.

OF Government there can be but *Three kinds*; for either *One*, or *More*, or *All*, must have the *Sovereign Power* of a Nation. If *One*, then it is a *Monarchy*; if *More*, then it is an *Assembly of all the most choice Persons*, *Aristocracy*; or of a few, an *Oligarchy*; if *All*, (that is, the *Assembly of the People*) then it is a *Democracy*.

Of all Governments, the *Monarchical* is the most ancient, as appears by the Histories of those Countries which carry the Accents of their Governments the highest; such as the *Egyptians*, *Assyrians*, and the *Chineses*: The *Jews* also were governed by himself, from whence their Government has been very properly called a *Theocracy*, till *Saul's* time, and then it continued to *Monarchical* till the *Destruction of the first Temple*.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Despotic*, where the Subjects, like Slaves, are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Sovereign, as the *Turks* and the other *Asiatick* Nations; others *Political* or *Paternal*, where the Subjects, like Children under a Father, are governed by equal and just Laws, consented and sworn unto by the King; as is done by all Christian Princes at their Coronations.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Hereditary*, where the Crown descends either only to Heirs-Male, as in *France* hath been long practised, or to the next Blood; as in *Spain*, *England*, &c. Others *Elective*, where, upon the Death of every Prince, without respect had to their Heirs or next of Blood, another by solemn Election is appointed to succeed, as in *Poland*, and till of late in *Denmark*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*.

Of *Hereditary Paternal Monarchies*, some are *Dependent*, and holden of earthly Potentates, and are obliged to do Homage for the same; as the Kingdom of *Man*, that held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope. Others *Independent*, holden only of God, acknowledging no Superiority upon Earth. Our Government is purely *Monarchical*.

The Kingdom of *England* is an *Hereditary Paternal Monarchy*, governed by one Supreme *Independent* Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a *Free Monarchy*, challenging above many other *European* Kingdoms, a Freedom from all Subjection to the *Emperor*, or *Law* of the *Empire*: (for that the *Roman Emperors* obtaining anciently the Dominion of this Land by force of Arms, and afterwards abandoning the same, the Right by the Law of Nations returned to their former Owners, *pro derelicto*, as *Civilians* speak.)

It is a *Monarchy* free from all manner of Subjection to the *Bishop* of *Rome*, and thereby from divers Inconveniences and Burdens under which the neighbouring Kingdoms groan; as *Appeals* to *Rome* in sundry *Ecclesiastical Suits*, *Provisions*, *Dispensations*, *Compositions*, *Bulls*, &c. on several Causes to be procured from thence, many *Tributes* and *Taxes* paid to that *Bishop*, &c.

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from many *Mischiefs* whereunto *Elective Kingdoms* are subject.

The *English* is such a *Monarchy*, as that, by the necessary Concurrence of the *Lords* and *Commons* in the making and repealing all *Statutes* or *Acts* of *Parliament*, it hath the main Advantages of an *Aristocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the Disadvantages and Evils of either.

It is such a *Monarchy*, as by most admirable Temperament affords very much to the *Industry*, *Liberty*, and *Happiness* of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of the King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

It is a *Monarchy* that hath been continued almost 1000 Years (and till of late) without any attempt of Change of the Government.

ment: So that to this sort of Government the *English* seem to be naturally inclined.

CHAP. II.

Of the King of England, and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power, and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.

NAME.] THE King is so called from the Saxon Word *Cyning*, from *Can*, intimating Power; or *Ken*, Knowledge, wherewith every Sovereign should especially be invested.

The Title of the King or Queen of England, is, *By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King or Queen, Defender of the Faith.*

Defender of the Faith, was anciently used by the Kings of England, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of Oxford; but in the Year 1521, more particularly affixt by a Bull from Pope Leo X, for a Book written by Henry VIII. against Luther, in Defence of the seven Sacraments, and since continued by Act of Parliament for Defence of the Ancient, Catholic, and Apostolic Faith.

Christianissimus, was by the Lateran Council under Pope Julius II. conferred on the Kings of England in the fifth Year of Henry VIII, though before used by Henry VII, and since only by the French King.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the time of Henry IV; to Henry VI. *Excellent Grace*; to Edward IV. *High and mighty Prince*; to Henry VII. sometimes *Grace*, and sometimes *Highness*; to Henry VIII. first *Highness*, then *Majesty*, and now *Sacred Majesty*.

The King of England, in his Public Instruments and Letters, styles himself *Nos*, *We*, in the Plural Number. Before King John's time, Kings used the Singular Number; which Custom is still seen in the End of Writs, *Teste me ipso apud Westm.*

In speaking to the King is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) the appellation *Sir*, which we have receiv'd immediately from France, where the King is always spoken to by the Title *Sire*, which comes to them from the old Gothic or Francic word *Sihor*, which signified Lord. But *Syr*, or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now in England become the ordinary Word to all the better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently in England given to Lords, afterwards to Knights, and to Clergy-men, prefixt before their Christian Names; now in that manner only to Barons, and Knights of the

Bath, Knights Batchelors, and Batchelors of Arts in both the Universities.

Person.] *Rex Angliæ est Persona mixta cum Sacerdote*, say our Lawyers: he is as it were a Priest as well as a King. He is Crown'd with an Honour (saith *Guillim*) which the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Navarr, and divers other Kings, have not; at which Coronation he is anointed with Oyl as the Priests were at first, and afterwards the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual.

Of this sacred Person of the King, of the *Life* and *Safety* thereof, the Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender, that they have made it *High Treason* only to imagine or intend the Death of the King. And because by imagining, or conspiring the Death of the King's Counsellors, or Great Officers of his Household, the Destruction of the King hath thereby sometimes ensued, and is usually aimed at, (saith *Stat. 3. Hen. 7.*) that also was made Felony in such as were upon the Check Roll, as being the King's Household Servants) to be punished with Death, altho' in all other Capital Cases, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *English man* may not in other Cases be punished with Death unless the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high Esteem of the King's Person that to offend against those Persons, and those things that represent his Sacred Person, as, to kill some of the Crown Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges, executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seals, or his Monies, is made *High Treason* because by all these the King's Person is represented: and *High Treason* is in the Eye of the Law so horrid, that besides loss of Life and Honour, Real and Personal Estate of the Criminal, his Heirs also are to lose the same for ever, and to be ranked among the Peasantry and Ignoble, till the King shall please, by Act of Parliament, to restore them.

And rather than Treason against the King's Person shall go unpunished, the Innocent in some cases shall be punished: For an Ideot or Lunatick (who cannot be said to have any Will and so cannot offend) during his Idiocy or Lunacy, shall kill or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of High Treason.

Moreover, for the precious Regard of the Person of the King by an ancient Record it is declared, That no Physick ought to be administred to Him without good Warrant, this Warrant to be signed by the Advice of his Council; no other Physicians but who are mentioned in the Warrant, are to administer to him; the Physicians to prepare all things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary; and to use the Assistance only of such Chirurgeons, as are prescribed in the Warrant.

He is *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country : And so precious to the Person and Life of the King, that every Subject is obliged and bound by his Allegiance, to defend his Person in his Natural as well as Politick Capacity, with his own Life and Limbs ; wherefore the Law saith, That the Life and Member of every Subject, is at the Service of the Sovereign.

Office.] The Office of the King of England in the Laws of King Edward the Confessor, is thus described, *Rex quia Vicarius omni Regis est, ad hoc constituitur ut Regnum Terrorum & populum omni, & super omnia sanctam Ecclesiam ejus veneretur, Regat, & injuriis defendat* : And (according to the learned Fortescue) is, *Pugnare bella populi sui, & eos rectissime judicare*, to fight the Battels of his People, and to see Right and Justice done unto them.

Or more particular (as is promised at the Coronation) to preserve the Rights and Priviledges of the Church and Clergy, the royal Prerogatives belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

Supremacy and Sovereignty.] Whatsoever things are proper to Supreme Magistrates, as Crowns, Scepters, Purple Robe, Golden Robe, and Holy Unction, have as long appertained to the King of England, as to any other Prince in Europe: he holdeth not his Kingdom in Vassalage, nor receiveth his Investiture or Installation from another : Allows no Superiority to any, but God only. Not to the Emperor ; for *Omnem potestatem habet Rex Anglie in Regno suo quam Imperator vendicat in Imperio* ; and therefore the Crown of England hath been declared in Parliament long to be an Imperial Crown.

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperor, *Eo quod Antiquitate Imperium omnia Regna superare creditur*.

He owns no Superiority to the Bishop of Rome, whose long arrogated Authority in England was 1535, in a full Parliament the Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal, declared null, and the King of England declared to be by ancient Right, *In all Causes, for all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, Supreme Governor*.

The King hath the Supreme Right of Patronage through all England, called Patronage Paramount, over all the Ecclesiastical Benefices of England ; so that if the mean Patron present not in time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief Justice of all England. He is the fountain from whence all Justice is deriv'd. He alone hath the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice, and in the execution of the Law, and whatsoever Power is by him committed to others, the *dernier resort* is still remaining in himself, that he may sit in Court, and take Cognizance of Causes, (as

anciently Kings sat in the Court now called the *Queens-Bench* Henry the Third in his Court of *Exchequer*, and Henry the Seventh, and King James the First, sometimes in the *Star-Chamber* except in Felonies, Treasons, &c. wherein the King being Plaintiff, and so Party, he sits not personally in Judgment, but doth perform it by Delegates.

From the King of England there lies no Appeal in Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Bishop of Rome, as it doth in other principal Kingdoms of Europe, nor in Civil Affairs to the Emperor, as in some of the Spanish, and other Dominions of Christendom; nor either to the People of England (as some of late have dreamed) who, in themselves, or by their Representatives in the House of Commons in Parliament, were ever Subordinate, and never Superior, nor so much as Co-ordinate to the King of England.

Power and Prerogative.] The King for the better performance of this great and weighty Office, hath certain *Jura Majestatis*, extraordinary Powers, Pre-eminences, and Privileges inherent in the Crown, called anciently by Lawyers *Sacra Sacramenta* and *Flowers of the Crown*, but commonly *Royal Prerogatives* whereof some the King holds by Law of Nations, others by Common Law, (excellent above all Laws in upholding a free Monarchy, and conserving the King's Prerogative) and some by Statute Law.

The King only, and the King alone by his *Royal Prerogative* hath Power without Act of Parliament, to declare War, make Peace, send and receive Ambassadors, make Leagues, and Treaties with any Foreign States, give Commissions for levying Men and Arms by Sea and Land, or for pressing Men, if need require, disposing of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Harbours, Ships of War, and Publick Monies, appoint the Metal, Weight, Purity, and Value thereof, and formerly by his Proclamation to make any Foreign Coin to be lawful Money of England.

By his *Royal Prerogative*, he may of his meer Will and Pleasure Convoke, Adjourn, Prorogue, Remove, and Dissolve Parliaments. May to any Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament, refuse to give (without rendring any Reason) his *Royal Assent*, without which a Bill is as a Body without a Soul. May at his pleasure increase the number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more Barons, and bestowing Privileges upon any other Towns to send Burgesses to Parliament. Yet this Branch of his Prerogative seems to be given up by our late Kings, and therefore it was thought necessary that the Legislative Power should intervene, to enable Durham to send its Representatives to Parliament in the time of King Charles the Second. Hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders, and other Officers at Land and Sea, the Choice and Nomination of all Magistrates, Counsellors and Officers of State; of all Bishops and other high Dignities in the Church; the bestowing of all Honours, both of higher and lower Nobility in England.

England; the Power of determining Rewards and Punishments, either by pardoning the Offence, or remitting the Punishment.

By his Letters Patent may erect new Universities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Forests, Chases, Free-Warrens, &c.

The King by his Prerogative hath Power to enfranchise an alien, and make him a Denizen, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices. Hath Power to grant Letters of Marque or Reprisal, to grant Safe Conducts, &c.

Debts due to the King are in the first place to be satisfy'd, in case of Executorship, and Administratorship; and until the King's Debt be satisfy'd, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

May distress for the whole Debt upon one Tenant, that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the Ancestor's Debt of the Heir, though not especially bound; is not oblig'd to demand his Rent as others are; may sue in what Court he please, and distress where he list.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No Protection for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give Patents, in case of Losses by Fire, or otherwise, to receive the Charitable Benevolences of the People; without which no Man may ask it publickly.

No Forest, Chase, or Park could formerly be made, nor Castle built without the King's Authority.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market will not take away his Property therein, if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No Occupancy shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him, prejudice him.

His Servants in ordinary are priviledg'd from serving in any Offices that require their Attendance, as Sheriff, Constable, Churchwarden, &c.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his Revenues, their Persons, Lands, Goods, Heirs, Executors, Administrators, are chargeable for the same at all times, for, *nullo tempore occurrit Regi.*

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy by a *Quo minus* in the Exchequer, against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any Cause of personal Action; supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King, and in this Suit the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Privileges above others.

In doubtful Cases, *Semper presumitur pro Rege.*

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially named therein. The Quality of his Person alters the Descent of Gavelkind,

wilkind, the Rules of *Joynt-Tenancy*: No *Estoppel* can bind him in *not Judgment Final* in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgments enter'd against the King's Title, are enter'd with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*. That if at any time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

In all Cases where the King is *Party*, his Officers with an *Arrest*, by force of a *Process at Law*, may enter, and (if Entrance be deny'd) may break open the House of any Man, altho' every Man's House is said to be his Castle, and hath a Privilege to protect him against all other *Arrests*.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not full against the King by *Institution* only without *Induction*, altho' it be so against the Subject.

None but the King can hold a good *Plea of false Judgment* in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of *England* by his Prerogative, is *Summus Regni Caput*, and hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such, as for want of Understanding cannot govern themselves, or serve the King; so the Persons and Estates of *Idiots* and *Lunatics* are in the Custody of the King: That of *Idiots* to his own use, and that of *Lunatics* to the use of the next Heir.

The King by his Prerogative is *Ultimus Heres Regni*, and (as the great Ocean is of all Rivers) the Receptracle of all Estates, when no Heir appears; for this Cause all Estates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, *Revert*, or *Escheat* to the King. All *Treasure-Trove*, (that is *Money, Gold, Silver, Plate or Bullion*, found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King; so all *Waste Strays, Wrecks*, not granted away by him, or any former Kings; all *Waste Ground or Lands* recovered from the Sea; all *Land of Aliens* dying before *Naturalization*, or *Denization*, and all things whereof the Property is not known. All *Gold and Silver Mines*, in whose Ground soever they are found; *Royal Fishes*, as *Whales, Sturgeons, Dolphins, &c.* *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans* not marked, and swimming at Liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the Church, the King's Prerogative and Power is extraordinary great. He only hath the Patronage of all *Bishopricks*, none can be chosen but those whom he hath first nominated by his *Commissary*; none can be Consecrated *Bishop*, or take possession of the Revenues of the *Bishoprick*, without the Kings special *Writ* or Assent. He is the Guardian or Nursing-Father of the Church, which our Kings of *England* did so reckon amongst their principal Cares, as in the three and twentieth Year of King *Edward the First*, it was alledged in a *Pleading*, and allowed. The King hath power to call a *National or Provincial Synod*; and with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make *Canons, Orders, Ordinances, and Constitutions*; introduce into the Church what *Ceremonies* shall be thought fit; Reform and Correct all *Heresies, Schisms*, punish

nish Contempts, &c. and therein and thereby to declare what
doctrines in the Church are fit to be published or professed; what
translation of the Bible to be allowed, &c.

The King hath a Power not only to *Unite, Consolidate, Separate,*
large or Contract the Limits of any old *Bishoprick*, or other *Ec-*
clesiastical Benefice; but also by his Letters Patents may erect new
Bishopricks; as *Henry the Eighth* did six at one time; and the late
King Charles the Martyr intended to do at *St. Albans*, for the Ho-
nour of the first *Martyr of England*, and for contracting the too
large Extent of the *Bishoprick of Lincoln*; may also erect new
Archbishopricks, Patriarchates, &c.

In the twenty eighth of *Elizabeth*, when the House of Com-
mons would have passed Bills touching Bishops granting *Facul-*
ties, conferring *Holy Orders, Ecclesiastical Censures*, the Oath *ex Of-*
ficio, *Non-residency*, &c. The Queen much incensed, forbade them
to meddle in any *Ecclesiastical Affairs*, for that it belonged to her
Prerogative; yet later Parliaments, have not scrupled to intermed-
dle in those Affairs.

The King hath Power to dispense with the Rigour of *Ecclesi-*
astical Laws, excepting such as have received the Sanction of an
Act of Parliament, as has been declared by the Bill of Rights;
and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per acci-*
dens, & non malum in se: As for a *Bastard* to be a *Priest*, for a
Priest to hold two *Benefices*, or to succeed his *Father* in a *Benefice*,
to be *Non-resident*, &c. For a *Bishop* to hold an *Ecclesiastical Bene-*
fice in *Commendam* or *Trust*.

Hath Power to dispense with some Acts of Parliament, *Penal*
Statutes, by *non obstante*, where himself is only concerned; to
moderate the Rigour of the Laws according to *Equity* and *Con-*
science; to grant special *Privileges* and *Charters* to any Subject;
to pardon a Man by Law condemned; to interpret by his Judges
Statutes, and in *Cases* not defin'd by Law, to determine and pass
sentence; yet in *Rebus Arduis*, and in matters of great impor-
tance the Judges have thought it safest to adjourn the same, *ad*
prox. Parl. propter Difficultatem, &c.

Some of these *Prerogatives*, especially those that relate to *Justice*
and *Peace*, are so essential to Royalty, that they are for ever inherent
to the Crown, and make the Crown; they are like the Sun-beams in
the Sun, and as inseparable from it; and therefore it hath been held
by some great Lawyers, That a *Prerogative* in point of Government,
cannot be restrained, or bound by Act of Parliament, but it is
alterable as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*: Wherefore the
Lords and *Commons* (*Rot. Parl. 42. Edw. 3. Numb. 7.*) declared,
that they could not assent in Parliament to any thing that ten-
ded to the *Disherison* of the King and the Crown, whereunto they
are sworn; no, tho' the King should desire it. And every
King of England, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ* to his People, so he is
Conscience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of
the

the Crown in possession; and when any King hath not religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence. As on the other side, it much concerns every King of England to be very careful of the Subjects Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of the best of Kings Charles the First, that *The King's Prerogative is to defend the People's Liberties, and the People's Liberties to strengthen the King's Prerogative.*

The Laws of England looking upon the King as God's *Viceroy* upon Earth, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies not belonging to other Men; so the Law will have no Imperfection found in the King; as, no Injustice, no Error, no Negligence or Laches, no Infamy, no Stain or Corruption of Blood; for by taking of the Crown, all former, tho' just Attainder, (and such Attainder made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged. No Nonage or Minority; for his Grant of Lands, though held in his Natural, or Politick Capacity, cannot be avoided by Nonage. Higher than this the Law attributeth a kind of Perpetuity, nor to say Immortality to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur*; his Death is by the Law termed the Demise of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not to be subject to Death, because he is a Corporation of himself, that liveth for ever, all Interregna being in England unknown; the same moment the one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely, without any Coronation, Ceremony, or Act to be done, *ex post facto*.

Moreover the Law seemeth to attribute to the King a certain Ubiquity; that the King is in a manner every where, in all Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be Nonsuited, (as Lawyers speak.)

And yet there are some things that the King of England cannot do. *Rex Angliæ nihil injuste potest*, and the King cannot vest himself, or his Successors, of any part of his Regal Power, Prerogative and Authority, inherent and annex'd to the Crown.

There are also divers things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure, Salvo Juramento, & Salva Conscientia sua*; because by Oath at his Coronation, and indeed, without any Oath by the Law of Nature, Nations, and of Christianity, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his People, to do Justice and to shew Mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness amongst them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the Repealing of bad Laws, and to the Enacting of good. Two things especially the King of England cannot do without the Consent of both Houses of Parliament, to make New Laws, and raise New Taxes, there being something of Odium in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subject's Liberty, and the other to infringe his Property: Therefore, on all occasion of Disaffection towards the King (*the Breach of his Nostrils, and the light of our Eyes*, as he is stiled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors

For both these, should *Petitions* and *Supplications* be first made the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any Foreign Nation, he may try of his offending Domesticks by the *Laws* of *England*, saith *sa*; as in the Case of *Engelram* of *Nogent* in *France*, and of from *K. Ch. II.* caus'd to be try'd, and executed in the Duke of *Newburg's* Territories in *Germany*.

These, and divers other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of *England*, were first *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the *Isles* adjacent, even to the Shores of all the neighbouring Nations; and our Law saith, *The Sea is of the Licence of the King, as well as the Land*; and as a mark thereof all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded leave to Fish, and fish in these Seas, and do at this day lower their *Top-sails* to all the Queens Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon these Seas (as it sometime hath happened) are accounted *natural born Subjects* of the Queen of *England*, and need no *Naturalization*, as others born out of her *Dominions*.

To *England*, *Henry* the First annexed *Normandy*, and *Henry* the Second *Ireland*, being stiled only Lord of *Ireland*, till the third and thirtieth of *Henry* the Eighth, although they had all *Kingly Jurisdiction* before.

Henry the Second also annexed the Dukedom of *Guyenne* and *Angjou*, the Counties of *Poitou*, *Tourain*, and *Mayn*; *Edward* the First all *Wales*, and *Edward* the Third the *Right*, tho not the *Possession*, of all *France*, but *Henry V.* added both, and his Son *Henry VI.* was Crown'd and Recogniz'd by all the States of the Realm of *Paris*.

King *James I.* being King of *Scotland* before, upon his accession to the Crown of *England*, the whole Island was united under one Head, and since that time sundry considerable Plantations in *America*, have been peopled by the Subjects of the Crown of *England*.

The *Dominions* of the Queen of *England* are at this day in Possession, *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, two Islands of a very large extent, with all the smaller *Isles* about 'em, small and great; whereof some are very considerable; and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, *Aldernay*, and *Sark*, which are parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*, besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, *New-York*, *East* and *West Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, *North* and *South Carolina*, *Bermudos*, with several other *Isles* and Places in those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies*, and upon the Coast of *Africa*; also upon the North Parts of *America*, by right of first Discovery, to *Estotiland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *New-found-land*, and to *Guiana* in the South, the Queen of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not *Possession of the whole*.

Strength.]

Strength.] The mighty Power of the King of *England*, before the Conjunction of *Scotland*, and total Subjection of *Ireland*, which were usually at Enmity with him, was notoriously known to the World, and sufficiently felt by our Neighbour-Nations. What his Strength hath been since, was never fully try'd in the four late Reigns; but since the happy Revolution, that the Parliaments of all the Three Kingdoms seemed to vie which should most readily comply with their Sovereign's Desires and Designs, all *Europe* begins to be sensible how great the Power of this Monarchy is. And let our Sovereign be consider'd abstractedly as Queen only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortrefs, or garrison'd Town, fenced, not only with strong Works, and a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Ordnance, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World; it is so abundantly furnish'd with Men and Horses, with Victuals and Ammunition, with Clothes and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire (which God forbid) they could hardly distress it, provided it be at Unity in it self.

This for the *Defensive* Strength of the King of *England*; now for his *Offensive*. How formidable must he be to the World, when they shall understand that a King of *England* is well able, whenever he is willing, to raise of *English* Foot two hundred thousand, and of *English* Horse fifty thousand (for so many, during the late Rebellion 1643, were computed to be in Arms on both sides) yet (which is admirable) scarce any miss of them in any City, Town, or Village. And when they shall consider the valiant and martial Spirit of the *English*, their natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardiness and Stedfastness is such, and their fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour-Nation, upon equal Number and Terms, scarce ever durst abide Battle with them, either at Sea or Land: When they shall consider, that for transporting of any Army, the King of *England* hath at Command Two hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire Two hundred stout *English* Merchants Ships, little inferior to Ships of War; that he can soon man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers in the whole World. And that for maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money for a competent time may be rais'd only by a Land Tax; and for a long time, by a moderate Excise, and that upon such Commodities only as naturally occasion Excess or Luxury, Wantonness, Idleness, Pride, or Corruption of Manners.

When they consider that the Shipping of *England* was computed lately by the most ingenious Sir William Petty at Six hundred thousand Tun, all which, with Forty thousand stout and skilful Mariners, are wholly at the King's Service when he shall think fit, for the safety of his Crown and Dominions, to require, or if need be, impress 'em.

In a word, when they shall consider, that by the most commodious and advantageous Situation of *England*, the King there

(if he be not wanting to himself, or his Subjects wanting to him) must be Master of the Sea; and that as on Land, whosoever is Master of the Field is also said to be Master of every Town when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may be said, in some sort, to be Master of every Country, at least bordering upon the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin or declare a War, where, when, and upon what Terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests even to the *Antipodes*.

Patrimony.] King *William* the Conqueror getting by right of Conquest, (as some affirm) all the Lands of his Opposers except Lands belonging to the Church, to Monasteries, and Religious Houses) into his own Hands in *Demesn*, as Lawyers speak, he bestowed amongst his Followers a Part thereof, reserving the Retribution of Rents, or Services, or both, to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; which Reservation is now as it was before the Conquest, called the Tenure of Lands, the rest he reserved to himself in *Demesn*, called *Corona Regis Dominica*, *Demains*, and *Sacra Patrimonia*, *Prædium Domini Regis*, *Directum Dominium*, *Nullus est Author nisi Deus*: All other Lands in *England* being held now of some Superior, depend mediately, or immediately on the Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenure or other; but the Lands possessed by the Crown, being held of none, can *escheat* to none; being *Sacred* cannot become *Profane*, are, or should be permanent and unalienable. And yet they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Necessities for the Preservation of the Weal Publick) alienated. However there is yet left, or was lately, almost in every County in *England*, a *Forest*, a *Park*, a *Castle*, or a *Palace* belonging to the King; and in divers Counties there are many *Parks*, *Castles* or *Palaces*, and *Forests* still belonging to his Majesty, to receive and divert him, when he shall please his Royal Progresses to visit those parts: A Grandeur not to be parallell'd perhaps by any King in the whole World.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England*, were anciently greater than of any King in *Europe*, they enjoying in *Domains* and *Fee Farm Rents*, almost enough to Discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly increased, by reason of the late vast Augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by Sea and Land, of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, did unanimously conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon his Majesty a yearly

yearly Revenue of Twelve hundred thousand Pounds ; and accordingly, with the King's Consent, at the humble Request of the Lords and Commons, there was established by Imposts, upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in England and upon Fire-Hearths ; (which last Branch the late King William and Queen Mary of ever blessed Memory were graciously pleased by Act of Parliament, to remit) so much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the former Sum. Notwithstanding which, the whole Yearly Revenues of the King of England was not then above the Tenth Part of the Revenues of his Kingdom ; whereas the King of France is yearly above One hundred and fifty Millions of *Livres* : That is, above Eleven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a fourth part of the whole Revenues of France. And the publick Revenue of the United Netherlands, coming all out of the Subjects Purfes, are about Seven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

The ordinary charge of the Government in times of firm and profound Peace, is estimated at Six hundred thousand Pounds *per Ann.* besides extraordinary Expences. And the Crown of England in late times of Peace was as little in Debt, as perhaps any State of so great a consideration in the World ; the great Debt upon it, was that which King Charles the Second contracted, by shutting up the *Exchequer*, whereby the Credit of the Bank hath sustained great Damage, and many hundreds of Families been almost undone ; but the said Debt is now secured, in a perpetual Fund, redeemable by Parliament, for an Interest of Three *per Cent.* has been settled by Law.

[*Respect.*] In consideration of these, and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in *Christendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more Reverence, Honour and Respect than the King of England. All his People at their first Addresses bow to him : He is at all times served upon the Knee ; all Persons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent excepted) stand bare in the Presence of the King, and in the Presence-Chamber, though in the King's Absence. Only it was once indulged by Queen Mary the First, for some eminent Services perform'd by Sir Ratscliff, Earl of *Suffex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Presence ; but perhaps in imitation of the liberty allowed by King Philip her Husband, and other Kings of Spain at this day, to some of the principal Nobility, there called *Grandees of Spain*.

Any Thing or Act done in the King's Presence, is presumed to be void of all deceit and evil meaning ; and therefore a Plea levied in the King's Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and other whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credit, as any Record ; and

Writs sent forth for the dispatch of Justice, he useth no other witness but himself, viz. *Teste meipso*.

Arms.] After the Conquest, the Kings of England bare Two Leopards, born first by the Conquerour, as Duke of Normandy, till the time of Henry the Second, who in right of his Mother annex'd his Paternal Coat, the Lion of Aquitain, which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the Leopards, from thence-forward they were jointly marshalled in one Shield, and blazoned Three Lions, as at present.

King Edward the Third, in right of his Mother, claiming the Crown of France, with the Arms of England quartered the Arms of France, which then were Azure, Semée de Flower-de-Luces, Or; afterwards changed to Three Flower-de-Luces; whereupon Henry the Fifth of England caused the English Arms to be changed likewise. King James, upon the Union of England and Scotland, caused the Arms of France and England to be quartered with Scotland and Ireland, and thus Blazoned.

In the first place, Azure, Three Flower-de-Luces, Or, the Royal Arms of France quartered with the Imperial Ensigns of England, which are Gules, Three Lyons Passant Gardant in Pale, Or. In the second place, Or, within a Double Tressure, Counterflower'd Lys, Gules, a Lion Rampant of the Second, for the Royal Arms of Scotland. In the third place, Azure, an Irish Harp, Or, stringed, Argent, for the Royal Ensigns of Ireland. In the fourth place, as in the first. Within the Garter, the chief Ensign of that most Honourable Order: above the same an Helmet, answerable to her Majesty's Sovereign Jurisdiction; upon the same a rich Mantle of Cloth of Gold doubled Ermin, adorned with an Imperial Crown, and surmounted for a Crest by a Lion Passant Gardant, Crowned with the like; supported by a Lion Rampant Gardant, Or, Crowned as the former, and an Unicorn Argent, Gorged with a Crown, thereto a Chain affix'd, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back, Or; both standing upon a Compartment placed underneath, and in the Table of the Compartment her Majesty's Royal Motto, *Dieu Et Mon Droit*.

The Supporters used before the Union of England and Scotland, were the Dragon and Lion.

The Arms of France, were plac'd first, for that France is the elder Kingdom; and because from the first bearing, those Flowers have been always Ensigns of a Kingdom; whereas the Arms of England were originally of Dukedoms, as aforesaid, and probably, because thereby the French might be the more easily induc'd to acknowledge the English Title.

The Blazon of the Arms of Great Britain since the Union is as follows:

Quarterly of four: in the first Quarter, Gules, Three Lyons Passant Gardant, Or; Impaling, Or, a Lion Rampant within a double Tressure Flory, Counterflory Gules, Great Britain. 2. Azure, Three Flowers:

Flowers-de-Liz, Or, France. 3. Azure, a Harp, Or, stringed Argent. Ireland. The fourth as the first.

The Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thinketh of it*, was first given by King Edward the Third, the Founder of that Order: and that men might believe his Design therein was any other than just and honourable, he caused those Words to be wrought in every Garter that he bestowed: Whereof more in the Chapter of the Knights of the Garter.

The Motto *Dieu et Mon Droit*, that is, *God is my Right*, was first given by Richard the First, to intimate, that the King of England holdeth his Empire not in Vassallage of any mortal Man, but of God only; and afterward taken up by Edward the Third, when he first claimed the Kingdom of France. This Motto hath been continued till the coming in of King William the Third, who always used this following Motto, *Je maintiendray*, *I will maintain*, and commanded that it should henceforth be placed sometimes in the room of the former Motto; yet that this former Motto should be used in the Broad-Seal, and elsewhere, the same is to be understood of her present Majesty's Motto, *Semper Eadem*, which Queen Elizabeth only used in like manner before her. The Device of a Portcullis of a Castle, yet to be seen in many places, was the Badge or Cognizance of the House of Lancaster.

The White Rose was the ancient bearing of the House of York, and the Red Rose that of Lancaster.

The Thistle belongs to Scotland.

C H A P. III.

Of Succession to the Crown of England, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.

THE King of England hath Rights to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of England.

Before the late Limitation of the Crown to the House of Burgundy, upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Dominions of England, or born of Parents not Subjects of England, (as the Law and many Examples in the English Histories it doth manifestly appear) was immediately King, before any Proclamation, Declaration, Publication, or Consent of Peers and People.

The Crown of England descends from Father to Son, and from Heirs; for want of Sons to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. The Salique Law, or rather Custom of France, hath here no more force than it

ciently among the *Jews*, or now in *Spain*, and other Christian hereditary Kingdoms. Among the *Mahometans* the French Custom still, and ever was, in use. So the King dying without Issue or younger Brothers, it returns to his eldest Sister, whether by the one or another *Venter*, or for want of such to the next Branch. At the Death of every King, die not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions granted to the Judges *durante bene placito*, and of all Justices of Peace.

[*Minority.*] During the *Minority* of the King of *England*, whatever is enacted in Parliament, he may afterwards at the Age of Years Revoke and utterly Null by his Letters Patents under his Great Seal; and this by *Stat. 28. H. 8. C. 17.*

If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by Testament appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tuition of him; and sometimes, for want of such Appointment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King, who by Nature or Alliance, hath most Interest in the Preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least Injury can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mother's side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa* is made Protector: So during the *Minority* of *Edward* the First, his Uncle by the Mother's side, the Duke of *Somerset*, had the Tuition of him, and was called *Protector*: and when this Rule was not been observed (as in the *Minority* of *Edward* the Fifth) it hath proved of ill consequence.

[*Absence.*] If the King was absent upon any foreign Expedition or otherwise, the Custom was to constitute a Vicegerent by Commission under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the Necessity of Affairs have required; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden* or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith hath had the general Power of a King, as was practised during the Absence of *Edward* the First, Second, Third, and of *Henry* the Fifth: but *Henry* the Sixth, to the Office of *Warden* or *Guardian* added the Title of *Protector of the Kingdom*, and of the *Church of England*, and gave him so great Power in his Absence, that he was *tantum non Rex*, swaying the Government, but not wearing the *Crown*; executing the Laws, summoning Parliaments, under his own *Teste*, as King, and giving his Assent to Bills in Parliament, whereby they became as binding as other Acts.

Sometimes during the King's Absence, the Kingdom hath been committed to the Care of several Noble-men, (with the Title of *Justices*,) which was frequently done in the late King's Time, and sometimes of Bishops, as less dangerous for attempting the Usurpation of the Crown; sometimes to one Bishop, as, *Hugh* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was Viceroy of *England* for many Years: and when *Edward* the Third was in *Flanders*, tho' his Son

then but nine Years old, had the Name of Protector, *John Sey*
ford, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Governour both of the King
 Son, and of the Realm; so King *Henry* the First during his Ab-
 sence (which was sometimes three or four Years together) was
 ally constituted *Roger*, that famous Bishop of *Salisbury*, sole Go-
 vernour of the Realm, a Man excellently qualified for Govern-
 ment.

Lastly, Sometimes the Queen, as twice during the Absence
Henry the Eighth in *France*; and constantly in the late Reign,
 long as Queen *Mary* the Second liv'd.

[Incapacity.] If the King of *England* be *Non compos mentis*,
 by reason of an incurable Disease, Weakness, or Old Age, he
 comes incapable of Governing, then is made a Regent, *Protector*
 Guardian to Govern.

King *Edward* the Third being at last Aged, Sick and Weak,
 by Grief, for the Death of the *Black Prince*, sore Broken in Body
 and Mind, did of his own Will create his Fourth Son, *John* Duke
 of *Lancaster*, Guardian or Regent of *England*.

C H A P. IV.

Of the present Queen of *England*; and therein of her
 Name, Title, Surname, Genealogy, Birth, Education,
 Marriage, Succession to the Crown, and Character
 part.

HER Majesty now Reigning is, *ANNE* by the Grace
 of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Queen,
 Defender of the Faith; descended from the Royal Family of
Stuarts, under whom these Kingdoms have enjoyed many
 speakable Advantages, with respect to the three great Interests
 Trade, Government and Religion, for above a Century past.

She is second Daughter to the late K. *James*, only Sister
Mary II. Queen Regent, and Consort of King *William* III. Ne-
 to K. *Charles* II. Grand-Daughter to King *Charles* I. by *Henri*
Maria Daughter to K. *Henry* the Great of *France*, and Great-Grand-
 Daughter to K. *James* I. by Queen *Anne* a Princess of Denmark.
 From which Royal Stock she hath in her Veins some of all
 Blood Royal of Europe, and is lineally descended from the British
Saxon, *Danish*, *Norman*, and *Scottish* Kings, and Princes of
 Island: From the first of the former of which Royal Races,
 Majesty is reckon'd the 142d Monarch, from the second the 4th
 from the third the 34th, from the fourth the 29th, from the fifth
 the 11th; as also from the Union of *England* and *Scotland* the
 Sovereign Prince of Great Britain and Ireland: So that for Ro-
 En

extraction, and long Line of Descent, Her Majesty is thought to excel all Christian Princes at least, if not those of the whole World.

She was born the 6th of February 1664. at the Royal Palace of St. James's, and there solemnly Baptized after the manner of the establish'd Church, profess'd then by Her Mother *Anne* Dutcheß of York, and Daughter to the Earl of Clarendon: Her God-father was the most Reverend Father in God *Gilbert Sheldon* then Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* His Grace, Her God-mothers the Lady *Mary* her Sister, and the Dutcheß of *Monmouth*.

She had her Education, together with Her Royal Sister, under the Government of the Honourable Lady *Frances Villiers*, Daughter of the Earl of *Suffolk*, and Mother to the Earl of *Fersey*: Their Chaplains and Tutors were the Reverend Dr. *Doughty* late Canon of *Windsor*; and Dr. *Lake* late Arch-Deacon of *Exeter*, under the direction and Superintendence of the Rt. Honourable and Rt. Reverend *Henry* Lord Bishop of *London*.

In 1681. She gave a Specimen of the sound Principles instill'd to Her, in paying Her Duty Personally to Her Father then it were exil'd at *Brussels*, and soon after in taking two Journeys to *Scotland* for the same Purpose; where 'tis very remarkable, that no Temptations of any kind, either under an adverse or more prosperous Fortune, could in the leastwise shock Her Allegiance to God Almighty, or prevail upon Her to alter Her Perswasion.

In the Year 1683. after a Treaty between *England* and *Denmark*, by the Provident Care of Her Uncle K. *Charles II.* She was happily dispos'd of in Marriage, for the Security of these Protestant Nations, to His Royal Highness *George* Prince of *Denmark*, on the 8th of *July*, being Saint *Anne's* Day, by whom She hath had seven Children, the Lady *Mary*, the Lady *Anne*, the Duke of *Gloster*, another Lady *Mary*, and a Son named *George*, &c. of which the longest Liver was his late Highness *William* Duke of *Gloucester*.

On the 8th of *March* 1702. by the Decease of the late King, Her Majesty succeeded Her Royal Brother and Sister in the Imperial Throne of these Kingdoms, through each of those Claims which good Princes usually make the justest Pretensions to their Crowns, and for the sake of which their Loyal Subjects more willingly render them Obedience, viz. *Ancient, Hereditary Right*, and else a Declaration of it by the States of the Realm, as is the Case by the Act for the further Limitation of the Succession: And accordingly Her Majesty began Her Reign with a more general Satisfaction of all Her loving People, than hath been at other times observ'd. Since which it hath pleas'd God to give greater Successes to the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies, than have been for many Years known in so small a compass of Time: As Providence would thereby set its Seal to the sincere Endeavours of a Heart intirely Protestant aswell as English.

Nor can we, from so auspicious an Entrance of such a Queen but preface equal Benefits to her People thro' the several Stages of a Reign, that shall be influenc'd by an enlarg'd Capacity, and those uncommon Perfections, whether Natural, Political or Moral, so much admir'd in Her Majesty at this Day, which have been rarely lodg'd together in the most celebrated Crown'd Heads of this or any other Nation : Such are,

That *charming Sweetness of Temper*, and those *engaging Condescensions*, not at all derogatory to Her High Birth and Station, as have been the distinguishing Graces of Her Life hitherto, and might without the least Tincture of Flattery, have denominated Her *The Courteous Princess*.

That *laudable Dexterity* in the Choice of Her Ministers and Councils, acquir'd by a long Experience and due Observations on former Governments, as may justly confer upon Her Majesty the Character of *The Prudent Queen*.

That *confirm'd Probity* with respect to Her Obligations and Trusts, as hath all along evidenc'd the Truth of Her Majesty's Royal Impress (*Semper eadem*;) and challenges for Her the no less valuable Title of, *ANNE the Just*.

Not to mention at large Her conspicuous *Temperance*, *Charity*, *Munificence*, and other Princely Excellencies which have render'd Her Gracious in the Eyes of Her most inquisitive Enemies (so much Goodness had ever any really such) that all may be crown'd with Her Majesty's consummate *Piety*.

That inimitable *Piety*, by which She has been so steady to the *Faith* of the Church of England, as to give Place, for Constancy therein, to none of the Kings Her Predecessors : So eminent in the *Practice* of that Church, as to be the great Pattern of Religion to all her People; and so frequent in the *Devotions* of it, as to rival most of its own Ministers, not to be surpass'd by many.

All which *Virtues* and *Accomplishments*, with many more (these counting for which wou'd be unsuitable to the Design of this small Treatise) as they have already render'd Her Majesty the *Delight* of England, and *Delight* of the best part of Europe; So, if no noisier Spirits interrupt the Progress of Her Great Designs for the General Good of the World, the Glories of a Female Reign, will at length become the Joy and the Amazement of the Universe.

CHAP. V.

Of the Queen of England when she is Consort only,
not Regent.

THE Word *Queen* comes from the Saxon *Cwen*, signifying *Mulier*, as also *Uxor*, and seems to be applied, in process of time, by our Ancestors, to the *King's Wife*, (as *Hlæfdig* or *Lady*, afterwards was, and as *Madame*, or *Mademoiselle*, are used now in France, to signify the Wife and Daughter of the Duke of Orleans, where the one is the first Lady, and the other the first Gentleman, because she was the chiefest *Woman* or *Wife* in the Kingdom. Just as we now say, *the Town* or *the City*, for *London*, &c. She hath as High Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

[Prerogative.] From the Saxon times the *Queen-Consort* of England, though she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King, she be *Femme Covert*, (as our Law speaks) yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters Patents of *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee-Simple*, make *Leases* and *Grants* in her own Name, without the King; hath Power to sue, to *Sue*, to *Contract*, as a *Femme-Sole*, may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Femme-Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by her self, to a *Spiritual Benefice*; and in a *Writ Impedit*, brought by her, *Plenary* by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against her, than it is against the King.

She shall not be *Amerced*, if she be *Non suited* in any Action, &c. Had anciently a Revenue of *Queen-Gold*, or *Aurum Regine*, as Records call it, which was the tenth part of so much, as by the name of *Oblata* upon *Pardons*, *Gifts*, and *Grants*, &c. came to the King.

Of later times she hath had as large *Dower* as any Queen in Christendom; hath her Royal Court apart, and Officers, &c.

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* till first *Petitioned*; if she be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Process need not to have the *Solennity* of fifteen Days, &c.

She is reputed the *Second Person* in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon her, as to make it *High Treason* to conspire her Death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her Officers, as *Attorney* and *Solicitor*, have Respect above others, and Place within the *Bar* with the King's Council.

She like Honour, Reverence, and Respect that is due to the King is attributed to the Queen, both by Subjects and Foreigners, and to the Queen Dowager, or Widow-Queen, who also, above other Subjects, loseth not her *Dignity*, though she should marry.

a private Gentleman : So Queen Katherine, Widow to King Henry the Fifth, being married to Owen ap Theodore, Esq; did maintain her Action as Queen of England ; much less doth a Queen by Inheritance, or a Queen Sovereign of England follow her Husband's Condition, or is subject as other Queens, but is Sovereign over her own Husband, as Queen Mary was to King Philip, unless it be otherwise mutually agreed upon in Parliament.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Sons and Daughters of England.

THE Children of the King of England, are called the Sons and Daughters of England, because all the Subjects of England have a special Interest in them.

Eldest Son] The Eldest Son of the King was sometimes called in the Saxon times, *Clito*, quasi ΚΛΥΩ Illustris: And likewise *Ætheling* or *Atheling*, which is a Patronymic of the Saxon Word *Athel*, *Nobilis*. As *Eadgaring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, *Atheling* the Son of a Noble Man, was afterwards used only for the King's Eldest Son. He is born Duke of Cornwall, and, as that Duchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-day presumed and by Law taken to be of full Age; so that he may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of Wales, whose Investiture is performed by the Imposition of a Cap of State, and Coronet on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge of Gold*, the Emblem of Government, and a *Ring of Gold* on his Finger, to intimate that he must be a Husband to his Country, and Father to her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters Patents, to hold the said Principality, to him and his Heirs, Kings of England, by which Words the separation of this Principality is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament, is once more doubled, or hath one Garter more than a Duke's; his Coronet is of Crosses and Flower-de-luce, and his Cap of State Indented.

Since the happy Restauration of King Charles the Second was solemnly ordered, That the Son and Heir apparent of the Crown of England, shall use and bear his Coronet of Crosses and Flower-de-luces, with one Arch, and in the midst a Ball and Cross as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of York, and all his immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of England, shall use and bear their Coronets, composed of Crosses and Flower-de-luce only, but all their Sons respectively, having the Title of Duke

all bear and use such Coronets as other *Dukes*, who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title first given by King *Edward the First*, to his eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so ordered, that his Queen was delivered of her first Child in *Carnarvan Castle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, *If they would be content to subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one word of English, and against whose Life they could take no just Exception.* Whereunto when they had readily consented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince of Wales*, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled *Prince of Wales*, *Duke of Aquitain and Cornwall*, and *Earl of Chester and Flint*; which *Earldoms* are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magna Britanniæ Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*.

The King of *England's* eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remain'd in their Hands) was always stil'd *Duke of Normandy*.

Anciently the *Princes Arms of Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, bare quarterly *Gules*, and *Or*, four *Lions passant gardant* counterchanged.

The *Arms of the Prince of Wales* at this day, differ from those of the King, only by addition of a *Label* of three *Points*, charged with nine *Tourteaux*, and the Device of the Prince is a *Coronet*, beautified with three *Ostrich Feathers*, inscribed with *Ich Dien*, which in the *German Language* signify's, *I serve*. This Device was born at the Battel of *Cressy*, by *John King of Bohemia*, serving there under the *French King*, and there slain by *Edward the Black Prince*; since worn by the *Princes of Wales*, and by the vulgar called the *Princes Arms*.

[Dignity.] The Prince in our Law is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of *Henry the Eighth*.

[Privileges.] He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High Treason*.

He hath had Privilege of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance* as the King.

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

Yet as the Prince in Nature, is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also, in some Cases, he is a Subject, holdeth his *Princialities* and *Seignories* of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King, as other Subjects do.

Revenues.] The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesns of that Dutchy have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tinn-Mines* in *Cornwal*, which with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the Sum of 14000 l.

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed Three hundred Years ago, was above 4680 l. yearly, a rich Estate, according to the value of Money in those Days.

Till the Prince came to be fourteen Years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

Cadets.] The *Cadets*, or younger Sons of *England*, are created, (not born) *Dukes* or *Earls*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth.

They have no certain *Appanages*, as in *France*, but only what the good pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All the King's Sons are by their Birth *Counsellors of State*, that they may grow up in the weighty Affairs in the Kingdom.

The Daughters of *England* are stiled *Princesses*, the Eldest of which to violate unmarried, is High-Treason at this Day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of *Royal Highness*: all Subjects are to be uncovered in their presence, to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands, and, at Table, they are (out of the Kings Presence) served on the *Knee*.

The Children, the Brothers and Sisters of the King, being *Plaintiffs*, the Summons in the Process need not have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, as in Case of other Subjects.

All the King's Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, and Nephews of the King, are by *Stat. 3. Hen. VIII.* to precede others in *England*. It is true, the Word *Grandson* is not there *in terminis*, but is understood (as *Sir Edward Cook* holds) by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly, a *Grandson*.

The *Natural*, or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, have had here sometimes by *Courtesie*, as in *France*, Precedence of all the Nobles, under those of the Blood-Royal.

They bear what Surname the King pleaseth to give them, and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a *Baston*, or a *Border Garter*, or some other Mark of *Illegitimation*.

C H A P. VII.

*of the Present Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, and
 Firſt of His Royal Highneſs George Prince of Den-
 mark, Royal Conſort to Her Sacred Maſeſty Queen
 Anne.*

Prince George, Hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway, &c.
 the Dear Royal Conſort of Her ſacred Maſeſty, is ſecond Son
 of Frederick the III, only Brother to Chriſtiern V, and Uncle to
 Frederick IV. ſucceſſive Kings of Denmark; He was born at Co-
 penhagen in April 1653; where his Royal Highneſs was educated
 in a Prince-like manner, till the Year 1668, then went to tra-
 vel into Holland, France, England, and Italy. In the Year 1670.
 he came back to Copenhagen, and about three Years afterwards, being
 twenty Years old, he travelled into Germany, and took a view
 of the two puiſſant Armies then encamped near the Rhine, where-
 one belonged to the Emperor, and the other to the French
 King. In the Year 1675. his Royal Highneſs ſerved in the War
 againſt the Swedes, and was at the taking of Wiſmar. The next
 Year he commanded a part of the Daniſh Army at the ſignal Bat-
 tle of Lunden in Holſtein, againſt the King of Sweden. In the Year
 1677. he commanded again a part of the Daniſh Army at the fa-
 mous Battel of Landskroon, where he greatly hazarded his Royal
 perſon, and ſignalized his Valour.

Afterwards, his Royal Highneſs made ſeveral Voyages into
 Germany, and continued ſome Years abroad.

In July 1683. he was married to her Royal Highneſs the Prin-
 ceſs Anne, our preſent Gracious Sovereign, by whom he hath had
 ſeveral Sons and Daughters; as aforeſaid. By the Articles of
 Marriage, he is declared to be received as one of the Princes of
 the Blood-Royal of England. All his Officers and Servants to be
 from time to time appointed by and with the Approbation of the
 Crown of England. His Revenue coming from Denmark to be
 twenty thouſand Crowns yearly, or Seventeen thouſand five
 hundred Pounds Sterling, of which one part ariſes from a Branch
 of the Customs aſſigned for this purpoſe, the reſt comes from his
 Highneſs's Lands and Demefns, out of the Iſle of Fehmarn, and
 from the Bailages of Wardingberg and Johnſhoft, a Revenue in
 that Country greater than thrice as much in England. His Royal
 Highneſs's Revenue here is Fifty thouſand Pounds per Annum
 paid by the Crown; ſo that the whole amounts yearly to
 500 l. Sterling. Beſides which, ſince Her Maſeſty's happy Ac-
 ceſſion to the Crown, by Her own Royal Deſignation His Royal
 Highneſs

Highness hath had conferr'd upon Him the additional Revenue that High Post of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, Ireland and all her Majesties Territories and Dominions in *America*, &c. Which great Trust he hath honour'd with such indefatigable Application, as could not have been expected from any Person in another Rank, under that imperfect measure of Health, which His Royal Highness hath enjoyed since the Date of his Commission, May 1702: And that nothing might be wanting to his entire Satisfaction, in whose precious Life is wrapt up much of Her Majesty's Happiness, and by consequence of the Nation's, The Parliament out of cordial Duty to Her Majesty, and a sense of the Advantages accruing to Her Realms, thro' His Royal Highness's Religion, Temper, Counsels, Endeavours for the publick Welfare, hath thought fit after Mature Deliberation, to make a most Honourable Provision for Him in case His Royal Highness should survive Her Majesty, (whom God preserve long together) of 100000 *l. per Annum*, the Palaces at *Kensington* and *Winchester* are by the same Act of Parliament appointed for his Residence.

Prince George had four Sisters, the first married to *John George* Third, late Prince Elector of *Saxony*. The second to *Christoph Adolph*, Duke of *Holstein Sunderburg*. The third to the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*. And the fourth to the late King of *Sweden*, *Charles the Eleventh*; the Second and Third are dead years since Deceased.

Of the Princess Sophia, and her Descendants.

THE first in the *English* account of the Princes of our Blood whom we are concerned to take notice of, is the Princess *Sophia*, youngest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, Grand Daughter to King *James I.* Niece to the Royal Martyr, Sister to our famous Prince *Rupert*, Cousin German to *Charles* and *James* with their Sister *Mary* the Princess of *Orange*, and nearest Relation now living of the Protestant Religion to her present Majesty: She was born at the *Hague* the 13th of *October*, 1630, and in 1658. wedded to *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Bishop of *Osnaburg*, late Duke of *Hanover*, and Prince Elector of *Brunswick*, by whom she had six Sons and one Daughter, *George Lewis*, *Frederick Augustus*, *Maximilian William*, *Sophia Charlotte*, *Charles Philip*, *Christian Ernestus Augustus*. The eldest Son *George Lewis* in the year 1682, married *Sophia Dorothy*, only Daughter of the Duke of *Zell* his Uncle, by whom he had for Issue *George Augustus* the Electoral Prince, born 1683, and *Dorothy Sophia*, 1687. The second and fourth Sons of the Princess were honourably slain, one in *Transilvania*, the other in *Hannover*, 1690, the third served formerly the *Venetians* in the *Moravia* and the *French* in *Italy*, and now the *Emperor*; the fifth

fortunately drown'd in the *Danube*, in the very heat of Acti-
; so that the First, Third and Sixth are only surviving: Her
ly Daughter *Sophia Charlotte*, was married to *Frederick* the
ectoral Prince of *Brandenburg*, now King of *Prussia*, by whom
e had living only the Prince Royal, *Frederick William*, born 1688.
at remarkable year for the Revolution in *England*.

The said Princess Palatine *Sophia*, is a Person of extraordinary
ddress, and one of the most accomplish'd Lady's in *Europe*. She
declared, the next Protestant Heir, who is to have the right of
ccession to the Crown of *England* after King *William*, and her
oyal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and their Heirs
their Bodies, by a solemn Act of Parliament past in the last
ssions, 1701. Anno 12 and 13 W. III. for the further Limitation
the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Sub-
ff, whereof here follows the Abridgment.

I. It having pleas'd Almighty God to take away our late So-
vereign Lady Queen *Mary*, and the most hopeful Prince *William*
uke of *Gloucester*, the only surviving Issue of her Royal High-
ness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*; for a further Provision of the
uccession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, It is Enacted,
that the most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Dutches
owager of *Hanover*, Daughter of the most Excellent Princess
Elizabeth, late Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of our late Sovereign
ord King *James I.* be declared the next in Succession in the Pro-
stant Line to the Crown of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, after
his Majesty and the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*; and for Default
f Issue of the said Princess *Anne* and of His Majesty respective-
. And that the said Crown and Regal Government, &c. shall
main to the said Princess *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, be-
ng Protestants.

II. Provided, That all Persons who may Inherit the said
rown by vertue of this Limitation, and are or shall be Reconciled
y, or hold Communion with the Church of *Rome*, or profess the Po-
sh Religion, or marry a Papist, shall be subject to the Incapacities
f the Act, Anno 1 W. and M. intituled, *An Act for Declaring the*
Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and for settling the Succession of
the Crown. And that every King and Queen of this Realm, who
shall come to the Crown by virtue of this Act, shall take the Co-
onation Oath made 1 W. and M. and Make, Subscribe, and Repeat
the Declaration in the before-mentioned Act.

III. And for further securing our Religion, Laws and Liber-
ies after the Death of his Majesty and the Princess *Anne* of *Den-*
mark, and in Default of Issue of the said Princess and his Ma-
esty respectively, It is enacted.

1. That whosoever shall hereafter come to this Crown, shall
yn in Communion with the Church of *England*, as by Law
stablished.

2. That

2. That in Case the Crown hereafter comes to any Person not a Native of *England*, this Nation shall not engage in any War for Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without Consent of Parliament.

3. That no Person who shall hereafter come to the Crown shall go out of *Great-Britain*, or *Ireland*, without Consent of Parliament.

4. That after the Limitation by this Act shall take Effect, all things relating to the Government, properly cognizable in the Privy-Council shall be transacted there, and the Resolutions Signed by such of the Privy-Council as shall Advise the same.

5. That after such Demise, no Person born out of *Great-Britain*, or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging (although Naturalized or made a Denizen) except such as are born of *English* Parents, shall be a Privy-Councillor, or Member of either House of Parliament, or enjoy any Office or Place of Trust Civil or Military, or have any Grant of Lands, &c.

6. That no Person who has an Office or Place of Profit under the King, or a Pension from the Crown, shall be a Member of the House of Commons.

7. That after, &c. Judges Commissions shall be *quam diu bene gesserint*, and their Salaries established; but upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament may be remov'd.

8. That no Pardon under the Great Seal be Pleadable to the Impeachment by the Commons.

IV. And that all the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for securing the Establish'd Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People be Ratified and Confirmed.

And also by another Act of Parliament made 4th and 5th of the Reign of this Queen, it is Enacted,

For the better Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, &c. That if any Person after the 25th of *March*, 1706. shall maliciously, advisedly, and directly, by Writing, Printing, and the like, affirm, That our Sovereign Lady the Queen that now is, is not Lawful or Rightful Queen of these Realms; or that the pretended Prince of *Wales*, or any other Popish Princes of the Blood hath any Right to the Crown, &c. or any Person, otherwise than according to the Acts of 1 W. and M. and 12 W. III. declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession, and for the further Limitation of the Crown, or that the Kings or Queens of *England* are not able by Authority of Parliament to make Laws of sufficient Force to bind the Crown of this Realm, and the Inheritance and Government thereof, such Person shall be guilty of High Treason.

Any Person that shall after the said 25th of *March*, maliciously and directly, by Preaching, Teaching, or advised Speaking, maintain, That her said Majesty is not Lawful or Rightful Queen of these Realms,

alms, or that the Pretended *Prince of Wales*, or any other Person, have any Right to the Crown, otherwise than according to the afore said Acts, or that Kings and Queens of *England*, with Authority of Parliament, are not able to make Laws of sufficient force to Limit the Crown, such Persons convicted shall incur the *Premunire* made 16 R. 2.

No Person to be prosecuted on this Act for Words spoken, unless Information be given upon Oath, within three days after the Words spoken, and such Offence to be prosecuted within three months after Information, and no Conviction, but by the Oaths of two Credible Witnesses.

That this present Parliament, or any other to be called hereafter by Her Majesty, or Her Heirs, shall not be dissolved by the Demise of Her Majesty, Her Heirs, &c. but to continue, and be empowered, if sitting at the time of such Demise, immediately to act notwithstanding, for six Months, and no longer, unless prorogued or Dissolved by the Person to whom the Crown comes, according to the Limitations afore said; and if Prorogued, then to sit upon that day to which so Prorogued, and continue to the residue of the said six Months, unless sooner Prorogued or Dissolved.

If a Parliament is in being at the Death of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors but happens to be separated by Adjournment or Prorogation, such Parliaments to meet immediately, and act notwithstanding for six Months and no longer, unless sooner prorogued, as afore said.

In Case no Parliament is in being at the time of such Demise, that has met and sat, then the last preceding Parliament is to continue, and continue, as afore said, but subject to be Prorogued, &c.

Nothing in this Act to extend, to alter, or abridge the Queen's Power. Her Heirs and Successors to Prorogue or Dissolve Parliaments, nor to repeal the Act made 6 and 7 W. III. for frequent meeting and calling Parliaments, but to be in force in every thing not inconsistent with the Direction of this Act.

The Privy-Council at Her Majesty's Demise, not to be dissolved, but to act for six Months after, unless sooner determined by the next Successor, nor the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, President, Privy-Seal, High-Admiral, or any the Great Officers of the Household, nor any Civil or Military Employment within *England*, or *Ireland*, *Fersey*, *Garnsey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, &c. or Plantations be void, but continue for six Months after such Demise, &c.

The Great Seal, Privy Seal, Privy Signet. and all other Seals, &c. at her Majesty's Demise to be used as the respective Seals of the Successor, until contrary Orders.

The Privy Council at the time of Her Majesty's Demise, &c. (whom God long preserve) to cause the next Protestant Successor to be Proclaimed in *England* and *Ireland*, &c. and upon Neglect

left or Refusal, such Members and Officers, to be Guilty High Treason, &c.

For continuing the Administration of the Government in the Name of such next Protestant Successor, (that may happen out of this Kingdom at the time of Her Majesty's Demise) until Her or His Arrival; the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor, or Keeper, High Treasurer, President, Privy Seal, Admiral, and Chief Justice of the Queen's-Bench, at that time being, to be Lords Justices of England, and Impowered in the Name of such Successor, to act as if present, &c.

That the Person who by the Limitations aforesaid is next to succeed to the Crown, is impowered at any time, during Her Majesty's Life, by three Instruments under Hand and Seal, revokable at Pleasure, to nominate so many Persons, Natural-born Subjects of England, to be added to the aforesaid Lords Justices to act as fully as if herein particularly named; the major part assembled not to be less than Five.

The said three Instruments shall be transmitted into England to the next Successor's Resident, whose Credentials are to be enrolled in Chancery, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, close sealed up, and to be severally put into several Covers, to be severally sealed up, with three several Seals of the Resident, Archbishop, and Lord Keeper, each to be one lodged in their hands; and if the said Nomination is revoked, then the said Instruments to be delivered up by the Persons in whose Custody soever they happen to be, which at Her Majesty's Demise, shall immediately be opened and read before the Privy Council, and afterwards enrolled.

The Persons with whom the said Instruments are deposited, their Executors, or any other in whose Custody they shall happen to be, opening the said Instruments, or neglecting to produce them before the Privy Council, incur a *Præmunire*.

One of the said Instruments produced before the Privy Council, shall be as effectual as all; and if there be no Nomination, then the Lords Justices aforesaid, or any Five, are invested with the Powers before mentioned.

The Lords Justices not to Dissolve the Parliament continued sitting, without express Direction from such succeeding Queen or King, not to give the Royal Assent to any Bill, for Repealing or Altering the Act made 13 and 14 Car. II. viz. *An Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayers*, on Penalty of High Treason.

The Lords Justices, before they act, to take the Oaths before the Privy Council; and also the Oath in this Act expressed; and all the Members of both Houses of Parliament, Privy Council, and all Officers and Persons in Places and Employments, continued by this Act, are to take the said Oaths.

The Persons that shall be Lords Justices by this Act, to be Persons deemed as executing Offices of Trust, and required to do

Its requisite by the Laws, to qualify themselves, after the Demise of Her Majesty, instead of the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act of the first of Her Majesty's Reign, the Oath mentioned in this Act to be taken.

The next succeeding Queen or King, affixing any Seal to any Writing before their Arrival in *England*, to execute any Regal Act, the same to be as effectual as if passed under the Great Seal of *England*.

If after Her Majesty's Demise, before the Arrival of any succeeding Queen or King in *England*, the Lords Justices call a Parliament by Writs tested in their Names, such Parliament not to be dissolved by such Arrival, but to proceed without new Summons.

If any the aforesaid seven Officers, other than the Lord Treasurer, be in Commission at Her Majesty's Demise, the first Commissioner to be one of the Lords Justices of *England*; and if there be no Lord Treasurer, but that Office in Commission, then the first Commissioner to be one of the Lords Justices.

By the aforesaid Act of 12 Will. III. it was Enacted, That from the Time that the farther Limitation by that Act should take effect, all Matters relating to the well Government of this Kingdom should be transacted in the Privy Council, by this Act the Clause is repealed.

And likewise the Clause, That no Person who had any Office or Place of Profit under the King, be a Member of the House of Commons, is by this Act also repealed.

CHAP. IX.

Of Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Government of *England*, under the Queen, is Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military; of which three great Heads of Government in their Order.

The Christian Faith being preach'd in *England* by *Austin* the Monk, and receiv'd by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and afterwards by the Kings of the Heptarchy; Bishops were consecrated, and the Number of them encreas'd by degrees, in proportion to the growth of the Gospel. They had, like all other Bishops of the Christian Church, a Pre-eminence over the Clergy within certain Precincts; in process of time, their Seats were all plac'd in the most considerable Towns within their Jurisdiction, pursuant to a Canon made for that purpose.

Afterwards the Bishops being necessitated to meet about public Affairs of the Church, at Consecrations, Consultations for Reformation of general Disorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the

Action of any Bishop should be called in question, or Appeal from Bishops, our Ancestors (according to other Christian Churches even before the first *Nicene Council*) had, amongst certain number of Bishops, one to be the chief in Authority over the rest, from thence named *Archiepiscopus*, *Arch* or *Chief Bishop* whereof we have two in *England*, called *Primates*, *Metropolitans* or *Archbishops*, that is, *Chief Bishops*; the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, besides their peculiar *Diocese* a *Province* consisting of several *Dioceses*, and by Grants of several *Kings*, they have each one certain *Privileges*, *Liberties*, and *Immunities*, in their own States.

Under these 2 *Archbishops* are 24 *Bishopricks*, whereof 21 are reckoned in the *Province of Canterbury*, and 3 in the *Province of York*, (besides the *Bishop of Sodor and Man*) all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their *Baronies* annexed to their *Bishopricks*, and have Precedence immediately after *Viscounts* but in *Parliament* and in other *Assemblies*: amongst these the first place belongs to the *Bishop of London*, who, by ancient Right, is *Dean* of the *Episcopal College* of his own *Province*, and by the virtue thereof, is to signify the Pleasure of his *Metropolitan* to all the *Bishops* of the *Province*, to execute his *Mandates*, to disperse *Missives* on all *Emergency of Affairs*, and the like.

Next to *London*, in *Parliament*, precedes *Durham*, and the *Winchester*; all the rest of the *Bishops* take place according to the *Seniority* of their *Consecrations*.

The *Function* of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may *Ordain Deacons* and *Priests*; may *Dedicate Churches* and *Burying-places*; may administer *Rites* and *Ceremonies of Confirmation*: and without a *Bishop* none of these may be done. Of which *Offices* the *Power of Ordination* has been ever since the *Apostles* times understood to be inseparable from the *Office* of a *Bishop*.

The *Jurisdiction* of a *Bishop* is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; *Ordinary Jurisdiction* is what by the *Law of the Land* belongs to each *Bishop* in his own *Diocese*; the *Delegated* is what the *King* pleased to confer upon him, not as a *Bishop*, but as he is a *Subject*, and a considerable *Member* of the *Kingdom*.

In the *Ordinary Jurisdiction* of a *Bishop*, as a *Bishop*, may be considered either the *Jurisdiction* it self, or what is instated in him by *Law of the Land*, for the better *Execution* of that *Jurisdiction*.

The *Jurisdiction* it self is established partly by *Statute-Law*, to *License Physicians*, *Surgeons*, and *School-masters*; to *unite* and *consolidate Small Parishes*; (N. B. That no *Bishop* in *England* has this last *Power* now but the *Bishop of Norwich*, and that only within a certain *Distance*; and he alone has such a *Power* by virtue of which *Incumbent* can take a *third Living*, by an *Archiepiscopal*, or *Royal Dispensation*; otherwise in any other *Diocese*, he that has two *Living*

nam curâ Animarum, is a *Pluralist* by the Statute of 21 Hen. 8.) to assist the *Civil Magistrates* in Execution of some Statutes concerning *Ecclesiastical Affairs*; to compel the Payment of *Tiths* and *Subsidies* due from the Clergy formerly to the Crown, now given for the Augmentation of smaller Benefices.

Partly by *Common Law*, as upon the King's Writ, to certify the Judges touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages. And partly by *Common and Ecclesiastical Law together*; as, to cause Wills of the Deceas'd to be proved, to grant *Administration* of Goods of such as die intestate, to give Order for the gathering and preserving of *perishable Goods*, where none is willing to Administer, to cause Account to be given of *Administrations*, to collect *Benefices*, to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant Benefices for the use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Dioceses once in three years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriage, Delinquencies, of Ministers, of Church-wardens, of the rest of the Parsonages, and amongst them especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Surgeons, School-masters, Midwives; of Gardens of Hospitals, how they performed their several Duties and Trusts; also of all others professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Injury, Heresy, Errors against the Thirty-nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, Absence from Divine Service, unlawful Absence from the Sacrament, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church, Simony, &c. or by offending against Society, as by Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, or want of thrice publishing the Banns, the want of Parents present, the want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before 8 in the morning, and after 12 of the Clock in the Day.

Now for the better executing of this Jurisdiction, the Bishops, by virtue of their Office, are furnish'd with a Power of *Ecclesiastical Censures*, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suspension from entering into the Church, or from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunication, &c. Other may be inflicted only upon Ecclesiastical Persons, as, Sequestration of their Ecclesiastical Profits, Suspensions, sometimes *ab Officio*, sometimes *à Beneficio*, or both *Deprivation* and *Deposition*, which is sometimes verbal, by Sentence pronounced against them, and sometimes real, by *Degradation*. Here note, that of all these Censures, *Excommunication* is never to be inflicted, but only for *Contumacy*, as when a Person being duly summoned will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Order of the Bishop.

Arch-bishops.] There are two Archiepiscopal Sees in England, *Canterbury* and *York*, to which all the Bishopricks in England and *Wales* are subject. Both were founded in the *Saxon* Times, the Metropolis of the several Kingdoms; *Canterbury* in the *He* City of *Kent*, and *York* in the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*. Their Rights, Powers, and Privileges, are now distinctly known, and the See of *Canterbury* has the undisputed Pre-eminence, which was long disputed by the Arch-bishops of *York*.

Canterbury.] *Giraldus Cambrensis* writes, That the Archbishop of *Canterbury* anciently had Primacy as well over all *Ireland* as *England*, and the *Irish* Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for *Ireland* had no other Archbishop until the Year 1152. He was therefore sometimes stiled a Patriarch, (and a Patriarch was chief Bishop over several Kingdoms or Provinces, as an Archbishop is of several Dioceses) and had several Archbishops under him; was sometimes called *Alterius orbis Papa, & orbis Britanniae Pontifex*; and Matters done and recorded in Ecclesiastical Affairs ran thus; *Anno Pontificatus nostri primo, secundo, &c.* He was *legatus natus*, that is, a perpetual Legatine Power was annex'd to that Archbishoprick some hundred Years ago; whereby no other Legate, Nuncio, or Ambassador from the Bishop of *Rome*, could here exercise any Legatine Power, without special License from the King. He was so highly respected abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbishops, at the Pope's right Foot. He was at home so highly honoured by the King of *England*, that according to the Practice of God's own People *Jews*, where *Aaron* was next in Dignity to *Moses*, and according to the Practice of most other Christian States, where the next Dignity and Authority to the Sovereign is usually the chiefest Person of the Clergy, he was accounted the second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood. He enjoyed some special Marks of Royalty, as, to be patron of a Bishoprick, (as he was of *Rocheſter*) to coin Money, make Knights, and to have the Wardship of all those who held Lands of him *Jure Homini*, (as it is called) altho' they held *Capite* other Lands of the King; a Princely Prerogative, even against the King's written Prerogative.

In an ancient Charter granted by *William* the Conqueror to *Laurence* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he is to hold his Lands with the same freedom, *in Dominio suo*, (as the Words are) as the King holdeth his *in Dominio suo*, except only in two or three Cases, and those of no great Importance.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is judged fit to enjoy still the same considerable Privileges and Pre-eminences.

He is *Primus Par Regni*, the first Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family to precede not only all Dukes, but all the Officers of the Crown.

He is stiled *Primate of all England, and Metropolitan.*

At the solemn Coronation of King *Charles* the Second, it was expressly order'd in doing Homage to the King, that, according to ancient Custom, the Archbishops and Bishops should precede the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is stiled by the King, in his Writs directed to him, *Dei gratia Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis*, and writes himself *Divina Providentia*, whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*; and he is said to be *Inthroned*, when he is invested in the Archbishoprick; the Marble Chair remaining for that purpose in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*.

To Crown the King belongs to him; and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales domestici Parochiani Domini Arch. Cant.* and anciently the Holy Offerings made at the Altar by the King and Queen (if his Grace were there present) did belong to him.

The Bishop of *London* is his Provincial Dean, the Bishop of *Winchester* his Sub-Dean, the Bishop of *Lincoln* his Chancellor, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter* his Chaplain.

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of Grace (as to all Dukes) and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath by Common Law, within his own Province, the Power of Probate of all Testaments, and granting Letters of Administration, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, Five Pounds worth, or above, out of the Diocese wherein he died; or Ten Pounds worth within the Diocese of *London*, or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he have no Goods out of the Diocese where he died. Also to grant Administration of the Goods and Chattels of all such as die intestate within his Province.

By Stat. 25. Hen. VIII. he hath the Honour and Power to grant Licences and Dispensations in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God or the King's prerogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in Commendam or Trust; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls; to dispense with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own default, as by defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, &c. to take off the Guilt of *Simony*; to allow a beneficed Clerk, for certain Causes, to be Non-resident for some time; to constitute publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other Persons. All which aforementioned Licenses, Dispensations, &c. the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy, called the Master of Faculties, in all Majesty's Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for all the new late Acquisitions to this Crown, as *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Orinadues*, *Eermudas*, &c. were heretofore added by due Authority

rity to the Province of *Canterbury*, and put under the Diocese of *London*. He hath also the Power to grant *Literas tutorias* where by any one that brings his Appeal, may prosecute the same without any Molestation; to bestow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living in any Diocese within his Province, otherwise in the Gift of the Bishop thereof, which soever he shall chuse, which is therefore called the Archbishop's *Option*, upon every Creation there, of a new Bishop; who was formerly also to provide a sufficient Benefice for one of the Chaplains of the Archbishop, or to maintain him till it was effected.

By the *Stat. primo Eliz.* it is provided, That the Queen by the Advice of the Archbishop, might ordain and publish such Rites and Ceremonies, as may be for God's Glory, for Edifying of the Church, and due Reverence of the Sacraments.

He hath the Prerogative to consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done in the presence and with the assistance of two other Bishops, as every Bishop gives Ordination with the Assistance of *Presbyters*) to assign *Coadjutors* to infirm Bishops, to confirm the Election of Bishops within his Province; to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be President of those Synods or Convocations, to give Sanction to their Acts; to visit the whole Province, to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities*, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province, whereby all the Episcopal Rites of that Diocese belong to him, and all Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

The Archbishop may retain and qualifie Eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of *Judicature*, for deciding of Differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars*; all which shall be handled particularly.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

[*102k.*] The next Person in the Church of *England*, is the Archbishop of *York*, who was anciently also of very high reputation in this Nation, and has under his Province several Bishoprics in the *North* of *England*, and the Bishopric of *Sodor and Man*.

He hath still the place and precedence of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Most Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to crown the *Queen Consort*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He is also stiled *Primate of England*, and *Metropolitan*, and hath under him the Bishoprics of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chesham*, and

and that of *Sodor and Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamshire* in *Northumberland*; may qualifie also Eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province divers other of the forementioned Prerogatives and Privileges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

Bishops.] The next in place among the Clergy of *England*, are the Bishops, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and that from the *Greek*, *Επισκοπος*, which properly signify's an Overseer, and is used by *St. Paul* in that Sense, with Relation to the Church of Christ.

All the Bishops of *England* are *Barons* and *Peers* of the Realm; they are Barons by a threefold manner, (which cannot be said of the Lay-Lords) they are *Feudal*, in regard of Lands and Barones annexed to their Bishoprics; they are Barons by *Writ*, being summoned by the King's Writ to Parliament; and they are created Barons by *Patent*, which by their Consecration is always exhibited to the Archbishop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viscounts: In Parliament have Place in the *Upper House*, in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Bishops; for before they were Barons, they had in all times place in the Great Council of the Kingdom, and there ever placed on the King's Right Hand, not to give their advice as Judges do, but *transandum, ordinandum, statuendum, definiendum, &c.* They have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God*.

All Bishops in *England* have one or two transcendent Privileges, which seem almost Regal, as in their own Court to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any Colleague or Assessor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; nor the Bishop's Courts (tho' held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magistratus sui*; and tho' all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the King's Courts, and therefore the Bishops send out Writs in their own Names; *Teste* the Bishop, and not in the King's Name: In all the King's Courts, properly so called, do.

Moreover, Bishops have this other transcendent Privilege, to ascribe their Authority to another (as the King doth) either to their Bishops *Suffragans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commissaries*, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay-Lords, *viz.* That in whatsoever Christian Prince's Dominions they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may *quatenus Bishops*, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no Lay-*Baron*, *Viscount*, *Marquis*, nor *Duke*, is in Law acknowledged such, out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

The Laws and Customs of *England* have been so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Bishops, our Spiritual Fathers, that none might (without special License from the King first obtained) be indicted of any Crime before any Temporal Judge.

Upon severe Penalty by our Laws, no Man may raise Reports whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Trials where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the Array, if one Knight at least be not return'd of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

In Criminal Trials for Life, all Bishops by *Magna Charta*, and *Stat. 25. Edw. 3.* are to be tried by their Peers, who are Bishops, and none under; notwithstanding the late conceit of some Lawyers, supposing that Bishops may not be on the Criminal Trials of a Peer, and therefore are not to be tried by Peers; for neither may Bishops be tried by a common Jury, because they may not be on the Trial of such Men. Moreover, Noble Women may not be on the Trial of Peers, and yet they are to be tried by Peers of the Realm: And there is no legal Precedent in *England* of a Bishop, remaining a Bishop, that ever was tried for his Life, but by Peers of the Realm. Anciently indeed, Bishops were so exempted, as not at all to be tried by Temporal Judges, till after *Deprivation* and *Degradation*, and then being thereby rendred no Peers, but common Persons, they might be tried by common Juries.

Since the Reformation, the *English Protestant* Bishops have been so constantly Loyal and True to the Crown, and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England*, unless we reckon Archbishop *Laud's* Case to be so, for their manner of Trial for Life. As for that common Assertion, That the Lords of Parliament are to be tried by their Peers, but such as are there *Ratione Nobilitatis*, and that all Lay-Lords have place in Parliament for that Reason, it is not only false but frivolous, in the Judgment of very many judicious Men. And indeed how absurd and unreasonable it must needs be, (let all Men judge) that an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which is acknowledged to be *primus par Regni*, should be tried by a common Jury of Freeholders, when as the meanest Lay-Baron, tho' created but yesterday may not be tried by any under the Degree of Barons.

In Parliament the Bishops and Barons may be present and vote at the Trial and Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm; only before Sentence of Death, or loss of Member be pronounced (that they may have no hand in Blood, no hand in destroying, but only in saving.) They have, by Canon-Law, the Privilege and Injunction to absent themselves, and by Common Law, to make Proxies to vote for them.

Primo Eliz. Cap. 2. It is expressly declared, That all Lords of Parliament (without any Exception of Lords Spiritual) should be seated in that particular by their Peers.

The Bishops of England enjoy at this day many other Privileges, as Freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *per Equitatem*, or in a Journey; Liberty to hunt in any of the King's Forests or Parks, to kill one or two Deer, going from, or coming to the King upon his Order; to have certain Tuns of Wine free from Imposts, &c.

The Persons of Bishops may not be seized upon Contempt (as the Persons of Lay-Lords) but their Temporalities may only be seized.

Every Bishop may by Statute-Law qualifie as many Chaplains as a Duke, *viz.* Six.

The Law of England attributeth so very much to the Word of Bishop, that not only in the Trial of *Bastardy*, the Bishop's Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Trial of *Heresie*, which touches a Man's Life.

The Persons of the Spiritual Governors of the Church of England, are of such high and tender Respect in the Eye of the Law, that it is thought fit to exact the same from a Clergyman as from his Bishop or Ordinary, as from a Child to his Father, and therefore made the Offences of *Paricide* and *Episcopicide* equal, *viz.* Petty-Treason.

Next to the two Archbishops of England, the Bishop of London amongst all the Bishops hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an ancient Record) *speciali quadam dignitate ceteris preponendus, quia Ecclesie Cantuariensis, Decanus est Provincialis.* Being Bishop over the Imperial and Capital City of England, it is by a Statute of later Times expressly provided, that he should have the Preference and Precedence of all the Bishops of England, whereby he is become (as heretofore, the Lord Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem) *Primus Baro Regni*, as the Lord Abergavenny is *Primus Baronum Laicorum*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal College*, is the Bishop of Durham, within the Province of York, who hath been a Count of the Kingdom of Northumberland six or seven hundred Years: Wherefore the common name of the Bishopric hath been of a long time an *Armed Knight*, holding in one hand a naked Sword, and in the other a Church.

He hath also at this day the Earldom of Sadberg, annexed long ago to the Bishopric by the King.

In the fifth place, by vertue of the forementioned Statute is the Bishop of Winchester, reputed anciently Earl of Southampton, and so stiled in the Statutes of the Honourable Order of the Garter, by Henry the Eighth; though soon after that Earldom was otherwise disposed of. He is *Sub-Dean* of the Province of Canterbury, and in the vacancy of the See of London, executes the Archbishop's Mandates for Convocation, &c. which Office belongs to the Bishop

Bishop of *Lincoln* as *Chancellour* of the Province, in the vacancy both those other Sees of *London* and *Winchester*.

After these aforementioned, all the other Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecration, unless any Bishop happen to be made Lord-Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary of State; which anciently was very usual, as reputation for their Piety, Learning, Single Life, Diligence, &c. far more fit for the Advantage and Service of the King and Kingdom, than any Lay-man; and in such a Case, a Bishop being Lord Chancellor, had place next to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and above the Archbishop of *York*; and being a Secretary of State, had place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Next follow the *Commons Spiritual*, consisting of *Suffragan Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars*; to whom also belong divers considerable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some part of his Burthen, as the number of *Christians* waxed great, or the Diocese was large, there were ordained in the *Primitive Times*, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragans* or *Synodical Bishops*. Accordingly, in the *English Church*, of a long time there have been such ordained by the Name of *Bishops Suffragans* or *Titular Bishops*, who have the Name, Title, Stile, and Dignity of Bishops, and (as other Bishops) are consecrated by the Archbishop of the Province, each one to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and receive such Profits, as are limited in his Commission by the Bishop or *Diocesan*, whose *Suffragan* he is.

Suffragan Bishops, by an Act of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* still in force, are to be only of these Towns following.

The *Suffragan Bishop* for the Diocese of *Canterbury*, must be *Dover* only; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Winchester*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Winchester*, at *Guilford*, *Salisbury*, *Ampton*, and in the *Ile of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntingdon*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftesbury*, *Melton*, and *Marlborough*; for *Bath* and *Wells*, at *Taunton*; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgnorth*; for *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at *St. Germans*; for *Carlisle*, at *Penrith*. These only to be the Sees of *Bishops Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed, than so many to each Diocese, as above mentioned. In publick Assemblies they were to take place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm. In the absence of the Bishops, employed oft upon Embassies abroad, or residing at Court, to advise the King; these did usually supply their places. A *Suffragan Bishop* is made, in case the Archbishop, or some other Bishop, for the better Government of his Diocese, desire the same; and in such case, the Bishop is to present two able Men for any one place aforementioned, whereof her Majesty chuseth one; but we have none now in *England* of this kind.

for supply of able and fit Persons to assist Bishops, or to the Bishops, it seemed good to our Ancestors, that in every Diocese a certain number of the more prudent and pious Parsons should be placed in a Collegiate manner, at every Cathedral or Episcopal See; where they might not only be ready to assist the Bishop in certain weighty Cases, but also fit themselves, for the Government and Authority of the Church. Accordingly in every Cathedral Church in England, there are a certain number of Prebendaries, or Canons, and over them a Dean, in Latin *Decanus*, in *Δέκς*; because anciently set over ten Canons at the least; who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus*, (the other being the Subdeacon, who tho' a *Presbyter* himself, is so named, for his charge over the *Deacons*) who are to be guided and directed by the Bishop.

Dean and Chapter.] Anciently Bishops did not ordinarily transact Matters of Moment, *sine Consilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Ecclesie*, and Collegues of the Bishops, represented in some sort by our Cathedrals; where the Dean and some of the Prebends, are upon the Bishop's Commissions, to assist him in Ordinations, in Deprivations *ab officio Beneficio*, in Condemnations of obstinate Hereticks, in the Great Excommunications, and in such like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge de esire* (as before mentioned) the Dean and Prebendaries are to elect the Bishop of that Diocese. Cathedral and Collegiate Churches are, as it were, Seminaries or Nurseries, whereout from time to time may be chosen fit Persons to govern the Church: For having left the Country, and being here in a Society together, they learn Experience; they are Men; they by little and little, put off the Familiarity of the Inferiour Country Clergy, and thereby render themselves more fit to be set over them in Government. The Dean and Prebendaries, during their required Residence in their Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, are to keep Hospitality upon all Festivals, to read Divinity in their Turns, which is now turned to Sermons, to deliver Set-Speeches in the Pulpit; at due time to administer the Lord's Supper; to frequent public Divine Service; to instruct the Country Clergy, and direct them how, and what to Preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore stiled *Prelates*; by their more eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be Examined and Patterns to the Inferiour Clergy.

In almost every Cathedral, or Bishop's See, there is a Dean, and divers Prebendaries, or Canons, whose number is in some more, in some less.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities, much like Bishops; the King first sending forth his *Letter-Missive* to the Chapter, they return Answer, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop consecrates him, and gives his *Mandate* to instal him.

Dean

Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of *Abbeys* and *Priories*, transformed by *Hen VIII.* into *Dean* and *Chapter*) are a shorter Course installed by Vertue of the King's Letters Patent without either Election or Confirmation.

In most of the old Foundations the *Prebendaries* are of two sorts; some are *Canons* or *Residentiaries*, who, with their *Dean* make one Body or College, or Corporation, these are what they call the lesser Chapter: And some are *minor* *Prebendaries* who have each his own separate Estate or Corpse: They are not obliged to Residence, only to Preach upon certain Days; they have a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the lesser Chapter, the greater Chapter being made up of all the *Prebendary's* of all sorts.

Note, That the *Canons* in these old Foundations, cannot regularly be made so, unless they are first *minor* *Prebendaries*.

A *Prebend* is properly the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a *Collegiate* or *Cathedral Church* receiveth in the right of his Place for his Maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio præbenda*.

Archdeacons.] Next in the Government of the *English Church* may be reckoned *Archdeacons*, whereof there are Sixty in *England*; Their Office is to visit Two Years in Three, and to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches; to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring to more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese; and therefore he is called *Alter Episcopi Oculus* (the other being the *Dean*) Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon*, is upon the Bishop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many *Archdeacons* and some *Prebendaries* in old Foundations have by Prescriptions their Courts and Officials as *Bishops* have. Whereof more hereafter.

Rural Deans.] After the *Archdeacons*, are the *Archipresbiteri* or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their oversight of Ten Parish-priests.

Their Office is now, upon Orders, to convocate the Clergy to signify to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishop's pleasure, and to give Induction for the *Archdeacon*, living afar off.

Parish-Priests or Rectors.] Next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to catechize the Ignorant, reduce the Straying, confirm the Wavering, convince the Obstinate, reprehend the Wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile Differences among Neighbours, to exercise the Power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer; to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, and

Each, if the Bishop shall think fit; to visit the Sick, to marry, bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep Register of all the Marriages, Christnings and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish.

Lastly, *Deacons*, whose Office was to take care of the Poor, is now to Baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

In England are two *Archbishops*; Twenty four *Bishops*, no *Suffragan Bishops* at present, Twenty six *Deans* of *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, Sixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*, many *Rural Parsons*, and about 9700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*, who receive certain Stipends assist such *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the care of more Churches than one.

After this brief Account of *Ecclesiastical Persons*, somewhat may here not unfitly be added, touching those Persons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quasi semi Ecclesiastici*: as first, Patrons of Churches, who by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is to propose a fit Clerk (when the Church is void) to the Bishop to be by him Canonically instituted, and to protect the said Church as far as he can from all Wrong; and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the Place, to give notice to the Bishop.

Note, That although the Gift of the Higher Dignities of the Church of England, as *Bishopricks* and most *Deaneries* are only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most of the best *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and of several great, and very many small *Parsonages* and *Vicarages*, which are under the Visitation of the *Bishops* and *Archbishops*; yet there are some *Donatives* and *Free-Chapels*, which are subject to the Visitation only of the Lord Chancellor, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any Bishop.

Next are the *Oeconomi, vel Ecclesie Guardiani*, the *Churchwardens*, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good Repair, neatly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament and Sermons: That the *Church-yard* be sufficiently bounded or enclosed; That there be an exact Terrier of the *Glebe-land*; and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained, to sue for the same; to observe that all Parishioners come daily to Divine Service; to require the Penalty for Absence; to inquire after, to admonish and to present to the Bishop scandalous persons; to collect the *Charity* of Parishioners for Poor Strangers; to declare and to execute the Orders of the Bishop; to see that none presume to vent his own *Conceptions* in the Pulpit, unless he hath a special License so to do. The *Church-wardens* are elected every *Easter-Week*, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There

There are also in greater Parishes joined with the *Church-wardens*, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-Men*, now corruptly called *Sides-Men*, who are to assist the *Church-wardens* in Inquiries into the Manners of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Offenders to Visitations.

Lastly, the *Sacristan*, corruptly called the *Sexton* or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the *Parson* only; he ought to be Twenty Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing: His Office is to serve at Church the *Priest*, *Curate*, and *Church-wardens*.

CHAP. X.

Of Ecclesiastical Courts of England, and first of the Convocation.

FOR the Church Legislative Power, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, as often as he calls a Parliament, convokes a National Synod, commonly called the *Convocation*, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, requiring him to summon all *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Cathedrals* and *Collegiate Churches*, &c. according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the Time and Place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directeth his Mandate to the Bishop of *London*, as his *Dean Provincial*, first citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, and all the Clergy of his Province, to such a Place and such a Day prefix'd in the Writ; but directing withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Diocese, may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directeth his Letters to the Bishops of every Diocese of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the *Deans* and *Arch-deacons* to appear personally; and the *Cathedrals*, *Collegiate Churches*, and inferior Clergy of the Diocese, to send their *Proctors* to the Place, and on the Day appointed, to certify also to the Archbishop the Names of all so summoned by them.

The Place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, is *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, from whence they have been of late, by the Archbishop, prorogued to *St. Peter's* in *Westminster*, in the Chapel of *Henry VII.*, or in the *Jerusalem Chamber*, where there is an upper and lower House.

The higher House of *Convocation* in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Arch-bishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and Bishops on each side of the same Table, all at the opening of Convocation in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Arch-bishop's Hood furr'd with *Ermin*, the Bishops with *Minever*.

The lower House consists of all the Deans, Arch-deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy in each Diocese, in all 166 Persons; viz. 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Arch-deacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first Day, both Houses being assembled, the Archbishop sits at the Head of the Clergy of his Province; and the lower Clergy being required by the Most Reverend, chuse them a Prolocutor or Speaker: which done, they present him to the upper House by 1 or 2 of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the elected Person makes another Speech in *Latin*.

Lastly, the Arch-bishop answers it in the same Language, and with the Consent of the Bishops approves of the Person.

In the upper House things are first ordinarily proposed, and then communicated to the lower House.

The major Vote in each House prevails.

On Days when the House of Lords does not meet, they usually assemble about 9 of the Clock; and first the junior Bishop reads Prayers in *Latin*, beginning with the Litany, and then for the King, &c. And in the lower House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In *Convocation* are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church.

The Clergy in *Convocation* may, with the Royal Assent, make Laws touching Matters of Religion, to bind not only themselves, but all the Laity (as some have asserted) without Consent or Approbations of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, within the Limitations set down in the Statute of 25 Hen. VIII.

The Clergy of *England* had anciently their Representatives in the lower House of Parliament, as appears by that ancient Record, so prized by the Lord Coke.

All the Members of both Houses of *Convocation* have the same Privileges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a *Convocation* of all his Province in like manner; and by constant Correspondence, doth debate and conclude of the same Matters as are debated and concluded by the *Provincial Synod* of *Canterbury*. But the Northern Province are by no means ty'd down by what the Southern Province does; nor are they oblig'd to debate upon nothing but what the Southern Province has before determin'd.

All *Suffragan Bishops*, and *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*, have Privileges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to Sit and Vote in the lower House of Convocation.

Court of Delegates.

FOR Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is now the *Court of Delegates*; for the Jurisdiction whereof was provided 25 Hen. VIII, That it shall be lawful for any Subject of England, in case of defect of Justice in the Courts of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Courts of *Chancery*, and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly designed for that Business; so that from the highest Court of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates; and beyond this to none other, except to the House of Lords.

Next to the Court of *Delegates*, are the Courts of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any Persons within his Province, may (waving all Inferiour Courts) be decided.

Court of Arches.

AMongst them, the highest Court is the *Court of Arches*, so called from the Arched Church and Tower of St. Mary Bow in London, where this Court was wont to be held; the Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over the Deanery consisting of 13 Parishes within London, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. Hither are directed the Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of Canterbury. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, 2 Registrars and 34 Proctors: The Dean, at present, Sir John Cook.

Court of Audience.

THE Court of *Audience* is wherever the Arch-bishop advocates a Cause to his own hearing, and meddles with any Differences between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Consecrations* of Bishops, Admission and Institution into *Benefices*, dispensing with *Banns* of Matrimony, &c.

Prerogative Court.

THE next Court is called the *Prerogative Court*, which judges of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Arch-bishop, *Jure Prerogativæ suæ*, hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the time of Death was 5 l. or above in several Dioceses: And these two Courts hath the Arch-bishop of York.

Court of Peculiars.

Firstly, the *Court of Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Parishes, lying in several Dioceses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Dioceses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, in whose Province there are 57 such *Peculiars*.

Bishop's Court.

Besides these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, in which he hath a Chancellour, termed anciently *Ecclesiasticus*, *Episcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being skill'd in *Civil* and *Canon Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocese be large, hath in some more remote place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain Places of the Diocese, and some certain Causes, limited to him by the Bishop in his *Commission*; and these are called *Consistory Courts*.

Arch-deacon's Court, &c.

Moreover, the *Arch-deacon* hath his Court and Jurisdiction, in which where smaller Differences, arising within his Limits, are decided: Also the Dean and Chapter have a Court, and take cognizance of Causes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, there are certain *Peculiar Jurisdictions* belonging to some certain Parishes, especially in some Prebendal Churches, where the Corples of some Prebends in old Foundations are situated; the Inhabitants whereof are exempt sometimes from the Arch-deacon's Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishop's, and subjected to their respective Prebendaries.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are *Blasphemy*, *Apostacy* from Christianity, *Heresy*, *Schism*, *Ordinations*, *Institution* of Priests to Benefices, *Celebration* of Divine Services, *Rights* of Matrimonies, *Divorces*, *General Bastardy*, *Tythes*, *Oblations*, *Obventions*, *Mortuaries*, *Dilapidations*, *Reparation* of Churches, *Probate* of Wills, *Admiralty*, *Simony*, *Incest*, *Fornication*, *Adulteries*, *Sollicitations* of Clergy, *Pensions*, *Procurations*, *Commutation* of Penance, &c. the Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common Law of England. The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of England is governed, are first of all the *General Canons* made by *General Councils*; also the *Arbitria Sancto-*

rum Patrum, the Opinion of *Fathers*, the grave Decrees of the *ra*l Holy *Bishops* of *Rome*, in its purer times, which the *King* of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next, our own *Constitutions* made anciently in several *Pro*vincial *Synods*, either by the Legates, *Orho* and *Othobon*, sent to *Rome*, or by several Arch-bishops of *Canterbury*; all which were made in the 25 *Hen. VIII.* of force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the *Laws* and *Customs* of *England*, or the *King's* *Pro*vision. Then the *Canons* made in *Convocations* of latter times, *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his *Royal* Authority. Also some *Statutes* enacted by *Parliament*, touching *Ecclesiastical* Affairs; and lastly, divers *Customs* not written, but yet in use beyond the *Memory* of *Man*: And where these fail, the *Civil* Law takes place.

The manner of *Tryals* by these *Laws* and *Customs* are different from the *Tryals* at *Common* *Law*, and are briefly thus: The *Judge* goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Bill* and *Answer*, then by *Proofs*, *Necesses*, and *Presumptions* the *Matters* are argued *pro* and *con*tra; then the *Canon* and *Civil* *Laws* quoted; then, without any *Jury*, the *definitive* *Sentence* of the *Judge* passeth, and upon that *Execution* follows. And this is the manner of *Trying* *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil* Causes; but *Ecclesiastical* *Criminal* Causes are tried by way of *Accusation* and *Denunciation*: The first when some one takes upon him to accuse the *Crime*; the second, when the *Church-wardens* *Present*, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without *Malice*, and that the *Crime* is notorious.

Of *Punishments*, inflicted upon *Offenders* by these *Spiritual* *Ecclesiastical* Courts, according to the *aforsaid* *Laws* and *Authorities*, See *Part* 3. *Tit. Punishments*.

Before *William the Conqueror*, there were no *Ecclesiastical* Courts properly so called, in *England*; for anciently the *Bishops* gave *Judgment* together with the *secular* *Judges* on the same *Trials*.

C H A P. XI.

Of the *Civil* Government of *England*; and first, of the *Great* *Officers* of the *Crown*.

NEXT to the *King* and *Princes* of the *Blood*, are reckoned the *Great* *Officers* of the *Crown*, whereof they are nine: The *Lord* *High* *Steward* of *England*, the *Lord* *High* *Chancellor*, the *Lord* *High* *Treasurer*, the *Lord* *President* of the *King's* *Council*, the *Lord* *Privy* *Seal*, the *Lord* *Great* *Chamberlain*, the *Lord* *High* *Constable*, the *Earl* *Marshal*, and the *Lord* *High* *Admiral*.

High Steward.] The first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the Lord High Steward of England, or Vice-Roy, for so the Word Steward imports the Saxon Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward*, *locum tenens*, in French *lieutenant*, and was the same Officer with the *Reichs Drosset*, that *Regni-vice-Rex* in Sweden, and the *Stadt-holder* in Denmark, who is also called *Vice-Roy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Law stile him *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*.

He was anciently the Highest Officer under the King, and his power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit not longer to trust it in the hands of any Subject; for his Office was *Supervidere & regere sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an ancient Record saith) *totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was Henry of Bullingbrook, (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt) afterwards King of England; since which time there have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at a Coronation, by virtue of which Office he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and others, who by reason of their *Tenure*, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; as at the Coronation of King Charles II. the Duke of Ormond was made for that occasion Lord High Steward of England, and (marching immediately before the King, above all other Officers of the Crown) bore in his hand Saint Edward's Scepter; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, or Wives or Widows for Treason or Felony, or some other Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the ancient High Stewards were wont to do; which ended, his Commission expires: So at the Arraignment of the Earl of Pembroke, as also at the famous Tryal of the Lord Stafford, the late Lord Chancellour of England, Heneage Earl of Nottingham was made Lord High Steward, *pro hac vice*: And lately at the Arraignment of the Lord Mohun, now the Duke of Leeds, then Marquis of Caermarthen, and President of the Council, was made Lord High Steward for that occasion: During the Tryal he sitteth under a Cloth of Estate, and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of England*. His Commission is to proceed, *Secundum Consuetudinem Angliæ*. He is Sole Judge, yet doth call all the Judges of the Land to assist him. Is not sworn, nor the Oath, who are the Tryers of the Peer arraigned.

During his Stewardship, he bears a white Staff in his hand, and when the Tryal being over, openly breaks it; and so his Office ends. Next is the Lord High Chancellor, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all *Patents, Commissions, Warrants*, coming from the King, and perused by him, are Signed, if well; or Cancelled where amiss; that is, cross'd out with Lines across

like cross Bars, or Latices, called in Latin, *Cancelli*; or else cause anciently he sat *intra Cancellor*; that is, such a Partition usually now separates the Church from the Chancel.

Dignity.] He is after the King and Princes of the Blood Civil Affairs (there being now no Lord High Steward) the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Office.] His Office is to keep the King's *Great Seal*, to judge not according to Common Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law, and to judge according to Equity, Conscience, or Reason; to bestow all Ecclesiastical Benefices as the King's Gift, under 20 l. yearly in the King's Books: and in this and other Causes he was formerly often a Clergy-man.

Oath.] His Oath is to do Right to all manner of People, poor and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Realm, and truly to counsel the King; to keep secret the King's Counsel, nor suffer so far as he may, the Rights of the Crown to be diminish'd, &c.

From the time of *Henry II.* the *Chancellors of England* have been ordinarily made of Bishops, or other Clergy-men learned in Civil Laws, till *Henry VIII.* made Chancellor first Sir *Thomas Moor*, and after him Sir *Thomas Audley*. After whom was the Lord Chancellor, Sir *Richard Rich*, Knight, (a common Lawyer who had been first the said King's Solicitor, and afterwards Chancellor of the Court of *Augmentation*, from whom is descended the present Family of the Earls of *Warwick* and *Holland*; in which time there have been some Bishops, but most Lawyers.

This high Office is in *France*, *durante vita*; but here 'tis *ad vitam bene placito Regis*.

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848 l. per Ann. when the *Star Chamber* was up, 200 l. per Ann. more for his attendance there; the whole is now above 7000 l.

Creation.] The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Keeper are the same in Authority, Power, and Precedence, yet they differ in Patent, in Height and Favour of the King; the Keepers are created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and taking an Oath; only the Lord Chancellor hath besides a Patent.

The Right Honourable *William Lord Cowper*, is the present Lord Chancellor.

Lord Treasurer.] The third great Officer of the Crown is the Lord High Treasurer of England, who receives this high Office by a delivery of a Staff to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury.

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the Lord Chancellor.

Office.] He is *Præfectus Aerarii*, a Lord by his Office, whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept

Exchequer. He hath also the Check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting *Imposts, Customs, Tributes, or other Revenues* belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the *Customers, Proctors, and Searchers* in all the Ports of England.

He hath the Nomination of the *Escheators* in every County, in some Cases by Statute is to appoint a Measurer for the Length and Breadth of Cloths.

He, with others joined in Commission with him, or without, hath *Leases* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Persons of Quality, to have their Wine *Wine-free*.

The ancient annual Salary of the *Lord High Treasurer of England*, in all 383 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* but the late Salary was 8000 *l.* per *Ann.* This high Office is in the hands of the Right Honourable *Sidney* of *Godolphin*.

Lord President.] The Fourth Great Officer named in the *Statute 31 Hen. VIII.* is the *Lord President* of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as ancient as King *John's* time; and was usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose Business at Council-Table, and then to report the King the several Transactions there. It hath been always created by Letters under the Great Seal, *durante bene placito*.

This Office of later times was grown obsolete; ceasing in the Earl of *Manchester*; the Lord Chancellor afterward supplying the Place; till of late the Earl of *Shaftsbury* was made *Lord President*, and since that the Lord *Roberts* succeeded him, and was created Earl of *Radnor*, who was succeeded by the Marquis of *Sax*, and he by the Duke of *Leeds*. The present *Lord President* is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery* now *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The Fifth Great Officer is the *Lord Privy-Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose Hands pass Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal of *England*; also divers Matters of less Concernment, as for the Payment of Money, &c. which do not pass the Great Seal.

He is by his Place of the King's Privy-Council, and was Chief Justice of the *Court of Request*; and besides this Oath of *Privy-Seal*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy-Seal*.

His Salary was 1500 *l.* per *Annum*, but is now double.

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the *Lord President* of the King's Council.

The present *Lord Privy-Seal*, is his Grace the Duke of *New-*

Dignity.] It is an Office of great Trust and Skill, that he put his Seal to any Grant without good warrant under the King's Signet; nor with warrant if it be against Law or Custom, that the King be first acquainted.

This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of 2 Rich. II. and then ranked among the chief Persons of the Realm.

Chamberlain.] The Sixth Great Officer of the Crown is the Lord Great Chamberlain of England, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of every King, he is to have four Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the Coronation Day before the King riseth, to bring his *Shirt*, *Coyf*, *Wearing Clothes*; and after the King is by him Apparellled and gone forth to have his *Bed* and all the *Furniture* of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night-Apparel*, and to carry at the Coronation the *Coyf*, *Gloves* and *Linnen*, to be used by the King upon that occasion; also the *Sword* and *Scabbard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Robe Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with the *Robes Royal*, and to serve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the *Bason* and *Towels* for his Fees, &c.

Moreover, To this great Officer belongs the care of providing all things in the *House of Lords*, in the time of *Parliament*, and to that end he hath an Apartment near the *Lords House*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*: He also issueth out his Warrants for the preparing sitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against Coronations and Trials of Peers in Parliament time. The *Gentleman-Usher* of the *Black Rod*, the *Yeoman-Usher* and *Doorksepers* are under his Command.

He disposeth of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleases to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament, and goes on the Right Hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Person, and the *Lord-Marshal* on the Left.

Upon all Solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, and the Keys of the *Court of Wards*, and *Court of Requests*, are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of *Osney* from the time of *Henry the First*, by an *Estate Tayl* or *Inheritance*, but in the two last Coronations by the Earls of *Lindsey*, and by an *Estate* or *Inheritance*, from a Daughter and Heir General claimed and controverted, but is at present enjoyed by the Right Honourable the Marquis of *Lindsey*.

Constable.] The Seventh Great Officer is the Lord High Constable of England, so called from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, 1521. and the High Constable of England, it was thought too great for Subject.

but since upon occasion of Coronation (as at that of King
under the Second, was made the late Earl of Northumberland)
at solemn Tryals by Combat (as that which was intended
between Rey and Ramsey, 1631. was made Robert Earl of Lindsey)
he is created *pro illa Vice*, a Lord High Constable. His Power
Jurisdiction is the same with the Earl-Marshal, with whom
he sits Judge in the Marshal's Court, and takes place of the Earl
of Marshal.

Earl-Marshal.] The Eighth Great Officer of the Crown, is
Earl-Marshal of England. In French, *Mareschal*, and used by
him to signify indifferently that great Military Office, as well
a Smith or Farrier; but their Etymology's according to the se-
veral Senses are different. *Mareschal* when it signify's a General
of an Army, is derived from *Mare*; a Francic Word denoting
great and Honourable; and *Scale* a Servant; when it signify's a Far-
rier it comes from *Maré*, a Horse, and *Scale* as above. He is an
Earl, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the Constable
hath, Cognizance of all Matters of War and Arms, determineth
all Affairs touching Deeds of Arms, out of the Realm upon Land,
and all Matters concerning Wars within the Realm, which cannot
be determined by Common Law; and in these Matters he is
commonly guided by the Civil Law.

Note, That anciently he had several Courts under him, but hath
now only the Marshalsey, where he may sit in Judgment against
criminals offending within the Verge of the King's Court.

This Office is of great Antiquity in England, and anciently of
greater Power than now.

Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, was the first Earl-Marshal
of England, made To by Rich II. from whom, by the Mother's
Side, Henry the late Duke of Norfolk, and Earl-Marshal of England
is descended, who executed that place till his Death, since
which time during the Minority of his Heir, this Place was
committed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Carlile; and up-
on the present D. of Norfolk's coming of Age, it is executed
(with the Queens consent) by Deputation under him, by the
Right Honourable the Earl of Bindon.

Admiral.] The Ninth and last Great Officer of the Crown,
is the Lord High Admiral of England; whose Trust and Honour
is so great, that this Office hath usually been given either to
one of the King's younger Sons, near Kinsman, or to some one
of the highest and chiefest of all the Nobility.

He is called *Admiral* from *Amir* in Arabick, and *Ἀμειρά* in
Greek; that is *Præfectus Marinus*, a Word borrowed from the Ea-
stern Empire, where such kind of Compounds were much in
use, and introduced in England after the Wars in the Holy
Land, by King Richard, or, as some say, by King Edward the
First.

The Patent of the Lord Admiral did anciently run thus: *Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus, *Magna Britannia, & Hibernia, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villæ Calestiæ & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandia, Gasconia, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus & Perfectus Generalis Capitanus & Marium dictorum regnorum.*

To the Lord High Admiral of England, is by the King intrusted the management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of Jurisdiction as Protection. He is that High Officer or Magistrate to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy with Power of Decision in all *Cases Maritime*, as well *Civil & Criminal*; of all things done upon or beyond the Sea, in any part of the World; all things done upon the Sea-Coasts, in Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The Lord Admiral hath a Power to Commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rere-Admiral*, and all *Sea-Captains*; all *Deputies* for particular Coasts; *Coroners* to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coast or at Sea; *Commissioners* or *Judges* for exercising Justice in the Court of Admiralty, to Imprison, Release, &c.

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow Knighthood on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the Lord High Admiral belongs by Law and Custom, the Penalties and Amercements of all Transgressors at Sea on the Shoar, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the Goods of *Pirates, Felons, or Capital Faulters*, condemned, Out-law'd, or Horned. Moreover, all *Wais*, *Straggling Goods, Wrecks of Sea, Deodands*, a Share of all lawful Prizes, *Lugger Flotson*, and *Jetson*, as our Lawyers term it; that is Goods lying in the Sea, on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Manors adjoining to the Sea: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary bigness, called *Royal Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

This Great Office is at present executed by His Royal Highness Prince George, who is assisted by a Council composed of several Persons, whose Names are to be found in the List of Admiralty.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Privy-Council.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of England from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called

Privy Council, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Ho-

ur. The primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, as by the *King* and his *Privy-Council*, and all our *King's* have been much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Precedents; and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment, until they had first consulted the *King* or his *Privy-Council*. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, sometimes transmitted Matters of high Moment to the *King* and his *Privy-Council*, as by long Experience, better able to judge of and by Secrecy and Expedition, better able to transact the State Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the *Queen* and Her *Privy-Council* take Cognizance of few or no Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice; but only counsel for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Freedoms, but Matters of Complaint, and sudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the *Privy-Council* are, as it were a part of the *King*, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing upon their shoulders that great Weight, that otherwise would lie wholly upon the Sovereign; wherefore of such high Value and Esteem they have always been, that if a Man did but strike in the house of a *Privy-Councillor*, or elsewhere in his presence, he is grievously fined for the same; and to conspire the Death of any of them, was made Felony, in any of the *King's* Sermons, within the *Chicque Roll*, and to kill one of them was High Treason.

A *Privy-Councillor*, tho' but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The substance of their Oath is, That they shall according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly and evenly counsel and advise the *King*, in all Matters to be treated in his Majesty's Council; That they shall keep secret the *King's* Counsel, &c.

By force of this Oath, and the Custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a *Privy-Councillor* is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the *King* that makes him, so long unless the *King* pleaseth.

The *King* with the advice of his *Privy-Council*, doth publish proclamations binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law, but in execution of the same.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such as the *King* of his own free Will and meer Motion, shall please to choose, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, Eminent for

for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And because there are few Cases of Moment so Temporal, but that they may in some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore some of the principal Bishops of *England*, have in all times been chosen by the King to be of his *Privy-Council*.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first, that he may be the more free, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the matter of Debate.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of some of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, more considerable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

Secretaries of State.] The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of Henry the Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by Two Persons, both of equal Authority; and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days and some while after, they sat not at Council Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either Hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen Elizabeth seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Two Secretaries took their Places as Privy-Councillors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since; and a Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every Day, as Occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesty's Answers and Directions.

As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the Kingdoms and Nations, which have intercourse of Business with the King of *England*, into Two Grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from them, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of Home-concern, (excepting *Ireland*, and the Plantations, which are deem'd to belong to the Elder Secretary, who has the Southern Province) whether they relate to the publick, or to particular Persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispen-
pensations, &c.

they have this special Honour, that if either of them be a Peer, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other Peers of the same Degree, though otherwise by their Creation of them might have Right to precede him; and a Knight in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a Baron, then he takes place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a liberal Diet at the King's Charge or Boardwages in lieu

and to shew how considerable their Place is, their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is little less than a thousand pounds Sterling *per Annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

The Secretaries of State have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Use and Application whereof, gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are several Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare all things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal, Great-Seal.

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at present is 200 *l.* yearly; their Office is in *White-Hall*: They sit by Month, each of them three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of Council, prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, whether being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's Learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when signed, are returned, and there transcribed in, and that Transcription is carried to one of the principal Secretaries of State, and sealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for putting out a Privy-Seal upon it, (yet Privy-Seals for Money do not always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrants issues counter-sign'd by the Lord Treasurer:) But when the Nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great Seal; then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Great Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: But in all Three Offices, *viz.* Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great-Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all that passes from the King, hath these several ways of being considered before perfected.

There

There are also Four Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat.* 27. of Hen. worthy to be noted.

To this Office, in the time when the Court of *Requests* is in being, belongs the Sealing of all Commissions and other Process out of that Court.

The Two present Secretaries of State are the Right Honorable *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Right Honourable *Boyle*, Esqj.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, in Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Queen's publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within Her Majesty's Palace of *White-Hall*. This considerable Officer hath a Salary of 160 *l. per Annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and upon Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, was given to *John Talbot*, Esqj.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the *PARLIAMENT* of *ENGLAND*,
 therein of the Person summoning, the manner of
 Summons, the Persons summoned, their Privileges,
 Place and manner of Sitting, the passing of Bills in
 either House, the passing of Acts of Parliament, of
 journing, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliament
 &c.

BEfore the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else *Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*, by the Saxons in their own Tongue *Micel Gemot*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, about the beginning of *K. Edward*, some say in the time of *Hen. I.* it was called by the French *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation until the Reign of *Henry the Third*, the Commons also were added to sit in Parliament; for divers Authors presume to say, the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon the Commons, bear date 49 *Hen. III.* above Four hundred Years ago. Yet for
 Antiquaries

Legislatures are of Opinion, that long before, nothing of moment wherein the Lives or Estates of the Common People of England were concerned, ever passed without their common Consent. None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament: In the King's Absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni* in the King's Name doth summon a Parliament; and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the

Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of England is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then said to be in the Height of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army in time of War. There is then scarce any thing that the King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any Bounds. He can, with the Concurrence of his Lords and Commons, abrogate Old Laws, make New, change Right and Possession of Land, create Men, alter Weights and Measures, raise Taxes, give Pardon or Pardon in general, restore Condemned Persons and Families in Blood and Name, legitimate one that is illegitimate, bastardise one that is born by Common Law, legitimate; (that is to say, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the Four Seas.) He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Foreigner an Englishman, can attain a Man of Treason when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, &c. In a word, a Parliament's Authority is almost Absolute; a Parliament can do all that *Senatus populusque* could do, *Centuriatis Comitibus seu Tributis*; it represents the whole Kingdom; so that the Consent of the Parliament is presumed to be the Consent of every Man in England.

A Parliament is summoned in manner following: Forty Days before the Parliament doth Assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *cum Advjsamento Concilii sui*; and the Warrant is, *Per Regem & Consilium*.

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular Person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual *in Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place, to Treat, and give their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to summon the People to elect Two Knights for each County, Two Burgesses for each City, and One or Two Burgesses for each Burgh, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections anciently all the People had their Votes, and the Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Troubles it was enacted by Hen. VI. That none should have any Suffrage

frage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as Free-holders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40 s. (which, till the Discovery of the Gold and Silver in America, was more than 10 l. is now) whence it came to pass that the Lay-commons were then elected as the Clergy-commons, the *Procuratores Cleri* were and ever have been, viz. *sine Pretio, sine Poculo, &c.* Yet there was then, as now, this defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *English-men*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves, or by their Representatives; Copy-holders in England, whereof there are some who have a Thousand Pounds a Year, have no Voice in the Election of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Nobles*, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights; it is in the Statute of Hen. VI. They ought to be *de discretibus Militibus, & ad laborandum Potentioribus*, as the Words in the Writs have been: They ought not to be of younger Years, for then it would be *Juvenatus* (if the Word may be allowed) rather than *Senatus*, not lazy Epicures, but Men of Years, vigorous, active and abstemious; Men that will be content to their constant Attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Privileges nor Wages, allowed to every Member of the Commons-House. They ought to be Native *English-men*, or at least such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, may be chosen a Parliament-man to serve for any County, City, or Burrough.

To the Legality of sitting in either House of Parliament, is absolutely necessary, That a Man should be of full Age; that is, Twenty-one Years old at least; for if no Man under that Age can dispose of his own Estate, nor can make one legal Assent to that purpose, then much less may he bear any part in the supreme Power of the Nation, to judge, vote, or dispose of the Estate of the whole Realm.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, when they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are privileged, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time of the Session, and all the time they are on their way home again, *Eundo, Morando, et Redeundo* (for so were the old Words;) but they are not privileged from Arrests for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace. Note, that the Privileges of Members of Parliament have been much abus'd since the Restoration of the Royal Family, are wisely restrain'd by an Act of Parliament made about the end of the late King's Reign.

The Place of meeting for this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town or House the King pleaseth; of later times it hath usually been held at the King's ancient Palace, and usual Residence at *Westminster*; all the Lords in a Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them another fair Room, which was heretofore the ancient Free Chapel of *St. Stephen*.

The manner of sitting in the Lords House is thus.

The King as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at solemn debates, as some Kings, and particularly her present Majesty, have frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right Hand is a Seat for the *Prince of Wales*. On the King's Left Hand is a Seat for the *Duke of York*.

On the King's Right Hand, and next the Wall, are placed on Form, first the King's Vicar-General in all Causes Ecclesiastic, in case his Majesty shall (as *Henry the Eighth* did) create any such; and then next to him on the same Form, the two Archbishops; below these on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Exeter* and *Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same side, the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the priority of their consecration.

On the King's Left Hand, upon Forms are placed the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the King's Council, and Lord Privy-Seal; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family.

On the same side sit the *Dukes*, *Marquisses* and *Earls*, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form across the House, below the *Woolfords*, sit the *Viscounts*; and upon the next Form the *Barons* all in order.

The Great Chamberlain, the Constable, the Marshal, the Lord Admiral, the Great Master, or Lord Steward, the King's Chamberlain, shall sit above all other of the same degree of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl. 3 Hen. 8.* and the chief Secretary being a Baron, shall sit above all others, who have none of the aforementioned Offices; and if he be a Bishop, above all other Bishops not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the Peers sit according to the order of their Creation.

The Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, President, Privy-Seal, and Secretary of State, being under the degree of Baron, were wont to sit

sit at the uppermost part of the Wool-Sacks in the midst of the Parliament Chamber; but now no Privy-Councillors nor Secretaries of State may sit in that House, unless they are Peers.

Of late the Lord *Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, (if the King be present) stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Wool-Sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him. He is *Lord Speaker* of the Lords House. Upon other Wool-Sacks sit the *Judges*, the *King's Council at Law*, and the *Masters of Chancery*. These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The Reason why these Sages are placed upon Wool-Sacks may probably be to mind them of the great Importance of Wool and Sheep to the Nation, that is never to be neglected.

Heretofore, on the lowermost Wool-Sack, were placed the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardon of Parliament; the other records all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also two Clerks under him, who used to kneel behind the same Wool-Sack, and write thereon; but now they sit on a Form behind a Table. Without the Bar of the *Lords House* sits the King's first Gentleman *Usher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a Black Staff he carries in his Hand; under whom is a *Yeoman-Usher*, that waits at the Door within, a *Cryer* without, and a *Sergeant at Mace* always attending the Lord *Chancellor*.

When the King is present with the Crown on his Head, and the *Lords* are covered.

The *Judges* stand till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the *Lords* at their Entrance do reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all who enter into the King's *Presence Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be cover'd, till the *Chancellor* or *Keeper* signify to them the Leave of the *Lords*.

The *King's Council*, and *Masters of Chancery*, sit also, but may not be cover'd at all.

The *Commons* sit in their House promiscuously, only the *Speaker* hath a Chair or Seat fixt in the middle of the House, towards the upper end thereof; and the *Clerk*, with his *Assistant*, sits near the Table, just below the *Speaker's Chair*. The Members of the House of Commons never had any Robes, as the *Lords* had, but wear every one what he fancieth most, except the *Speaker* and *Clerks*, who always in the House wear Gowns, as sometimes Professors of the Law in Term-time do: and the four Members of the City of London, the first day of every new Parliament wear Scarlet Gowns, and sit all together on the right-hand of the Chair, next to the *Speaker*. The Members not having some mark of Distinction, seems to Strangers very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of Great Britain; for that

the Attendance in Parliament, a Robe or grave Vestment
 'd as well become the Members of the Honorable House of
 Commons, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both young and
 who have a Right to sit in the Great Council of *Venice*, and
 doth the Senators of *Rome* at this day.

The time of sitting in Parliament is upon any day in the
 morning, only upon some high Festivals or Fast-days, and Sun-
 days, it hath not been usual to assemble but upon the most urgent
 occasions. The Speaker always adjourns the House to nine of
 Clock in the Morning of such Day as the House agrees to
 turn to.

Upon the Day prefixt by the King or Queen in the Writ of
 summons the King or Queen comes in Person, if to *West-*
minster, where Parliaments of late years have constantly been
 : At his or her arrival there, twenty one great Guns on the
 side of the River *Thames* are discharged, as they are again at
 Majesty's Return from the House of Lords ; in the Room next
 which, called the Prince's Chamber, the Queen puts on her
 gown and Robes, and from thence is conducted into the House of
 Lords by the Lord *Great Chamberlain* ; where being seated with her
 crown on her Head, and cloathed in her Royal Robes, she sends
 the Commons by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, who
 knocking at the Door of the House of Commons, which there-
 in is by the Serjeant at Arms attending the House opened)
 the Bar of the House makes a Bow, and advancing a few
 paces, a Second, and a Third, saying, *Gentlemen of the House of*
Commons, The Queen commands this honourable House to attend her im-
mediately in the House of Peers ; and then retiring backwards, bow-
 ing, withdraws ; and the Commons forthwith attending her Ma-
 jesty in the House of Lords, are in the Queen's Name, by the
 Chancellor or Keeper (who usually is Speaker of the House
 of Lords, and who then stands behind her Majesty) commanded
 to chuse them a Speaker. Whereupon they returning to their
 House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom
 towards upon another day appointed, they present to the Queen,
 being approved of by her Majesty sitting on the Throne, all
 Lords Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scar-
 let, he makes a modest Refusal, which not allow'd, he petitions
 Majesty that the Commons may have during their Sitting free-
 dom to her Majesty, *Freedom of Speech in their own House,*
Freedom from Arrests : After which the Queen makes her
 speech to both Houses, the whole House of Commons being
 summoned to be at the Bar of the House of Lords.

The manner of chusing the Speaker is, that any Member of the
 House standing up in his Place, and making a short introductory
 speech, moves that such a Member of the House as he then
 names, may take the Chair, and being seconded in that Motion
 by some other Member of the House, if no Contest happen, they
 I lead

lead the Person so named from his Seat to the Bar of the House, from whence they conduct him, bowing thrice, up to the House to the Chair, where being placed, he stands up, and returns his Thanks to the House for the Honour they have done him, and modestly acknowledges his inability to perform such a Trust, desires the House would make choice of some more able Person; which being disapproved, he submits to the Pleasure; and after receiving the Directions of the House, about the usual Requests to be made at his appearing before the Queen, adjourns to the Day appointed for that purpose; which being come, the Usher of the *Black Rod* being sent again for the Commons alters his Stile, and addresses himself to the Speaker: But if a Contest happens, about the choice of a Speaker, some other Person being moved for, and seconded as before, it is determined by Question, as in a Committee of the whole House by changing sides: The Clerk of the House of Commons putting the Question, he being a Patent Officer for Life, and is never wanted upon such Occasion, and as in the House to the Speaker, and in Committees to the Chairmen, so in this Case all Speeches or Motions are directed to the Clerk of the House of Commons and 'tis observable that the two Persons nominated for Speaker in Compliment vote for each other.

Before any Affair be meddled with, even before the choice of a Speaker, all the Members of the House of Commons take Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the presence of an Officer appointed by the Queen, who is usually the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household: If the Parliament sit at *Westminster*, said Oaths are taken in the Room called the Court of Ward and since the Revolution, they take the New ones appointed by Act of Parliament, of 1st of *William and Mary*; and after the choice of the Speaker, do in the House at the Table take said Oaths again, and declare and subscribe their Opinions against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass; which Test the Lords are now obliged to take before they can sit and debate upon any Affair whatsoever.

Note also, that all the Members are obliged besides the Oaths and Tests, to abjure the pretended *Prince of Wales* in the House before they can give any Vote therein, except for the choice of a Speaker; the form of which Oath may be seen at length in the Act of Parliament, whereof this is a singular and remarkable Circumstance, that it was the last Bill the late King Signed and Passed, not above Twelve Hours before his Death.

By the old Manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum* doth appear, That the House of Commons did anciently (as the House of Lords at this Day) consist, 1. *Ex Procuratoribus* 2. *Militibus Comitatum*: 3. *Civibus & Burgensibus*: To wit the Clergy-Men as well as Lay-Men; there sat the Procurators

so for each Diocese representing all the Clergy-Commons of Diocese, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire: For it was then judged expedient, that every Free-man of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, should in King of Laws touching Property, whereunto they were to be subject, give their Consent personally, or immediately by themselves, or else by some that by their Election, should immediately undertake for them; and the Words of the Writ for summoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforesaid, seem to warrant the same at this day,

besides, it is certain by an ancient Record, That at least in *Ed. 1.* when Writs were sent out for summoning Knights, Barons, and Burgeſſes, there were at the same time Writs for summoning the Deans or Priors of Cathedral Churches: One Proctor for each Chapter, and Two Proctors for the Clergy of each Diocese, to appear in Parliament, to be held on the *Sunday* after *Andrew*, at *Westminster*, 1295.

The Power and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament are distinct one from another.

The *Lords House* not only jointly with the *Queen* and the *Commons* hath a Power in making and repealing Laws, but also *ſuſtando & conſilium impendendo*, as the Words of the Writ also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, Impeachments, putting Men to Oaths, especially in matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*, &c.

The *Lords* that conform not to the Protestant Religion, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lords House*, by *Stat. 30 Car. 2.*

All the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal have this Privilege, That for reason of Sickness, or other Business they cannot appear, make their *Proxies* to vote in their stead, so that in every Parliament, every Person in *England*, either by himself or Proxy, representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage in making or repealing any Law. But note, that at the beginning of Parliament, such *Lords* as would make their *Proxies*, are obliged to enter them in Person.

The *Commons* also have a Power in making and repealing

And for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the privilege begins in the *Commons House*, because from them doth arise the greater part of the Moneys; neither will they allow the *Lords* to make any alteration in a Money-Bill.

The *Commons* have the Privilege to supplicate and propose to impeach publick Delinquents, even the Highest *Lords* of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The *House of Commons* is the *Grand Inquest* of the Realm, summoned from all parts to present publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and *Lords*, to be redressed and punished by

them; and to this purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on a Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they hear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the *Commons House* stand bare at the Barr of the *House*, (which yet the *Commons* of late have refus'd to do) produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the Commons House chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he is for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent without ever acquainting those that elect him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the United Netherlands are obliged to do in many Cases.

Yet are they to make it their special Care to promote the good of that County, City, or Borough, for which they are sent, and from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, &c.

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the *Commons*, both Lay and Clergy, that is, *Procuratores Clerici*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the Words of the Writ are) that is, such Allowance as the King considering the prices of things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay. In the 17th of *Ed. II.* it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Four Groats for Burgesses; but not long after it was Four Shillings a Day for Dubb'd Knights, and Two Shillings for all others. which in those Days, as appears by the Prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, in comparison to what it is now; for when only their Expenses were considered, tho' that was great reason of their suitable Attendance, that then every Parliament Man had, but also their Pains, their loss of Time, and necessary neglect of their own private Affairs for the Service of the Country; and when Counties, Cities, and Burroughs paid so dear for their Expenses, they were wont to take care to choose such Men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of Affairs; by which means, with some others, the business in those times was dispatch'd in Parliament in a Week than is now perhaps in Ten: So that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then so rigorous, when scarce any Parliament or Session lasted so long as it now does of the Four Terms now at *Westminster*.

The afore-mentioned Expenses being duly paid, did cause the petty decayed Burroughs of *England* to become humble Suitors to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgesses to Parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were disfranchised, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Maryborough*, upon their Petition; and then the Number of the Members of the *Commons House*, being not so many as at present, their Debates and Bills were sooner dispatched. But of late the Power of disfranchising

ing, as well as erecting Burroughs, is understood to reside in the Parliament, backed by the Queen's Authority. The manner of Debates, of passing of Bills and Acts, is thus : Any Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought which upon the Question put, being agreed to by the House, the Person making the Motion, together with some others who second that Motion, are order'd to prepare and bring in the Bill ; which when ready, some one of those Members so order'd, presents the Bill, reading the Order at the side Bar of the House, desiring Leave to bring the Bill to the Table ; which upon the Question being agreed to, it has sometimes a first Reading immediately, if not ; it may at any other time, the House agreeing thereto, be read by the Clerk at the Table ; afterwards the Speaker taking the Bill in his Hand, Reads the Title or Abstract of the said Bill ; which done, after Debate on the Bill, if any happens, he puts the Question whether they shall have a Second Reading ; and sometimes upon Motion appoints a Day for it : When the Bill is read a Second time, the Question is whether it shall be Committed, which is either to a Committee of the whole House, if the Bill be of Importance, otherwise to a private Committee, any Member at Pleasure naming the Persons to be of that Committee, whose Names being read by the Clerk at the Table, it is ordered, that they meet at five a Clock in the Speakers Chamber, and Report their Opinion to the House : who accordingly meeting, chuse their Chairman, and either adjourn to some other Time, or then proceed upon the Bill ; after which the Chairman first causes a Clerk to read the Committee to read the Bill, then takes the Bill himself and reads it Paragraph by Paragraph, putting every Clause thereof to the Question, filling up the Blanks, and making Amendments according to the Opinion of the Majority of the Committee, of whom there must be eight of the Persons named, regularly to proceed, though five may Adjourn ; when the Committee have gone through the Bill, the Chairman by the Directions of the Committee, makes his Report at the side Bar of the House, reading all the Additions or Alterations made by the Committee, and how any of these Amendments have changed the Scope of the Bill, and what connexion they have thereunto ; the Clerk having at the Committee writ down what Folio or Line of the Bill those Amendments are to be found ; and if any Clauses have been thought fit to be added by the Committee, they are marked Alphabetically and read by the Chairman, who then moves to have Leave to bring up the Report to the Table ; which being agreed to, he does, and delivers to the Clerk, who reads all the Amendments and Clauses, the Speaker putting the Question whether they shall be read a Second time, and if agreed to, reads them himself ; and as many of them as the House agrees to, the Question is put whether the Bill

Bill so amended shall be Engrossed, that is to say, written fair in Parchment, and read the Third time some other Day: And then the Speaker holding the Bill in his Hand, puts the Question whether the Bill should pass, if the Major part be for it. Then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit Baille aux Seigneurs*; or if in the House of Lords, there is writ therein *Soit Baille aux Communes*, retaining still in this and some other things about making Laws the Custom of our Ancestors, who after the *Norman* Conquest, were generally skilled in the French Tongue: When an Engrossed Bill is read, and any Clauses offer'd to be added to it, they must be in Parchment Engrossed like the Bill, which are then called Riders, and if agreed to, are accordingly added to the Bill.

Petitions are offered after the manner of Bills at the Bar of the House, and brought up by the Member, who presents them, and are delivered at the Table.

All Messages from the Lords, as likewise all Persons appearing at the Bar of the House, are introduced by the Serjeant attending the House, with his Mace upon his Shoulder.

The Mace while the Speaker is in the Chair is always upon the Table, except when sent upon any extraordinary Occasion into *Westminster-Hall*, and *Court of Requests*, to summon the Members to attend; but when the House resolves it self into a Committee of the whole House, the Mace is laid under the Table, and the Chairman to that Committee takes the Chair where the Clerk of the House usually sits.

Forty Members are requisite to make a House in the House of Commons, and Eight a Committee; the House generally begins with reading some Bill unperfected the Sessions before.

After the Speaker and Members have taken the Oaths, the standing Orders of the House are read, and Grand Committees appointed to sit on usual Days; but of late Years (though they are appointed by every new Parliament) they have not done so, except the Committee of Elections and Privileges, which being no Committee of the whole House, is first called in the Speaker's Chamber, and adjourns into the House, because usually very Numerous, every one of the House having a Vote therein, tho' not nam'd of the Committee, of whom there must be Eight to empower the Committee to Act, which how numerous soever they be, they can't do without it. When a Member in the House or Committee stands up to speak, he must be uncovered; and in strictness, and regularly he ought not to sit uncover'd.

Note, That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be brought to the Question, he gives notice the Day before, That to morrow he intends to put such Bills to the passing, or Third Reading, and desires the Special Attendance of all the Members.

Note also, That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during the same Sessions.

A Bill sent by the Commons up to the Lords, is usually (to shew their Respect) attended with a certain number of the Members of the House: As they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member that hath the Bill, makes three profound Reverences, (saying, We Commons have past an Act entituled, &c. to which they desire your Lordships Concurrence, and) delivers it to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, who for that purpose comes down to the

A Bill sent down by the Lords to the Commons, is usually sent by some of the Masters of Chancery, or other Person whose place is on the Wool Sacks (and by none of the Members of the House) and they coming up to the Speaker, and bowing Thrice, deliver him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be there taken into Consideration; if afterwards it is brought to the House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont consenti*. All Messages from the Commons to the Lords, are produced by the Black Rod. All Messengers from the Lords are produced by the Serjeant, who with his Mace on his Shoulder standing on their Right Hand, they with him make three Bows as they draw near to the Speaker, and then deliver their Message; they do the same as they retreat, without turning their Backs to the Chair. In Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Judges to go to the House of Commons.

When any one in the Commons House will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker; and if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent by two talkative Persons. Also if a Bill be debated in the House, no Man may speak to it in one day above once, unless the whole House be turned into a Committee, and then every Member may reply, as oft as he, or the Chairman, judges it expedient.

If any one in either House speaks Words of Offence to the King's Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the Speaker, and asking Pardon of the House he returns to his place, but if the Offence be very great, he is sent to the Tower, and sometimes to the Prisons.

The Speaker is not allowed to perswade or dissuade in passing a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative; nor to divide, except the House be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily assembles not, though sometimes they continue sitting long in the Afternoon, and sometimes after Candle-light.

In the Lords House they give their Suffrages, or Votes, beginning at the Puisne, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *seriatim*, every

every one answering apart, [*Content, or Not Content.*] And if the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *semper præsumitur pro Regante*, the Speaker being not allowed a casting Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

In the House of Commons, they Vote by *Yea's* and *No's*, altogether; and if it be doubtful, whether is the greater Number, then the House divides; and if the Question be to bring any thing into the House, as a Bill, Petition, &c. then the *Ay's* go out, but if it be upon any thing the House is once possess'd of, the *No's* go out. Upon all Questions where the House divides, the Speaker appoints 4 Tellers, 2 of each Opinion, who, after they have told those within, place themselves in the Passage between the Bar, and Door of the House, and tell the others who went out, and who, till then, are not permitted to come in; when being done, the 2 Tellers that have the Majority, take the Right Hand, and placing themselves within the Bar, all 4 make three Reverences as they advance, 3 times, and then at the Table deliver the Numbers, saying, the *Ay's* that went out are so many, the *No's* that stay'd in, so many, and *vice-versâ*, which the Speaker repeats, and declares the Majority.

In a Committee of the whole House, the way of Dividing is by changing sides, the *Ay's* taking the Right, the *No's* the Left Hand of the Chair; and then there are but two Tellers.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Peers Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet. The Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare, where the Business is debated; if they then agree, that Business is nulled; but if they agree, then it is at once brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is, *Le Roy le veut*, which gives Life and Birth to that Bill that was before but an Embryo. If a private Bill, the Answer is, *Soit fait comme il est desire*.

If it be a Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is *Le Roy s'avisera*, which is taken for an absolute denial in a civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

Note, That the King without his Personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to his Majesty, then the Answer is, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, et aussi le veut*.

The Bill for the King's General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this Reason, because they must take it as the King will please to give it. When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous vosres Sujets remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu de leur donner en sante bonne vie & longe.*

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of Henry the Seventh, were passed and enrolled in *Latin*, or *French*, now in *English*.

Most of our ancient Acts of Parliament run in this Stile, *The King at the humble Request of the Commons, with the Assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls and Barons, hath ordained, or Enacted.* After it was thus; *The King by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Assent of the Commons, doth enact.* Of later times it hath been thus: *Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons: Although the Words of the Writ for summoning the Commons, is only ad sciendum, and not ad Concilium impendendum, as it is in the Writ of the Lords.*

When those things, for which the Parliament was summoned, have been sufficiently treated and brought to a conclusion, then the King doth usually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament in manner following.

The Adjournments are usually made in the Lords House by the Chancellor, or Keeper in the King's Name, to what other day the King pleaseth, and also to what other place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next meeting in the same state they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed. Note, *That this is to be understood only of such Adjournments as are in order to a Recess for some time; for in all other cases 'tis the undoubted Privilege of each House to Adjourn themselves, &c.*

In like manner the Parliament is Prorogued; but by a Prorogation there is a Session ended, and then the Bills that were almost passed in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must at the re-assembling of the Parliament begin a-new.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, upon Notice given, That it is the King's Pleasure that House shall Adjourn, doth say, *With the Assent of the House, This House is Adjourned.*

When the King's Pleasure is to Prorogue or Dissolve the Parliament, his Majesty commonly comes in Person, (for it has been sometimes done by Commission under the Great Seal, and so also when Bills been past) with his Crown on his Head, sends the Mace Rod for all the House of Commons, to come to the Bar of the House; and after the King's Answer to each Bill signified,

as aforementioned, his Majesty usually makes a Speech, and sometimes the Lord Chancellor another; then the Lord Chancellor, by the special Command of the King, pronounces the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

Note, That the King being Head of the Parliament, if his death happen'd during the sitting of the Parliament, it was formerly *ipso facto*, *Dissolved*. But to prevent Tumults and Confusions, it has been of late expressly provided by a solemn Act, That a Parliament sitting, or in being, at the Demise of the King, shall continue, and if not sitting, shall meet expressly for keeping the Peace of the Realm, and preserving the Succession.

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended that every one have notice by his Representatives of what is transacted in Parliament: Of latter times, since *Proroguing* became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

Of Temporal Peers of England there are at present 164, who with the 2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops, make in all 190 Lords of Parliament.

[Number.]

Archbishops	_____
Dukes and Dutcheffes	_____
Marquiffes	_____
Earls and Countesses	_____
Viscounts	_____
Bishops	_____
Other Barons	_____
Total	_____

Whereas within One hundred Years last past there was no more than One Duke, and but one Marquis, with about Nineteen Earls, Three or four Viscounts, and Forty Barons.

These Great Officers following, in respect of their Offices, have Precedence before all Dukes not of the Blood-Royal, except Prince George of Denmark, who takes place by a special Act of Parliament

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

The Lord Treasurer.

The Lord President of the King's Council.

The Lord Privy-Seal.

These other Great Officers take place also, in respect of their Offices, above all others of the same Degree with themselves.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

Lord High Constable.

The Earl Marshal of England.

The Lord Admiral of England.

The Lord *Steward* of the King's Household.
The Lord *Chamberlain* of the King's Household.

Note also, That a *Secretary of State*, being of the Degree of Baron of Parliament, shall precede all *Barons*, not having any the said Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, shall take place of all other *Bishops*.

C H A P. XIV.

Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Household.

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, there is first a *Dean* of the *Chapel-Royal*, who is usually some grave, aged Prelate, chosen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferior *Temporal* Jurisdiction, so is his *Chapel* from all *Spiritual*; it is call'd *Capella Dominica*, the *Domain Chapel*; is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocese of any *Bishop*, as a Regal Peculiar exempt and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is Supreme Ordinary, as it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are chosen all other Officers of the *Chapel*, namely a *Sub Dean*, or *Precentor Capelle*; Thirty two Gentlemen of the *Chapel*, whereof Twelve are Priests, and one of them is Confessor to the King's Household, whose Office is to read prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire Advice in any Case of Conscience, or Point of Religion, &c.

The other Twenty Gentlemen, commonly call'd *Clerks* of the *Chapel*, are with the aforesaid Priests, to perform in the *Chapel* Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, &c. One of them being well skill'd in Music, is chosen Master of the Children whereof there are Twelve in ordinary, to instruct them in Rules and Art of Music, for the Service of the *Chapel*. Three of the said *Clerks* are chosen to be Organists, to whom are added upon Sundays, Collar-days, and other Holidays, a Conductor of the King's Music, to make the *Chapel-Music* more full and complete.

There are moreover four Officers, called *Vergers*, from the Silver Rods carried in their Hands, being a *Sergeant*, two *Teomen*, and a *Groom* of the *Chapel*.

In the Queen's Chapel thrice every day Prayers are read, and God's Service and Worship perform'd with great Decency, Order and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chapels of England.

The Queen hath also her private Oratory, where some of her Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to Her Majesty on Working-days, Morning and Evening.

The Lord High Almoner disposes of the King's Alms, and for that use receives (besides other Monies allowed by the King) *Deodands*, & *Bona Felonum de se*, to be that way disposed.

Moreover, the Lord Almoner hath the Privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever poor Man he pleases, that is, the first Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof 4 *d. per diem*. Next he distributes to twenty four poor Men, nominated by the Parishioners of the Parish adjacent to the King's Place of Residence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, Two-peny Loaf and a Gallon of Beer, or instead thereof, 3 *d.* in Money, to be equally divided among them every Morning Seven of the Clock at the Court Gate; and every poor Man before he receives the Alms, is to repeat the Creed and the Lord's Prayer in the Presence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the Lord Almoner to be his *Sub-Almoner*, who is also to scatter penny coin'd Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passeth through in his Progress, to a certain Sum by the Year. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen in low stairs; that is, such as are put to Pension, either because they are so Old, that they are unfit for Service, or because Widows of such of his Majesty's Household Servants that were poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Life-times: Every one of these hath a Competency paid them.

The present Lord Almoner is the Most Reverend Father in God, John Lord Archbishop of York.

Under the Lord high Almoner, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a Treasurer, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a *Clerk of the Closet*, or Confessor to his Majesty, who is some Reverend Discreet Divine, extraordinarily esteemed by his Majesty, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right-hand during Divine Service, to resolve Doubts concerning Spiritual matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, &c. This Office is at present discharged by the very Reverend Dr. *Grahme*, Dean of *Bath and Wells*; Dr. *Younger*, Dean of *Salisbury*; and Dr. *Pratt*, Dean of *Exeter*.

Chaplains.] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Ordinary who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity, whereof four every Month wait at Court, to preach in the Chapels on Sundays and other Festivals before the King, and in the Morning early

days before the Household, to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chapel daily (as aforementioned) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's absence, &c.

In time of *Lent*, according to ancient laudable Custom, Divine Service and Preaching is performed in a more solemn man-

Lent-Sermons.] Anciently at Court there were Sermons in the Morning only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only preached by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The *Lent-Preachers* are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Ashwednesday*, in the Morning, begins the Dean of the Chapel to preach, on each *Wednesday* after, one of Majesty's more eloquent *Chaplains*, every *Friday* the Dean of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called *Good Friday*, the Dean of *Westminster* is always to preach; on every *Sunday* in *Lent*, some Bishop preaches; on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, an *Archbishop*; and upon *Easter-day*, the High Almoner.

Collar-Days.] Twelve Days in the Year, being high and principal Festivals, his Majesty after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Order, together with the Heralds, in their rich Coats, in a grave and solemn manner at the Altar, offers a Sum of Gold to God, as a token that by his Grace he is King, and holdeth all of him. All Offerings made at the holy Altar by the King and Queen, anciently belong to the disposal of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, if his Grace were present, wheresoever the Court was; but now to the Dean of the Chapel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Those twelve Days are, *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All Saints*, called *Household-Days*, upon which the *Byzant* or Gold to be offered, is deliver'd to the King by the Lord Steward, or some other of the principal Officers: Then *New-years-day*, *Twelfth-day*, on the latter of which, Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, in several Purfes, are offer'd by the King. Lastly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas*; when only Gold is offer'd. Upon *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsunday*, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, but only two or three of the principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family communicating with him; but with the present Queen (who with great Piety and exemplary Devotion, receives the Sacrament once a Month) any of the Household are allow'd to communicate.

The Gold offer'd by the King at the Altar, when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzant*, which anciently was a piece of Gold, supposed to be coin'd by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, which City was formerly call'd

Byzantium.

Byzantium. That which was used by King James the First, was a Piece of Gold, having on the one side the Pourtrait of the King kneeling before an Altar, with four Crowns before him, and circumscrib'd with this Motto, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* and on the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despicies Deus.*

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

[Lord Steward of the King's Household.]

FOR the Civil Government of the King's Court, the chief Officer is Lord Steward, called also in the time of Henry the Eighth, *The Great Master of the King's Household*, after the French Mode; but *primo Mariae*, and ever since call'd, *The Lord Steward of the King's Household.*

The State of the King's House is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obey'd and observ'd. And as his Power is great, so is his Dignity, State and Honour. The Steward and Treasurer within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, *represent the State of an Earl.*

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chapel, Chamber, and Stable, &c.

He, by vertue of his Office, without any other Commission judgeth of all Enormities, as *Treasons, Murthers, Felonies, Bloodshed* committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*, which is every way within twelve Miles of the chief Tunnel of the County (only London by Charter is exempted) for the Law having an high Esteem of the Dignity of the King's settled *Mansion-House*, he hath out such a Plot of Ground about his House (as a *Haut par* or *Foot-Carpet*, spread about the King's Chair of State, that ought to be more clear and void than other places) to be subject to a special exempt Jurisdiction depending on the King's Person, and great Officers, that so where the King comes, there should come with him *Peace and Order*, and an Awe and Reverence in Men's Hearts; besides, it would have been a kind of Eclipsing of the King's Honour, that where the King was, any Justice should be sought, but immediately from the King's own Officers; and therefore from very ancient times, the Jurisdiction of the *Verge* hath been executed by the Lord Steward, with great Ceremony, in the nature of a *Peculiar Kings-Bench*, and that not only within, but without the King's Dominions: For so it is Recorded, that our

English

Belram de Nogent in France, for stealing Silver Dishes out of the use of Edward the First, King of England, then at *Paris*, (as the Matter had been debated in the Council of the King of France, touching the Jurisdiction, and order'd, That the King of England should enjoy this *Kingly Prerogative* of his Household) is condemned by Sir Robert Fitz-John, then Steward to the King of England, and hang'd in *St. Germans-Fields*.

Note, That to the Lord Steward belongs at the beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister the *Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy* to all the several Members of the House of Commons, and at the end of Parliaments to adjust the *Parliamentary Expenses*, &c.

The Lord Steward is a *White-Staff-Officer*, for he in the King's presence carrieth a *White-Staff*; and at other times going abroad, is carried by a Footman bare-headed. This *White-Staff* is taken for a Commission: At the Death of the King, over the bier made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers. The present Lord Steward, William Duke of Devonshire.

[Lord Chamberlain.] the next Officer is the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all the Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to the Gentlemen-Ushers) to the King. He hath also the Oversight of Officers of the Ward-robe, at all his Majesty's Houses, and of removing Ward-robcs, or of Beds, Tents, Revels, Musick, Cooks, Huntsmen, Hunting, Messengers, Trumpeters, Drummers, Handicrafts, and Artisans retained in the King's Service.

Moreover, he hath the Oversight of the Sergeants at Arms, of Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Barbers, &c. To him also belongs the Oversight of the Chaplains, though he himself is a Layman; contrary in this particular to the ancient Custom of England, and modern Custom of all other Kingdoms, where Ecclesiastics, are never under the ordering of Lay-men.

The present Lord Chamberlain is Henry Marquis of Kent.

[Master of the Horse.] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court, is the Master of the Horse, anciently call'd Comes Stabuli, Constable, to whom a higher Employment and Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the ordering and disposal of all the King's Stables, and Races, or Breed of Horses, and had heretofore, of all the Posts of England. He hath also the Power of appointing and dismissing of Pages; over the Footmen, Grooms, Riders of the Great Mews, Farriers, Smiths, Coachmen, Sadlers, and all other Trades belonging to the King's Stables; to all whom he (or by his Warrant to the Aveners) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He

He hath the Charge of all *Lands* and *Revenues* appointed for the King's Breed of *Horses*, and for Charge of the *Stable*, and for *Stewards*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horses*, &c.

He only hath the Privilege to make Use of any *Horses*, *Pages*, or *Footmen*, belonging to the King's *Stables*.

At any *Solemn Cavalcade*, he rides next behind the King, and leads a *led Horse of State*.

The Accounts of the *Stables* for *Horse-meat*, *Livery*, *Wages*, and *Board-Wages*, are brought by the *Auener*, being chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be pass'd and allow'd by the Board of *Green-Cloth*. The present Master of the *Horse*, is *Charles Duke of Somerset*.

Under these three Principal Officers of her Majesty's Household are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

First, Under the *Lord Steward*, in the *Compting-House*, the

Treasurer of the Household.

Comptroller.

Cofferer.

Master of the Household.

Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

Two Clerks Comptrollers.

Two Yeomen.

The Cofferers Clerks, or *Clerks of the Assignment.*

Two Grooms.

Two Messengers.

It is called the *Compting-House*, because the *Accompts* for the *Expenses* of the King's Household are there taken daily by the *Steward*, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master of the Household*, the two *Clerks of the Green-Cloth*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who also there make *Provision* for the Household, according to the *Law of the Land*, and make *Payments* and *Orders* for the well governing the Servants of the Household.

In the *Compting-House* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the King's House, composed of Persons last mention'd; whereof the three first are usually the King's *Privy-Council*. To this Court, being the first most ancient Court of *England*, is committed the Charge of *Over-sight* of the King's Court-Royal, for Matters of Justice in *Government*, with Authority for maintaining the *Peace*, within twelve Miles distance wheresoever the Court shall reside, within the King's House, the power of correcting all the *faults* therein that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* where they sit, whom are the *Aims* of the *Compting-House*, bearing a *Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff Argent Saultier*, signifying their Power to reward and correct, as Persons for their great *Wisdom* and *Experience*, thought fit by his Majesty, to exercise both these Functions in his Royal Palace.

Treasurer of the King's House.] The Treasurer of the King's House in the absence of the *Lord Steward*, hath power in the *Controller*, and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the King's Palace, and that by Verdict of the King's Household.

Among the *Household Servants* within the *Check-Roll*, if any be found guilty of Felony, no Benefit of Clergy is to be allow'd him. Formerly this Court might have held Pleas of *Freehold* also.

Controller.] The *Controller's Office* is to control the Accompts and Reckoning of the *Green-Cloth*.

Cofferer.] The *Cofferer* is also a principal Officer, hath a special Charge and Oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanour, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by the Direction and Allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

Master of the Household.] The next is the *Master of the Household*, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the House. All Bills of Controllment, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allotted and allowed by the Clerks-Controllers, and summ'd up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *Cofferer*, *Master of the Household*, the two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, and two Clerks *Controllers*, sit in Judgment with the *Lord Steward*, *Treasurer* and *Controller* in the Court of *Verge*.

That the Clerks of particular Offices succeed to the *Accounts*, and from thence to the *Kitchen*, *Spicery*, or *Avery*, as Vacancies happen, and thence to the Board of *Green-Cloth*, in their several Degrees, from the youngest *Clerk Controller*, &c. to the *Cofferer*, and not farther.

That in each Office there is a Succession from one to another; thus one of the *Children* may come to be a *Groom*, then a *Gentleman*, then *Serjeant*, as he happens to outlive the above him.

They wait upon, and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Household-Diets every other Month, and wait upon Foreign Princes when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The *Chief Clerk* keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger Books*, and *Papers* relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, *Parcels*, and *Debentures* for Salaries, &c. and Provisions and Necessaries, issuing from the Offices of the *Pantry*, *Buttery* and *Cellar*; keeps Account of and makes up the Remains with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as abovesaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*. This second Clerk waits on all Foreign Ambassadors and Strangers when the King gives them Entertainment.

The Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs.

THE Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, both which always Privy-Councillors.

The next are the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, of which these Things are worthy to be noted, viz.

King Henry the Seventh finding it necessary for his Service and the Honour and Grandeur of his Court, to have a certain Number of Gentlemen of Quality and Condition to be always near his Person; was the first English Monarch that instituted and establish'd this Society of Gentlemen, limited their Number Forty Eight, and gave them the Title of *Honourable*; which Establishment has successively continued in every King or Queen's Reign to this present time. Among other Considerations, the chief end of their Institution, was to wait and attend on the King and Queen at Court, in their Diversions, Professions, and on all emergent Occasions: Six of these Gentlemen constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Nobleman and the Master of the Ceremonies, to accompany all Foreign Ambassadors from Crown'd Heads in their Publick Entries, to their Audiences; and therefore they were generally chosen out of the Sons of the Nobility, and the first Rank of Gentlemen, in the several Counties of England, of such as were qualified to render an Account of any Affairs in the Country or Kingdom; and they were always in so good esteem at Court, they were constantly appointed to represent the Persons of the Lord Chamberlain or Vice-Chamberlain in their absence; and that reason was order'd Place, by King James the First, King Charles the First, next to the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber; and in the Reign of a Sovereign Queen, next to the Chamberlain. At every Coronation, Two of these Gentlemen in Ducal Robes, Personate the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy. At all Publick Solemnities, Interviews and Cavalcades, where the Honour and Glory of the Nation is concern'd they are appointed their Stations by the Heralds, to go next to the Privy-Councillors, (not Peers) and whenever the King or Queen are pleas'd to go to the Parliament by Water, Two of this Society have place in the same Barge, and likewise kneel on the second step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allow'd to interpose before them. As a particular mark of Royal Favour and Trust, these Gentlemen are empower'd to execute the King or Queen's Verbal Commands, without producing written Orders; their Persons and Characters being sufficient Authority: For Example, in King Henry the Eighth's time, Cardinal Woolsey was Arrested for High Treason by a Gentleman

Privy-Chamber, without any written Order; the Cardinal
 ey'd, saying, his Person was a sufficient Warrant, after the
 Cardinal had refus'd to submit to the Arrest by a Great Lord,
 and an Order in writing: King *James* the First sent a Privy-
 councillor with a written Order, sign'd and seal'd with the King's
 own Hand and Seal, also a Ring from his Finger, command-
 ing the Lord Chancellor to deliver the Great Seal of *England* to
 that Noble Lord, to carry it to the King: But the King foresee-
 ing what might happen, sent a Gentleman of the Privy-Cham-
 ber hastily to follow that Lord; this Gentleman coming to the
 Lord Chancellor, told him he came from the King, to know if
 his Lordship had deliver'd the Great Seal to that Lord on such
 Orders and Tokens as above; the Lord Chancellor made an-
 swer, no, nor could he obey with safety, and therefore would
 carry it himself to the King: The Gentleman of the Privy-
 Chamber then reply'd, My Lord Chancellor, I command your
 Lordship in the King's Name, to deliver the Great Seal of *En-
 gland* unto me, to carry it to the King; the Lord Chancellor
 asked him, who he was? He answered, a Gentleman of his Ma-
 jesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber; the Lord Chancellor
 said, Sir, Your Person is a sufficient Warrant, and I obey; and
 accordingly his Lordship deliver'd him the Great Seal, taking
 a Company to witness, that he had obey'd, and done his Du-
 ty. These Gentlemen serving at their own Charges are gra-
 tify'd by Marks of the King or Queen's Favour, as opportuni-
 ties offers.

Cup-bearers 4.

Carvers 4.

Gentlemen Sewers 4.

These were very ancient Officers of the Crown, and Places
 of Honour; and for that reason they preceed many other Offi-
 cers of Note, which now have large Salaries, with considerable
 quisites.

Many of the Nobility have serv'd in the Office of Cup-Bear-
 particularly *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham* by the special
 direction of King *James* the First, was made Cup-Bearer to Him;
 his Duty being the same at all public Dinners, as a Gentleman
 of the Bed-Chamber to the King, or a Lady of the Bed-Cham-
 ber to the Queen, when they eat in private: And tho' their Sa-
 laries are but 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per Annum*, which was from their
 Establishment, it was more then 200 l. *per Annum* is now;
 they are next to the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, who of-
 fice in the same manner, whenever the King or Queen dined
 in the Privy-Chamber; which formerly was usual, but of late
 is discontinued whensoever the King or Queen eats in Pub-
 lic and at all Feasts, Entertainments, also in their Progresses,
 and of each Office constantly Officiates. Formerly they had
 Lodgings in the Court, or Allowances for them, with Board-

Wages accordingly; and the smallness of their Salaries were recompenced by some other Employments that were Considerable.

At all Coronations three Earls put in their Claims to officiate in their Places of Cup-Bearer, Carver and Sewer; there is likewise one of each Office who are Assistants to the Noblemen for that Day, and also have rank in the Cavalcade, &c. At the Coronation of Her present Majesty Queen Anne, The Earl of Huntingdon was Cup-Bearer; the Earl of Denbigh, Carver; the Earl of Scarfsdale, Sewer.

Gentlemen Ushers of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber, are also Four.

They have the Power of commanding all Officers under them in the Privy Lodgings; (the Bed-Chamber excepted) and the Honour of leading Her Majesty in the Absence of the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain. They also attend in the Chapel at the Chapel, where no other Gentleman Usher waits.

In the *Presence Chamber* there are *Gentlemen Ushers* daily Waiters in ordinary, Four; of whom the first hath that considerable Office of *Black Rod*; and in time of Parliament is to attend every day the Lords House, and is also Usher of the most Noble Order of the Garter. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat within the Bar; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always leads the *Black Rod*, who is so call'd from a *Black Staff* which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employ'd in fitting up the Lords House before the sitting of Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that House. The Fees of this Officer are very Considerable, a particular of which the Reader will find among the Lists of the Queens Servants under the Lord Chamberlain.

Besides these Four *Gentlemen Ushers* daily Waiters, there is One Assistant, and One Chamber-keeper.

The Office of these *Gentlemen-Ushers* is to wait in the *Presence Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to ordain Affairs; and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to obey them.

Next are *Gentlemen-Ushers* Quarter-Waiters in ordinary, number Eight.

These wait also in the *Presence-Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the Absence of the *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters, whom they are Subordinate, and as it were Deputies to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in the Offices, next below the said Quarter-Waiters.

Grooms of the *Privy Chamber* are Four.

The Pages of the *Presence-Chamber* are Four.

There are Fourteen Grooms of the *Great Chamber*, or *Messengers* and Sewers of the Chamber, Eight.

Coffer-Bearers Two.

Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* are Eleven; whereof the first Groom of the *Stole*, that is (according to the Signification of the Word in Greek, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it) Groom or Servant of the *Long Robe* or *Stament*; he having the Office and Honour to present and put his Majesty's first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and order the things of the *Bed-Chamber*. His Salary 966 l.

s. 4 d.

The Gentlemen of the *Bed-chamber* consist usually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whose Office in general is, each one in his turn, to wait one Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie with the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night, and in the absence of the Groom of the *Stole*, to supply his Place. Moreover, they sit upon the King when he eats in private; for then the Cup-bearers, Carvers and Sewers do not wait. Note, That this High Office, in the Reign of a Queen, as at present, is performed by Ladies, also that of the Grooms of the *Bed-Chamber*, who are called *Bed-chamber-Women*, and are at present Five in number.

Pages of the Back-Stairs, Six.

Master of the Great Wardrobe, Deputy and Clerk.

Next is the Master of the Robes, whose Office is to order all his Majesty's Robes; as those of his Coronation, of St. George's Feast, of Parliament also, of all his Majesty's wearing Apparel, of Collar of SS's, George and Garter, beset with Diamonds and pearls.

The King hath (besides the Great Wardrobe) divers standing Wardrobes at *Whitehall*, *Kensington*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the Tower of *London*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

Note, That the removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends also upon Ambassadors, upon Christnings, Masques, Plays, &c. and is at the Command of the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the disposing of vacant Places: there are six Officers.

One Yeoman of the Removing Wardrobe.

Two Grooms of the Wardrobe.

Three Pages of the Wardrobe.

The Salary of the Yeomen was 200 l. of each Groom 100 l. and each Page 100 Marks: To all these together were allowed Six Shillings each Meal. All Moveables belonging to this Wardrobe at length divided into three parts; whereof the Yeoman had one for his own use, the Grooms another, and the Pages the third part.

Keeper of the private Armory.

Surveyor of the Chamber and Dresses.

House-keeper at *White-Hall*.

At *Kensington*.

Theater-keeper at *White-Hall*.

Two Gallery-keepers.

Under the Master of the Robes is,

One Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.	Keeper of the <i>Wardrobe</i> at <i>Whitehall</i> .
One Yeoman.	Keeper of the standing <i>Wardrobe</i> at <i>Kensington</i> .
Three Grooms.	Necessary Woman.
One Page.	Treasurer of the Chamber.
One Brusher.	Controller of the Chamber.
One Semstress.	Auditor of the Chamber.
Body Laundress.	Master of the Jewel-House.
Starcher.	Other Officers Four.

Master of the Ceremonies.] The Office of Master of Ceremonies was instituted by King *James* the First, for the more Honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of Quality, now held by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Knight; whose Patent is for Life; his Father Sir *Charles Cotterel*, executed the same in the time of King *Charles* the First, during the Civil Wars: In consideration whereof, and of his having followed King *Charles* the Second his Fortune abroad, till his happy Restauration, he was pleased as a Mark of his Favour, and of the said Office, to give about his Neck (the day before his Coronation) a Chain of Gold with a Medal, having on the one side under the Crown of England, an Emblem of Peace, with King *James's* Motto, *Beati Pacis*; and on the other an Emblem of War, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*; which Mark is to continue to his Successors.

Under the said *Master of the Ceremonies*, is an Assistant or Deputy; which Office is held during the Queen's Pleasure by *William Cotterel*, Esq;

Besides the Assistant-Master, there is a third Officer call'd Marshal of the Ceremonies, whose business it is to receive the Master's or his Assistant's Commands for her Majesty's Service, and without their Orders he can do nothing; the present Marshal is Mr. *English*.

Heralds.] Amongst Her Majesty's Servants in Ordinary to be reckoned.

Three Kings of Arms.

Six Heralds, or Dukes of Arms.

Four Pursuivants.

Nine Sergeants at Arms.

See more concerning these in the College of Heralds, in the Supplement about the City of London.

Groom-Porter.

The Office of Groom-Porter, is to see the King's Lodgings furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to provide Car-

ce, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowl-
s, &c.
Master of the Revels, whose Office is to order all things con-
ning Comedies and Masques at Court.

Yeoman.
ight-Harbinger.
ntlemen-Harbingers, Two.
ssengers in Ordinary, Forty.
rks of the Check, Two.
ssenger to the Press.
ficians in Ordinary, Four
nd Twenty.
ster of the Hart and Buck-
ounds.
d Chief Justice in *Eyre*.
ester.
ster of the Harriers.

Master of the Beagles.
Keeper of *Audley-end Park*.
Ranger of *St. James's Park*.
Ranger of *Hide Park*.
Master of the *Tennis-Court*.
Master of the Barges.
Physicians in ordinary to her Ma-
jesty's Person, Four.
A *Physician* to the Household.
An Oculist.
Apothecaries, Two.
Apothecary to the Household.

Surgeons Three.

ergeant Surgeon.
econd Surgeon.
urgeon of the Household.
Also amongst her Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are recko-

incipal Painter.
ter in Enamel.
Laureat.
rographer.
ary-Keeper.
mographer.
grapher.
lick Notary.
se-keeper of the Palace at
estminster.
man Usher of the House of
eers.

Wardrobe-keeper at *Hampton-
Court*.
House-keeper at *Richmond*.
Chief Gardiner.
Gardiner at *Hampton-Court*.
Other Gardiners, Eight.
House-keeper at *Audley-end*.
House-keeper at *Windsor-Castle*.
Keeper of the standing Ward-
robe at *Windsor*.
House-keeper at *Kensington*.
House-keeper at *New-Market*.

Officers of the Works.

eyor-General.
Master of the Mecha-
cs.
Controller.
Pay-Master.
His Deputy.

Clerks of the Works, Seven.

At White-Hall, One.	Sergeant-Plummer.
At Greenwich, One.	Bricklayer.
At Windsor, One.	Joyner.
At Hampton-Court, One.	Carver.
At Audley-end, One.	Glasier.
At Kensington, One.	Plasterer.
Store-keeper at Kensington, One.	Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate-maker.
Mason.	Blacksmith.
Carpenter.	
Sergeant-Painter.	

Other Tradesmen sworn Servants to the Queen.

Jeweller.	Drapers to the Wardrobes.
Goldsmith.	Bookseller.
Mercer to the Robes.	Watch-maker.

Principal Secretaries of State, Two.

Her Majesty's Domestick Servants belonging to the Law are divers; which see among the Lists.

Officers and Servants under the Master of the Horse.

A Vener and Clerk-Marshal.	Yeoman Sadler.
Equerries Six, of which the first is Gentleman of the Horse.	Groom Sadler.
Pages of Honour, Four.	Coach-maker.
Sergeant of the Carriages.	Purveyors and Granitors, Two.
Master of the Stud.	Gentleman Armourer.
Surveyor of the High-ways.	Riding Purveyors, Three.
Surveyors of the Stables, Three.	Mews-Keepers, Two.
Riding Surveyor.	Three Stable-Keepers.
Clerk of the Avery.	Two Yeomen of the Camges.
Yeoman of the Stirrup.	Six Coachmen.
Yeoman Riders, Two.	Sixteen Footmen.
Clerk of the Stables.	Four Chairmen.
Sergeant Farriers, Two.	Twenty one Grooms.
Marshal Farrier.	Bottle-Groom.
Yeoman Farriers, Two.	Page of the Back-Stairs.
Groom Farriers, Two.	Messenger.
Esquire Sadler.	Porter of the Mews.

There is (besides some other Officers not here named) an ancient Officer in the King's Household, called *Clerk of the Market*; who within the Verge of the King's Household, is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, and to burn all false Weights and Measures: And from the Pattern of his Standard are to be taken all the Weights and Measures of the Kingdom.

Note, That some of these Officers are not subordinate to any other Officer, but are immediately dependant on the King; as Master of the Great Wardrobe, and the like.

In the Court of King James the First, there were many more Officers; and to several Offices there belonged many more Persons; which King Charles the First, King Charles the Second, and King James the Second much lessened, and the late King much more.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court, the Lords of the Privy-Council, the Reverend Judges, Masters of Chancery, the learned College of Civilians, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of State, &c.

The Serjeant and Office of Trumpets of the Household.

Serjeant Trumpet.

Kettle-drum.

There are in all Sixteen Trumpets in Ordinary, the last of which is in the Power of the Serjeant to place in whom he pleases, either his Servant or his Son.

Each of the Sixteen Trumpets and Kettle-Drum have 5 s. a year.

Of the Military Government of the King's Court.

Of the Gentlemen Pensioners.

At home within the King's House it is thought fit, that the King's Person should have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the Presence-Chamber therefore wait the Honourable Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, first instituted by King Henry the Seventh, chosen usually, in all times since, out of the best and most ancient Families of England, not only for a faithful Guard to the King's Person, but to be as a Nursery to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil and Military, Captains of the Guard, and Commanders in the Wars both by Land

Land and Sea ; of all which there have been Examples, as *George Lord Hunsdon*, Captain of the Pensioners, at the Death of *Queen Elizabeth*, intimated in a Letter to *King James the First*, before he came to *England*.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes, to and from his Chapel-Royal, and to receive him in the Presence-Chamber, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings ; as also at all great Solemnities, as *Coronations*, *St. George's Feast*, *Public Audiences of Ambassadors*, at the King's going to *Parliament*, and at their *Funerals*.

They are Forty in Number, and each obliged to keep Two double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been muster'd by their own Officers ; but this last part of Duty to which they are sworn, the Queen doth dispense withal during Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain ; they have a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*.

A Gentleman Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and to assist the Clerk of the *Cheque* in his Absence, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers are sworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque* (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 5 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Band wait half at a time quarterly, but on *Christmas-day*, *Easter-day*, *Whit-Sunday*, *All-Saints*, *St. George's Feast*, the *Coronation days*, and on extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged to give their Attendance under the penalty of the *Cheque*.

They have the Honour likewise to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at *St. George's Feast*, at which times his Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knighthood on two such Gentlemen of the Band that the Captain doth present.

Their ordinary Arms are Gilt Pole-Axes.

Their Arms on Horseback in time of War, are Curlied Arms, with Sword and Pistols.

Their Standard born in time of War, is, *A Cross Gules in Field Argent*,

Of the Yeomen of the Guard.

A Gain, in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body* whereof there were wont to be two hundred and fifty Men of the best Quality under Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary, (for every one of them was to be six foot high.) There are at present one hundred Yeomen in daily waiting, and seventy more not in waiting ; and as any one of the Hundred should

his place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, bothly garded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their backs, before and behind. Moreover, black Velvet round broad-worn'd Caps, (according to the Mode used in the Reign of Henry VIII) with Ribbands of the King's Colour : One half of them are bear in their Hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Pikes, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allow'd 'em. Their Office is to wait upon the King in standing Houses, Forty by Day, and Twenty to watch by Night; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water or Land.

The Troops of the Household : And first of the Horse Guards.

THE Guards of Horse, which the Spaniards call *Guardas de a Cavallo*; the French, *Gardes du Corps*; the Germans, *Leibgarde*; and we *Life-Guard*, that is, the Guards of the King's Body, consist of Eight hundred Horsemen, well arm'd and equipp'd; are for the most part Reform'd Officers, and young Gentlemen of very considerable Families, who are there made fit for military Commands. They are divided into Three Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there now is added by Establishment a Troop of Granadiers, consisting of Sixty Four Men, besides Officers, which is commanded by the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom it belongs.

Each of these Three Troops are divided into Four Squadrons or Divisions : Two of which consisting of One hundred Gentlemen, and commanded by one Principal Commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are reliev'd in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Person of the Queen, and the Prince, wheresoever they are near home; but if out of Town, they are attended by Detachments out of the Four Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance weekly on the King's Person on Foot, wheresoever he walks, from Rising to his going to Bed; and this is perform'd by one of the Three Captains, who always waits immediately next to the King's own Person, before all others, carrying in his Hand an *Ebony Staff* or *Truncheon*, with a Gold Head, engraven with his Majesty's Cipher and Crown : Near him also attends another Principal Commission'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff*, and Silver Stick, who is ready to relieve the Captain on occasions, and at the same time also Two Brigadiers, having likewise *Ebony Staves*, and attended with Ivory and engraven as the others.

One

One Division of Granadiers mounts with a Division of the Troop to which they belong; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Centinel-duty on Foot, and attend the King also on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

The Pay of the said Guards of Horse is as followeth, viz.

THE Captain's Pay of the First Troop of Guards is 10 s. per Diem.

The other Two Captains, their Pay is to each 1 l. per Diem.

A Lieutenants Pay of the Guards is 15 s. per Diem.

A Cornet's Pay of the King's Troop is 14 s. per Diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 13 s. per Diem.

A Guidon's Pay is 12 s. per Diem.

A Quartermaster's Pay is 9 s. per Diem.

A Chaplain's Pay is 6 s. 8 d. per Diem.

A Surgeons Pay is 6 s. and his Chest-Horse 2 s. in all per Diem.

A Brigadier's or Corporal's Pay of the King's Troop, is 10 s. per Diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 6 s. per Diem.

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 s. per Diem.

A Sub-Corporal, or Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, viz. 4 s. per Diem.

The Pay of the Granadiers of Horse is as followeth.

A Lieutenant's Pay is 8 s. per Diem.

A Sergeant's Pay is 4 s. per diem.

A Corporal's Pay is 3 s. per Diem.

A Hautboy's and Drummer's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.

A private Soldier's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of her Majesty's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions the Captains command as eldest Colonels of Horse; the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse; the Cornets and Guidons as eldest Majors of Horse; the Quartermasters as youngest Captains of Horse; the Brigadiers, as eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves every Officer, according to the Date of his Commission when on Detachments, but not when the Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of

Next Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the
ers, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Three Troops of Guards, her Ma-
y's Regiment of Horse, commanded by His Grace the Duke
Northumberland, takes place, and the Colonel of it is to have
cedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other
Colonels of Horse, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel, and
the Officers thereof, in their proper Degree, are to take place
ording to the Dates of their Commissions.

As to the Foot, the *Queen's* own Regiment of Guards takes
ce of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always
precede as the first Colonel. The *Coldstream* Regiment takes the
st place, and then all other Colonels according to the Dates of
ir Commissions.

All other Regiments of Horse or Foot, not of the Guards, take
ce according to their respective Seniorities from the time they
re first raised; and no Regiment loses its Precedency by the
ath or Removal of its Colonel.

Offences committed within the Verge of the King's Court.

THE King's *Palace Royal* is exempted from all Jurisdiction
of any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the Lord
ard, and in his Absence, of the *Treasurer* and *Controller* of
King's Household, with the *Steward* of the *Marshalsea*, who
by virtue of their Office, without Commission, hear and
amine all *Treasons*, *Felonies*, *Breaches of the Peace*, committed
in the King's Court or Palace. The most excellent Orders
Rules of the Demeanour and Carriage of all Officers and
ants in the King's Court, are to be seen in several Tables
g up in several Rooms at the Court, and sign'd with the
g's own Hand, or the Lord Chamberlain's, and worthy to be
of all Strangers.

The King's Court, or House where the King resideth, is ac-
ted a place so sacred, that if any Man presume to strike
her within the *Palace* where the King's Royal Person resi-
and by such a Stroke only draw Blood, his Right Hand
be struck off, and he committed to perpetual Imprison-
and fin'd. By the ancient Laws of *England*, only stri-
in the King's Court, was punish'd with Death and loss of
is.

To make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds for
ing in the King's Court, it hath been order'd, That the Pu-
nishment

nishment for striking shou'd be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony, in brief thus:

Punishment for Striking in the King's Court.

The *Sergeant* of the King's *Wood-Yard* brings to the place of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple and Cords to fasten the Hand thereto; the *Yeoman* of the *Scullery* provides a good Fire of Coals by the Block, wherein the *Searing Irons*, brought by the chief *Farrier*, are to be ready for the chief *Surgeon* to use. Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the *Groom* of the *Stable*, the chief Officers also of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready. One with a Cup of Red Wine, and the other with a Manchet, offer the Criminal. The *Sergeant* of the *Exchequer* is to bring a Linen to wind about, and wrap the Arm; the *Yeoman* of the *Penitentiary* Cock to lay to it; the *Yeoman* of the *Chandlery*, seared Cloth, the *Master-Cook* a sharp Dresser-Knife, which at the place of Execution is to be held upright by the *Sergeant* of the *Larder*. After Execution be perform'd by an Officer appointed thereunto. After all, the Criminal shall be imprison'd during Life, and shou'd be ransom'd at the King's Will.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Civil Government of England in the respective Courts of Judicature: And first of the Court of Justice call'd the QUEEN'S-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords and Parliament, the Highest Court in England at Common Law is the *Queens-Bench*, so called, because anciently the Sovereign sometimes sat there in Person on a high Bench, and his Justice on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belonged in his absence.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all that concern the Loss of Life or Member of any Subject; for the King is concern'd, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King; so that the Pleas are here between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all *Treasons*, *Conspiracies*, *Breach of Peace*, *Oppression*, *Misgovernment*, &c. This Court moreover hath Power to examine and correct Errors in *Facts*, in *Law*, of all the Judges and Justices of England in their *Judgments* and *Proceedings*; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown but in all Pleas Real, Personal and Mix'd, except only in *Exchequer*.

In this high Court sit commonly Four Grave Reverend Judges ; whereof the first is stiled the *Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ thus : *B. Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalement, ad placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu te bene geris. Teste meipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench* did formerly hold their Places by Letters-Patents in these Words ; *Rex omnibus ad nos presentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vestrum & fidelem A. B. Militem, unum Justiciariorum, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito nostro. Teste, &c.* But since the Revolution their Tenure is like the former.

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, receive all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been call'd to the Bar, are allow'd to plead and practise.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all England ; (for the Law presumes, that the Sovereign is always present in Person.)

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif ; that is, a Sergeant at Law, who upon attaining this high Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap always at the Bar.

The Jurisdiction of this *Lord Chief Justice* is very great over all England, and even in Parliament time : the Lords sometimes wanting their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes.

Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

Next to the *Queen's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the Rigour of the other : it is called the *Cancellaria* ; because, as some think, the Judge of this Court is anciently *intra Cancellor*, or *Latices*, as the East end of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellor*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Cancelli*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the *Latin* Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting Writs Mandatory and Remedial: Writs of Grace, or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English* Bill: so that *Chancery* hath two Courts in one; the equitable part is by *Answers*, and *Decrees*, to examine Frauds, Combinations, *Secret Uses*, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and to bring Men out of the hands of their Oppressors: To relieve a Man especially in three things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued Writs, or Summons for *Prohibitions* and *Convocations*, *Edicts*, *Proclamations*, *Charters*, *Recessions*, *Safe-conducts*, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when a Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of his Goods for Widows and Orphans, *Patents* for *Sheriffs*, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and False Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: Here are issued and enrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching the Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or Securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Ministerial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the *Chancery*, and can hold *Pleas* without it.

For the *Latin* Part of this Court, are the Twenty-four *Clerks*, and for the *English* Part are the Six *Clerks*.

The Court of Equity, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, and not his Lands or Goods.

[Chancellor.] The Judge of this Court is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges. But he may, and doth often, in cases of greater weight and difficulty, in cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance, and therefore it is said this Office may be discharged by one that is no profess'd Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently; and so of later times by Sir Christopher Hatton, and since by Dr. Williams Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great Praise and Commendation.

This is the highest Office in *England* that a Lay-man is capable of: And the Chancellor under the King is *Magistratum Antistes*, Chief of all Magistrates.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but of late times they differ only in Name.

In France the Chancellor is so much obliged to attend the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of Relations, or other Consideration; and therefore may not put himself in Mourning neither for his own Father, nor for the King himself.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, Judge *secundum Equum & Bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *exactio*, the exact Rigor and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly bound; for the Princes of this Realm (in imitation of the KING, governing the World by Justice and Mercy) have erected two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigor of the Law is tempered with the Sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy* qualifying the Sharpness of the Law.

The manner of Proceeding in this Court, is much like that in Courts of the Civil-Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Causes examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

[Masters of Chancery.] The Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, Twelve Assistants, anciently called *Clerici* Clerks, or *Magistri* Magistralia, because they were usually all in Holy Orders, and Masters of Laws; for Master and Doctor were anciently the same, on this day a Doctor in the Arts is called *Magister in Artibus*; sometimes they were called *Goadjuvatores*.

[Master of the Rolls.] The first of these is the Master of the Rolls; In Latin, *Sacrorum Scriniarum Magister*, and *Rotulorum Custos* Prefectus, so called from the Chapel wherein the Rolls are kept; It is a Place of Great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during Pleasure; and this Master hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of those considerable Offices of six Clerks in Chancery, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*; and in the presence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders, hath a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure*

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wool-

The Reason why the Masters of Chancery were anciently Civil-Lawyers may be, because for all Causes almost imaginable, some or Case conformable thereunto, may be fetch'd, by a good Lawyer, out of the Civil Law. Another may be, because the Chancery, more ancient than any other Court of *England*, (for original Writs and Commissions whereupon the other Courts

do ground all their Proceedings, proceed from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil Law*, as divers points of Proceedings not used in *Common Law* Courts, as the Defendant's answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accusing of a Man's self in divers matters damageable and penal, the whole matter of Publication, the Deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories, and *in perpetuum revocandam*, the Term and Use of Final Decree, and many other Points differing from the *Common Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, only in Term-time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation time, out of the Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions time of Vacation, as well as in Term-time.

The Salary of the Masters in *Chancery*, is One Hundred Pounds to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer*, quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall* with the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, three at a time in Term-time and two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord Keeper does often refer the further hearing of many Causes; they have also a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits.

The House founded at first for the Converted Jews, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annex'd for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being set up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Richard the Third*: The rest are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his Gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of Examiners, Three of the Clerks of the Petty-Bag, and the Clerks of the *Rolls Chapel*, where the Rolls are kept.

[Clerk of the Crown.] Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper for special matters of State, and hath a place in the higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member; and also Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Goal-delivery, Commission of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to the King's Subjects: Which Office has been sometimes executed by a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court. This Office is chiefly to execute Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, sometime styled *Warden of the Hamper*; whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs; to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now (but anciently properly with Hampers) wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, the like, and then those Bags are delivered to the Comptroller of the Hamper.

Warden of the Fleet, or Keeper of the *Fleet Prison*, is an Officer very considerable. He is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, in Contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts.

Sergeant at Arms.] His Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Chancellor or Keeper for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in degree to the twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are pass'd the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Offices if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the time of Henry the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives. They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in this Court.

They keep their several Offices at a place called *The Six Clerks* in *Chancery-Lane*, and constantly keep Commons together in Term-time.

Under the afore-named Six Clerks, there were Sixty, now thirty other Clerks, viz. Ten to each of the Six Clerks, and with their Under-Clerks, dispatch the Business of that Office. Some of these Ninety do severally get four, five, or six hundred Pounds per Annum, or more.

Examiners in Chancery there are Two. Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit on both sides.

This Office also is executed at the *Rolls*.

Clerks of the Petty-Bag in Chancery are Three:

They are under the Master of the *Rolls*: Their Office is to take all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Conge d'Eslire's*, Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burghers to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna Office* is to issue out Writs, to summon Persons to appear in *Chancery*.

Clerks of the Patents, or Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the King.

The Principal Register of the Court of *Chancery*. This Office is kept at *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.

Clerks of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the New Books.

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in the same Court of Chancery, is an Office granted by Letters Patent.

This Office is now kept at *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.

Cursitors Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs, they were anciently called *Clerici Brevium de cursu*: Of these there are Twenty-four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their deputies.

The General Office of the *Cursitors* is kept near *Lincoln's-Inn*.

That for *London* and *Middlesex*, at *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.

From this High Court are also issued out Commissions for various Uises throughout *England*, where there is occasion to inquire of any Abuses, Misdemeanours, Breaches of Trust, Negligencies, Misemployments, not Employing, Concealing, frauding, Misconverting, or Misgoverning any Lands, Tenements, Rents, Annuities, Profits, Hereditaments, Goods, Cattle, Money or Stocks of Money, which have been at any time given, limited, appointed, or assigned for the Relief of the Impotent, and Poor People; Maintenance of Sick and Maimed Soldiers or Mariners; Schools of Learning, or Free Schools for Scholars in Universities; Repair of Bridges, Ports, Harbours, Cause-ways, Churches, Sea-banks, or High-ways; Education, Preferment of Orphans, Relief, Stock, or Maintenance of the Poor; Pardon of Correction, Marriage of poor Maids; Supportation, or Help of young Tradesmen, Handicraftsmen, or Persons decay'd; Relief or Redemption of Prisoners or Captives; or any other Ease of any poor Inhabitants concerning payment of Fines, setting out of Soldiers, or any other Taxes. Which said Commissions, as they have been highly useful in retrieving many sinking Benefactions, may the Piety of this Age be encouraged in soliciting more of them, that the Nation may at length be rescued from the heavy load of Sacrilege, Oppression, and Injustice, which 'tis fear'd it labours under in too too many places.

Alienation Office.

There is also an Office called the *Alienation Office*, where all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levied and Recoveries suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by Commissioners.

In all are counted Seventy-two Officers under the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so called, because there are debated the usual Cases between Subject and Subject. Some say, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at first held in the King's House, wheresoever he resided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta* it is ordained, That this Court should not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain place; and that hath been ever since in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but *Serjeants at Law* may plead in this Court; and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to do all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the King's Bench doth.

The chief Judge in this Court is called *The Lord Chief Justice of Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*: he holdeth his Place by Letters Patent *quam diu se bene gesserit*, and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

In this Court all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually tried, according to the strict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, Recoveries suffered, but only at this Court at *Westminster*, at the Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of Chancery.

The King allows to the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine, as is done to the *Lord Chief Justice* of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court: and to four Serjeants is allow'd Fees, Reward, and Robes each one.

In the 11th and 12th of *Edward III.* there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*; at other times Seven, Six, and Five; and so in the time of *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* but since the 14th but four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, these and the rest of the twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, or in Robes, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

Then there is an Officer call'd *Custas Brevium*, the first Clerk of Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returned in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries all Records of Pleas, call'd *Posse's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are three *Protonotaries*, a Word compounded of Greek and Latin, and signifies the first Notaries: they are chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings, (which the *Filazers* did formerly promiscuously do) Affizes, Judgments, and Actions; to make out judicial Writs, &c. for all English Counties except *Monmouth*. These considerable Offices are in the hands of Three Persons, in whose Offices all the *Attornies* of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes; each of the said *Protonotaries* hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other matters relating to the Business of the Court. These *Secondaries* are commonly the ancientest and the ablest Clerks or Attornies of the Court. The *Chirographer* is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines and knowledg'd, &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent.

In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to engross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

The Register of the *Fine-Office*; which Office is the only proper place for searching for Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

A Clerk of the *Proclamations*.

All these *Protonotaries* and *Chirographer* aforementioned, sit at the Court, crown'd with black round Caps, according to the Mode immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was since the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as aforesaid hold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante bene placito*.

1. One Clerk of the *Treasury*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi Prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court.

2. The Clerk of the *Enrollments* of Fines and Recoveries is, by Statute, under the Three puisné Judges of this Court, and is removable at their Pleasure. Note, that the Enrollment of the Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by Stat. 23. Eliz. Chap. 2. is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, for so much of any of them so enroll'd, as the same be extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasion'd many Law-Suits, and hath prov'd in process of time exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The Clerk of the *Outlawries*, who maketh out the Writs *Capias Usuratum* (after the Parties are return'd *Outlawed*) the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *tempore*.

There are Five Clerks or Officers more.

1. Clerk of the *King's Silver*, unto whom every Fine or Final agreement upon Sale of Land is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's use, executed by a Deputy.

2. Clerk of the *Warrants*, executed by a Deputy, who entreth Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and entleth all Deeds acknowledg'd before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Juries*, who make out the Writs, call'd *Habeas Corpus*, and *Distingas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country, by his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the *Essoins* or Excuses for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, which is held by Patent. But before King James the First's time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are also *Filazers* for the several Counties of *England*, so call'd from the *French*, *Fil*, a Thread, because they file their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original Writs, and do many other things too long to be here set down: Of these there are Fourteen; the last of which, is *Protonotary*, *Filer*, and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the rest are in the gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court, and hold for Life.

There are also Four *Exigentes*, whose Office is to make all *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions, where Process of Outlawdoth lie. This Writ is call'd an *Exigent*, because it *exacteth* the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five several County Courts, if he appears not, he is outlawed.

These are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court; and hold for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court Four Cryers and a Serjeant.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

THE next Court of Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer*; so call'd, as some think, from a *Chequer-wrought-Carpet*, covering the great Table in that Court, (as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's House, is so call'd from the *Green Carpet*) or else

from the French Word *Eschiquier*, a *Chefs-Board*; because the Accountants in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are try'd all Causes which belong to the King's Treasury or Revenue, as touching *Accompts*, *Disbursements*, *Customs*, and all *Fines* imposed upon any Man. In this Court may sit.

The Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Baron, and Three other Learn'd Judges, call'd Barons of the Exchequer; also one other Curfitor Baron.

But the Two first seldom sit, and the Five last seldom sit. The first of the five is the principal Judge of this Court, he answers the Bar of the Barristers, who direct their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, &c. It is an Office of high Honour and Profit; He is stil'd Lord Chief Baron; created by *Letters Patent*, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu se habuerit*, wherein he hath a fix'd Estate; for the Law intends him an Estate for Life: He alone, without the other Barons, sits in Guild-Hall the Afternoon in Term-time, upon *Nisi prius* in London; takes Audits, Accompts, Recognizances, Presentations of Officers, and many other things of Importance. In the Absence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons supply his Place, according to their Seniority; but the Fifth is said to be the Curfitor of the Court, and administers the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the Custom-Houses; is no itinerant Judge, nor counted one of the Twelve Judges.

In the Exchequer are held two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity.

All Judicial Proceedings according to Law, are *Coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity held in the Exchequer Chamber, is *Coram Thesaurario, Cancellario & Baronibus*. This Court had its beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, That all the other foremention'd Courts were not instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Origin from the ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest there sat in the Exchequer both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in later times there sat in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, because Barons used to sit there.

All the Twelve Judges belonging to these high Tribunals sit in Robes and square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity.

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

After the Lord *Treasurer*, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Barons of the *Exchequer* aforementioned, the next Officer is the King's *Remembrancer*: In whose Office are Eight *Urn* Clerks; whereof two are *Secondaries*. In this Office are enter'd the States of all the *Accompts* containing the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other *Accompts* of what nature soever, except *Sheriffs* and *Bailiffs* *Accompts*; and also *Accompts* for Moneys imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual, all *Securities* either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by *Accomptants* and *Officers*, for the faithful Exercising of their Offices, and many of his *Debts* are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by *Injunction* for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by Officers appointed thereunder the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted hither for recovery thereof, are properly in this Office; from whence *issueth* forth Process, to cause all *Accomptants* to come in and *account*. In the Court of *Exchequer* there being a Court of *Equity*, all Proceedings touching the same, are in this Office, with any other things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is the King's Gift.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the Lord *Treasurer's Remembrancer*; whose Office is to make Process against all *Sheriffs*, *Receivers*, *Bayliffs*, &c. for *Accompts*, and many other things, of moment, as *Estreats*, &c. All Charters and Letters Patent, whereupon any *Moneys* are reserv'd to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the *Clerk* of the *Petty-bag*, to the end such Moneys as thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the *Clerk* of the *Pipe*; and Process made to recover the same by the *Clerk* of the *Pipe*. Out of this Office Process issues to levy 10 l. per Month due from *Popish Recusants*, when convicted, and also to seize the two Thirds of their Lands, when *Scheffs* thereof are made by the *Clerk* of the *Pipe*, and transmitted

red hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the King's Fee-Farm Rents, &c.

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made *Schedules* of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the *Remembrancer*, the *Sum* of all *Imprest* Accompts, and other great Accompts, and other Accompts whatsoever are also entred in this Office, as well as in the Office of the King's *Remembrancer*. In this Office there were heretofore Twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the Two first were called *Secondaries*. This is also in the King's Gift.

All Accompts which pass the *Remembrancer's* Office, are brought to the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determin'd Debt due by any Accountant, or any other Person in any such Account, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipe thereof, and by the Controller of the Pipe taken into his Roll *verbatim* with the great Roll; and Process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, call'd the *Summons of the Pipe*; which is in the nature of a *Leware facias*.

And if upon *Summons* of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be return'd to the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of such Debts as are *Nichil* and sent to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, who makes a long Writ and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias Fieri Facias* & *extendi Facias*.

All *Tallies* which vouch the Payments contain'd in such Accompts, are examin'd and allow'd by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs, are made up by the Clerk of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accountants before-mention'd, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great Seal, but for the most part pass the Exchequer. He hath under him Eight Attorneys, whereof the two first are Secondaries.

Controller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entred in the great Roll, may be discharg'd without his Privy. And if *Nichils* be returned, such *Schedules* are made to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the *Summons* twice every Year to the High Sheriffs to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas.] In his Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other privileg'd Persons, as Debtors to the King, are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to matters

ters at the Common-Law : And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where Attendance is requir'd. In this Office there are four Corn Attorneys.

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppose all Sheriffs on the *Schedules* of the Green Wax. This Office is kept in *St. Mary's-Inn*.

Clerk of the *Estreats*.] His Office is to receive every Term *Estreats*, or Extracts out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* the *Lord Treasurer*, and to write them out, to be levied for King; also to make *Schedules* for such Sums as are to be charg'd.

Auditors of the *Imprest*.] Audit the great Accompts of King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys imprested, &c.

Auditors of the *Revenue*.] Are Seven.

These Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue, and Taxes by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenues, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors do set up yearly.

Remembrancer of the *First-Fruits*.] Takes all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and makes process against such who pay not the same. This Office is kept in the *Middle-Temple*.

Auditor of the *First-Fruits*.

Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits. The Bishops are Collectors of the Tenths, and accompt annually for the same.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are also two other considerable Officers, call'd *Deputy-Chamberlains*; in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserv'd all the Counter-foils of the Tallies (whereof there are anon) so exactly rank'd by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be join'd with their respective Tally, when thereunto requir'd; which being done, and prov'd true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allow'd in the great Roll; in case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily and discovered, and the Offender severely punish'd by Fine and Imprisonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover divers other Officers, Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the *Marshal*, the chief Clerk of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, under *Ushers*, and Six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief Usher. He is also by Inheritance *Procurator* of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all *Ushers* also.

Of the other part of the Exchequer, call'd by some, the Lower Exchequer, where the King's Revenue receiv'd and disburs'd with admirable Order and Regularity.

THE principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer, *Supremus Rerum Anglicarum Quæstor*: Or *Tribunus Aerarius Maximus*. There is one Secretary.

Next Officer is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is also Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power, not only in the Exchequer Court, but also here in managing and disposing of the King's Revenue: He hath the Custody of the Exchequer Seal. He sits in the Court not above all the Barons of the Exchequer, but (as some say) above the Lord Treasurer, having a Superintendency and Comptrol over the Lord Treasurer's Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the Controller of the Pipe, and of the Clerk of the Pleas, also of the Clerk of the Nichils, and of the Clerk of the Court.

He is moreover an Under-Treasurer, and hath the Gift of two Praefers of the Court.

Then there are Two Chamberlains of the Exchequer, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Money's, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books call'd *Dooms-day Book* (which is in two Volumes.) and the *Black Book* of the Exchequer; where the former is *Liber Consualis totius Angliæ*, the Tax-Book of all England, made by William the Conqueror, wherein is described the Lands of England, except the Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, and the Bishoprick of Durham, (which might probably have been entred in a third Volume, now with a true Value, and their Owners Names; it was first made in making, viz. from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King and call'd at first *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since nam'd *Dooms-day Book*; because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of England, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers and Husbandmen, Bonds-men, Servants, Cartel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, &c. every one possess'd: And when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things, and Taxes, &c. there was place for denying or deceiving the King when this Book was open'd, like as it will be at the opening of the Book at the Day of Doom, or general Judgment of the World. This Book

under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 8 d. and for every Line transcrib'd, is to be paid 4 d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*; whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money receiv'd, and to draw all Orders to sign'd by the *Lord High Treasurer*, having a Warrant from him so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by virtue of Privy-alls, which are recorded by the *Clerk* of the *Pells*, and entred in Office of the said *Auditor*; and lodg'd in his Office. He also by Warrant of the *Lord Treasurer* makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them Payment to the *Tellers*. He receives every Day the State the Accompt of each *Teller*; and also Weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord High Treasurer*, or *Lords Commissioners*, who immediately present the Estimate or Balance to the King. He makes yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*; a Book, call'd a *Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abstract of all Accompts and Payments, made in the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord Treasurer*, and another to the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath Five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys, receiv'd, disburs'd, and remaining.

Next these are Four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King, and upon to throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is receiv'd by the *Auditor's Clerk*, who there attends to write the Words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, and then delivers the same to be entred by the *Clerk* of the *Pells*, or his *Under-clerk*, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the *Tally* is divided by the Two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Offices, and while the Senior-Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other Two Clerks.

The *Clerk* of the *Pells*: His Office is to enter the *Tellers* Bill into a parchment Skin (in Latin *Pellis*, whence this Office has its name) and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what sum, or by whomsoever, and is in nature of a *Controller*; hath Four Clerks; whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the *Tally Court* sit the Deputies of the Two Chamberlains, to cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each piece a-part; also the *Recorder* attends there.

A *Tally* in the *Exchequer*, from the French Verb, *Tailler*, and the Italian, *Tagliare*, to cut, is a very ancient and most certain way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like nowhere else in *Christendom*: And is after this manner:

He

He that pays or lends the King any Moneys, receives for Acquittance or Acknowledgment a Tally, which is a Stick, with Words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Moneys received is for, which being cloven asunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, one part thereof called the *Stock*, is deliver'd to the Party that pays that Money, and the other part, called *Counter-Stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and join'd with the *Stock*; after which they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the discharge of the Accomptant.

This most ancient way of *striking of Tallies*, hath been found by long Experience to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsifie or counterfeit a Tally, but that upon rejoining it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the carving, in the Length, or in the Breadth, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil: Whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be so made, but that they may be counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and that so exactly, as that he who wrote the Original shall not be able to know his own Hand from the Counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in, all the Courts at *Westminster*.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the *Ushers* of the Receipt, a Tally cutter, and Four *Messengers* of the Receipt. The *Ushers* Duty is to take care to secure the *Exchequer* by Day and Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish the *Necessaries*, as Books, Papers, &c.

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances, that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of *England* is become the best ordered public Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the *Exchequer* is far greater than in any other of the Queens Courts, yet not near so great as the *Financiers*, and other Officers belonging to the Revenue of the *French* King, who are so many, that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue; whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *English Exchequer*, whereof most are ever Persons of Estates, Parts, and great Integrity, it costs the Crown a very inconsiderable Sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, That in case of a Gift from the King of Money's or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the *Tellers*, *Auditors*, *Clerk* of the Pipe, and their Clerks; and to all other Officers whatsoever; and which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks, so much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of public Payments, for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, &c.

In case of Monies paid in by any of the King's Tenants, Re-
vers, &c. it costs them sometimes but 6 d. and at most but
for every Payment under a Thousand Pound, and that goes
to the Clerks for their Pains in writing and attending.
The bringing in of all Monies to the Queen, costs Her Majesty,
longst Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Country,
above 2 s. in the Pound; and at her *Exchequer* it costs her
in manner nothing at all: For the *Tellers*, who are bound to
Queen in 20000 l. Security, for the true discharge of their
at Trusts, have under 33 l. *per Annum* for their Salary, and the
two Clerks of each *Teller*, who constantly attend their Offices,
have no Salary at all.

Court of the Dutchy Chamber of Lancaster, at
Westminster.

THIS Court takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way
concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath
been annexed to the Crown ever since Hen. IVth's time.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*,
who is assisted by the *Attorney of the Dutchy*.

There are divers other Officers of this Court, as may be seen
in the Lists.

This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the lower *Exchequer*.

All the Forementioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are
opened four times a Year, called the *Four Terms*, viz.

[*Terms*.] *Easter Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth
after *Easter*, and lasteth twenty seven Days.

Trinity Term begins the 5th Day after *Trinity Sunday*, and
lasteth twenty Days.

Michaelmas Term began heretofore a little after that Feast, but
by a late Statute, begins the 23d of *October*, and lasteth thirty
Days.

Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now ten Days after *St. Hilary*, or
the 3 of *January*, and lasteth twenty one Days: The four Terms
all continue 105 Days: From whence must be deducted about
twenty Sundays and Holydays, wherein the Courts sit not;
that in one fourth part of the Year, and that in one City,
considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England*, are fully
heard and determined: Whereas in Foreign Parts the Courts
of Justice are open all the Year except High Holy-days and Har-
vest-time, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore
to be given more to Peaceableness and Industry than other
places; and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so
great Charges with Attorneys, and Lawyers, they will either re-
fer

for their Differences to the Arbitration of their Parish-People who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours; or else are content to submit their Tryals before the Judges of *Affize*, called also Justices in *Law*, the *Itinerant Judges*.

Affizes are held twice a year, namely after the end of *Michaelmas Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, the Twelve Judges go by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser Moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King Henry the Second, Anno 1176. who at that time divided *England* into six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; for which are designed in like manner, two Serjeants at Law for each Circuit. The Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and of the Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, Two or Three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the aforementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiff and Defendants, and that by their Peers; a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicineto*, out of the Neighbourhood where about the Business lies; so that twice a Year in *England* and *Wales* Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administered at our own Doors.

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

HAVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs, and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County; so many as his Majesty pleases to keep the Peace of the County; and these by Commission under the Great Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first *Wardens of the Peace*, and such of them whom the King more particularly confide in or respect, are called *Justices of Quorum*; from these Words in the Commission; *Quorum unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the Lord Chancellor made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he

Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace is from the first Year of Edward the Third.

Their Office is, to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison, all Thieves, Murderers, wandring Rogues, those that are in Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other *Delinquents*, that occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects, to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed; that is, cannot be set at Liberty by Surety (taken for their Appearance at a place and time certain) and see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Quarter-Sessions.] Every Quarter, or Three Months, the Justices meet alternately at the Shire and other chief Towns in their respective Counties, which are accordingly appointed by the King's Rotulorum, and there the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County, is summon'd to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traytors, Heretics, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be try'd at the next Assizes, when the Judges at Westminster come their Circuits afore-mentioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except Westmorland and Durham, the King every Michaelmas Term nominates for each County a Sheriff, so called from the Saxon *Scyre-fa*, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commisimus custodiam Comitatus nostri de N.* and he is properly *Quæstor provincie*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the Exchequer, but call'd in Law-Latin *Viccomes*.

The Sheriffs Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all that is directed to him out of the King's Court, to impanel Justices to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed, to wait on and attend the Itinerant Judges twice a Year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with Pomp, Splendour, and Feasting. In order to the better executing of his Office, the Sheriff hath Attendant his Under-Sheriff, Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Sergeants or Beadles; besides a gallant Train of Servants in Liveries, all on Horse-back at the Reception of the Judges. Before 9 Edw. II. he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are; but since the late Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the beginning of November, the Judges Itinerant nominate Six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Councillors, and Twelve Judges, assembled in the Exchequer-Chamber, and make Choice of three, of

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which

which the King himself after chuseth one to be *Sheriff* for the Year only, tho' heretofore it was for many Years, and sometimes Hereditary: as the *Cliffords*, who by their Descent from Robert *Vipont*, were *Sheriffs* Hereditary of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*, as the Earl of *Thanet* is at this day.

Furthermore, the *Sheriff's Office* is to collect all public Profits, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's *Exchequer*, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint: To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights for Parliament, &c.

The *Sheriff* of each County hath a double Function: First, Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same: Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold Two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holds in several Places in the County, enquiring of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, not prohibited by any Statute. The other called the *County Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a considerable Sum; so that by the great Fall of Monies now, the *Sheriff's* Authority in that part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served, but by him; no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, He is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

Bailiffs.] Every County being subdivided into Hundreds (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called for touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their solemn Weddings, for the Witnesses to lay all their hands upon a Launce or Pike) every such Wapentake or Hundred hath commonly a *Bailiff*, an ancient Officer, but now of small Authority.

High-Constable.] Also Officers called *High-Constables*, *Capitanei Pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 Ed. I. for the Conservation of Peace, and View of Armour; they dispense Warrants, and Orders of the Justices of the Peace, to each *Constable*.

Coroners.] There are also in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours how, and by whom any Person came by a violent Death, and enter the same upon Record, which is Matter Criminal, and Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners* or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Free-holders of the County, by Writ of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Members of the *Shire*.

ates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of Edward III. a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner* was removed *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradesman.

[*Clerk of the Market.*] Every County also hath an Officer called *Clerk of the Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of Weights and Measures exactly agreeing with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to see that none other be used in the same County; to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly to the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns Corporate, and Villages.

[*Mayor and Aldermen.*]

Every City of England, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth a-part, governed as the Cities of France and Spain, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They elect among themselves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is chosen commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain number of Bur-

gesses. Citizens are not taxed but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit. Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute, moyenne, & basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matrimonial, Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraint, That all Civil Causes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts of the Kingdom.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-council (as it were, King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

His Office is for his time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Trust, to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the

[*Boroughs.*] The Government of Boroughs (that is to say, such as are Incorporated, for many of them are not so) is after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others two Bailiffs; in others, the chief Magistrate goes by other Names, as *Alderman, Portreeve, &c.* who have equal Power with the Mayor and Sheriffs; and during their Offices, they are *Justices of the Peace*.

the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

Note, That those Towns that send Burgeses to Parliament are what they strictly call *Boroughs*, without any regard to their Incorporations which is not essential to them; and also, that there are several Corporations which are not *Boroughs*, such as Kingston in Surrey, Southwold in Suffolk, Deal in Kent, and others.

Villages.] For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called Barons, as they still are in Scotland; or else Court *Baron* (i. e.) Court of Freeholders as the Barons of Germany are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the Cinque-Ports in England are but the Freeholders of the Cinque-Ports: And this Court may be held every Three Weeks.

Wetty-Constables.] Also for the Government of Towns and Parishes, there is another very useful Officer called a *Wetty-Constable*. This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels, to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have in any ways broken the Peace, to raise the Hue and Cry after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stock or other Prison, till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Offences, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it, which if duly maintained, would render us a very Happy People.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a smart *Motto*, that Henry the Fourth of France, Grandfather to our Gracious Queen now reigning, caused to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*; meaning thereby, That when Subjects refuse to submit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations, Kings have recourse to Force and Arms to bring them to subjection.

So long as Subjects are prone to Rebellion, and Neighbouring Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a necessity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewise by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the *Military Power of England*, both by Land and Sea, the King hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Disposition; And neither one nor both Houses of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive or Defensive, as they have at large declar'd in Parliament *Anno 14 Car. 2.*

Besides his Majesty's Guards aforementioned of Horse, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the first consisting of Twenty-eight Companies, of Eighty private Soldiers in each Company; the second, called the *Cold-stream* Regiment, consisting of fourteen Companies, of Eighty private Men in each Company.

The first General Officer is the *Pay-Master-General* of all the Land-Forces, who is also *Surveyor* of the Guards; which Office at present held in Commission by the Right Honourable *John Esq;* and the Honourable *James Bridges Esq;*

An Auditor of the Muster-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have several Clerks under them.

The Commissary-General of the Musters, is *Michael Hyde*, Esquire.

Next under him is *David Crawford Esq;* Deputy-Commissary-General, by Commission from her Majesty, constantly residing in *London*, keeps his Office at the Horse-Guards at *White-Hall*, and gives from time to time such Orders to the Deputy-Commissaries as her Majesty's Service requires.

There are Eight Deputy-Commissaries, who have their Commissions from the Commissary-General; and the several Counties of *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight Circuits, and each Commissary is to take care to muster all such Forces as at any time comes into his Circuit: Immediately after each Muster is made, the said Deputy-Commissaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the said *David Crawford Esq;* who keeps the Roll of each Troop and Company as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is deliver'd to the Pay-Master-General upon Oath, and sign'd by the Commissary who musters them; and sign'd also by two Commission-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or chief Magistrate where each Troop or Company quarters.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lie in several Garrisons.

The present Secretary of War is *Robert Walpole Esquire*, who has two chief Clerks; the last of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

These three considerable Offices are kept at the Horse-Guard.
 The *Judge-Advocate* is *Thomas Byde Esq;*
 In the Horse-Guards, each Troop has an Adjutant.
 The *Marshal* of the Horse-Guards.
 The *Chirurgeon-General* of all her Majesty's Forces.

Of the Standing Militia, or Train'd-Bands.

BESIDES the foremention'd Forces, there is a *Standing-Militia* in every Land of all *England*, settl'd in the King, to be Govern'd, Order'd, and Enlarg'd from time to time as his Majesty shall see occasion. They are at present computed to be near 200000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers, and by Commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) and employ the Militia arm'd within the Counties and Places for which the said Lord Lieutenants are commissioned, or into any other County, as the King shall give order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to present to the King the Names of the Deputy Lieutenants, who have, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenants, the same Power; (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any Person in the County with Horse-men, and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, on condition That no Person be charg'd with a Horse, unless he hath 100 pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 pounds personal Estate; nor with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* personal Estate; those that have meaner Estates are to join Two or Three together to find a Horse and Horse-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

The foremention'd Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horse-man, during the time of the Muster, shall be allow'd him, from whom he serves, 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 *d.* a day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant may levy every Year a fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in the case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man so charged, to allow each Soldier one Month's Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another Month's Pay.

These Forces are always in readiness, with all things necessary, the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, to appear, muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse, and Arms; and are at certain times Train'd and Disciplin'd, that they become able, skilful, and useful Soldiers.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom for the security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the *Standing Militia* to the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenant, are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High Constable of the Hundred, or Petty Constable of the Parish, &c.

Beacons.] For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there are upon certain eminent Places of all parts of *England* high Poles erected, whereon are fastned *Pitch Barrels* to be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by Day, thereby to give notice in a few Hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions: Whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms make haste to the Sea-Coasts. These are call'd *Beacons*, from the Saxon Word *Beacen*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a Sign. In all times of Danger some are set to watch every *Beacon*.

Anciently there were many *Castles* in all parts of *England*, but now *Castles* generally have been demolish'd in latter times, or sittingly suffer'd to decay, that to Rebels they might be no shelter, to Invaders no Stay, nor to the Invaded any Refuge in War; and consequently, that there may not be any lingering War again in *England*, which is the greatest Misery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588, upon Expectation of the *Spanish Armado*, stil'd *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen Commissions to muster in all parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect Sense and Limb, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, except Noblemen, Clergy-men, University-Students, Lawyers, Officers, and such as had any publick Charge, leaving only in every Parish so many Hus-bandsmen as were sufficient to Till the Ground. In all those Mun-ders, there were then numbered Three Millions; but of those fit for War, about Six Hundred Thousand.

In another Muster of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of Common Soldiers, about Four Hundred thousand, and of those Arm'd and Train'd, One Hundred and thirty five Thousand; besides Horse, near Forty Thousand; so that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, Twenty thousand Men, Horse and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horses; and in all, for War, and ready upon all Occasions, Six Hundred Forty thousand, leaving sufficient to Till the Ground, and to fur-nish Trades, besides Nobility, Gentry, &c.

Of the present Maritime Power belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

THE Kingdom of *Great Britain* being on all sides surrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Necessity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the Kings of this Nation will be necessitated to augment their Maritime Forces proportionably (how great soever the Charge thereof may be) or else to quit their Ancient Right to the Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas, and to suffer their Merchants to be abus'd, and their Traffick every where interrupted.

It is true that in the 24th of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muster, there were found but Thirteen Ships of War, and One Hundred thirty five Ships of considerable Burden, belonging to all the Subjects of *England*. And in the Year 1600. his Majesty had but Thirty Six Ships of War, and Thirteen or Fourteen Pinaces; the biggest Ship was then a Thousand Tons carry'd Three Hundred and Forty Mariners, One Hundred and Thirty Soldiers, and but Thirty Pieces of Ordnance. The lesser Ships of War were of One Hundred Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, Seven or Eight Soldiers, and Eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Three Guns. So small was the *Royal Fleet* in those days, when our Neighbour Nations were weak, and always engag'd with Civil and Foreign Wars. But now, that their Strength at Sea is so late so prodigiously encreas'd, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom to be always well provided: And, God be thank'd, we have a Queen who intirely seeking her Subjects Welfare, will consequently delight in promoting our Naval Strength, which is the peculiar Interest of this Nation.

The Forces of the Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Estat*, saith a *French* Author: Whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

To the Crown of *Great Britain* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island of *Great Britain*, and by ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all times. First, the *Aborigines*, or Ancient *Britains*, were possessors thereof (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the *Romans* had it: Then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of *England*, had that Dominion; their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, called himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the Normans possessing England, claim'd, and quietly possess'd the same Dominion, in Testimony whereof the Danes, Danes, Hans-Towns, Hollanders, Zealanders, &c. were wont ask leave to pass the British Seas, and to take Licenses to fish therein, and to this Day do strike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the Queen, as oft as they pass by any of them, whereby to express that they acknowledge the Sovereignty of the British Seas to belong to this Nation, according to an Ordinance made at Hastings in Suffex, by John King of England, about four hundred and Fifty Years ago.

Histories mention a Great Fleet of Julius Caesar, a Fleet of the aforementioned King Edgar, consisting of Three Thousand Six hundred Sail; a Fleet of Lewis Son to Philip, King of France, of Hundred Sail, that arriv'd at Sandwich, to assist the English against King John: But those doubtless were but as so many Cottages to Castles, in respect of the present Ships of

Henry VIII in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then counted, the greatest that ever had been seen in England, and named it Henry Grace de Dieu, or the Great Henry; it was 1000

In the Eighth Year of King James the First, was built by the Danes, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and call'd *The Trades Increase*; which being lost in the East Indies, King James caus'd another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince Henry, was by him nam'd *The Prince*.

We have now many brave First and Second Rate Ships; and our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any other Nation.

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 60000 *l*. Those of lower Rates proportionably.

That the Reader may have a more perfect Idea of the prodigious Size of a First Rate British Man of War, let him take the following Account as we receiv'd it from the Gentleman that was on the Royal Sovereign, viz.

The Royal Sovereign built at Woolwich by Mr. Fisher Hardings, Shipwright of her Majesty's Yard at Deptford, was launched the 25th of July 1701, and is of the following Dimensions, viz.

The Length of the Taffarel to the Head—	210 Foot.
The Guns—	110.
The Men, full Complement—	1250.
The Breadth—	50 Foot.
The Tuns—	2000.

The

The Length	158
The Breadth	22
The Depth	10544
The Main-Mast in Length	54
The Diameter of Ditto	19 F. 6
The Weight of the Anchor	39
The Cable in Length	38
The Diameter of Ditto	82 C. 1 q. 14
	200
	22

To Man the Navy Royal of *Great Britain* requires about *six thousand* Mariners (of late years the Parliament has allow'd the *Queen* 40000 Men every Summers Expedition) which is not less than this Nation could upon Occasion number; whereas according to judicious Computation, all the Seamen of *France* do not amount to above one and twenty Thousand.

The Management of all the Naval Affairs of *England* was anciently committed to three Lords Admirals of *England*; one for the North, another for the South, and the third for the West Division. Afterwards it was intrusted solely in One; and *Richard Fitz Alan* Earl of *Arundel* was the first sole Admiral of *England* that we read of.

The Lord High Admiral hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition; some at Sea, others at Land; some of a Military, some of a Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea may justly be stiled another Commonwealth, or Kingdom upon the Sea, and the Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain* may fitly be stiled, at least reputed, as a Vice-Roy of the Maritime Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

The Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain* doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom his several Admirals with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. These Vice-Admirals and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within the several Limits; and in case any Person be aggriev'd by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that has the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

Court of Admiralty.

For Transacting of Maritime Affairs the Lord High Admiral hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name and not in the *Queen's*, as it doth in all Common Law Courts. In this Court usually called the Court of Admiralty, he hath a

ant, call'd *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some
 n'd Dr. of the *Civil Law*.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is accor-
 g to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of
 Common Law, but under the Admirals Jurisdiction; there-
 e the Civil Law only (all Common Law seclud'd) is made use
 and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving
 tion to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be judg'd
 inst him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendant on the con-
 ry, securing the Plaintiff by sufficient surety or caution, as
 Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment and
 pay that which shall be judged against him, and that he will
 fie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, where-
 the Clients are well assured to obtain that which by Law shall
 judg'd to them, let the Cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty Court of Great Britain* use is made not only of the
 il Laws, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the for-
 is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about 20 Miles di-
 nt from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the
 t, the ancient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade
 Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all Ma-
 me Matters and Differences, and their Determinations there-
 were esteem'd so Just and Equitable, that their Laws in such
 airs have ever since been observ'd for Oracles. Those Laws
 e long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the Civil Law;
 the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excell'd
 Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea Affairs,
 rr'd all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of those
 dian Laws.

Oleron is an Island anciently belonging to the Crown of *England*,
 ed in the Bay of *Aquitain*, not far from the Mouth of the
 onne, where our famous Warriour King *Richard the First*,
 d to be compil'd such Excellent Laws for Sea Matters,
 in the Ocean Sea, Westward, they had almost as much Re-
 as the *Rhodian* Laws in the *Mediterranean*, and these Laws
 e call'd *La Roll d'Oleron*.

King *Edward the Third* (who first erected this Court of *Admi-
 n*, as some hold) made at *Queenborough*, 1375. very excellent
 titutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes
 Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as
 me, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona* and *Messina*, yet that
 ment of the *Rhodian* Law still extant, with the Comments
 eon by the old *Juris-Consults*, inserted in the *Pandects*, and
 Constitutions made by the *Roman Emperors*, contained in the
 e, and in the *Novelles*, still hold the Pre-eminence.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English Court of Ad-
 m* are there of force for deciding of Controversies. Under
 Court there is also a Court of *Equity* for determining Differen-
 between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the Civil Law, by a Man's own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemn'd; but that being found inconvenient, there were Statutes made by Hen. VIII. that Criminal Affairs should be tryed by Witnessees and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the Lord Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Admiralty are ever Commissioners, and the Trial according to the Law of England, directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of England and the Admiralty there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water Mark is observ'd, that is counted *Infra Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising are determined by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiralty hath Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over all matters done between the Low-water Mark and the Land, as appears in Sir Henry Constable's Case, 5 Report Coke. p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering her Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in Stat. 13. Car. 2. cap. 9.

Of the NAVY-OFFICE where the whole Business concerning the King's NAVY-ROYAL is managed.

THE Management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord High ADMIRAL of Great Britain is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers for South-Britain are Four.

Treasurer.] Whose Office is to receive out of the Exchequer by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy, which he had formerly a Salary of 220 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum besides 3 d. per Pound out of all Moneys paid by him; but now an honourable Allowance certain from her Majesty in lieu thereof, viz. 2000 l. per Annum, and 800 l. per Annum more for his Instruments.

Controller.] The second is the Controller of the Navy, whose Office is to attend and control all Payments of Wages, to regulate the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers and Store-keepers Accounts &c. His Salary is 500 l. yearly.

Surveyor of the Navy, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatmen and Carpenters of her Majesty's Navy, with what Stores they receive; and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit the Accompts. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

Clerk of the Acts.] The fourth is *Clerk of the Acts*, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 l. per Annum. In time of War there is an extraordinary Clerk of this kind, by reason of the Multiplicity of Business.

The Commissioners of the Navy.

The First executes that part of the Controller of the Navy's Office, which relates to the controlling of the Victuallers Accounts. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

The Second executes another part of the said Controller's Duty relating to the Control of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards: His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing the Navy at that Port. His Sal. is 500 l. per Ann.

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the Queen's Yard there: His Sal. is 500 l. per Ann.

Fifth resides at *Plymouth*, and discharges the like Employments.

There are other Commissioners at large, the number more or less according to the Exigencies of Public Affairs.

The principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal. And since the Increase of her Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks united to them, with Salaries allow'd by the Queen, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

[*Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.*]

The Victualling of her Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now manag'd by Commissioners, who

who keep their Office on *Tower-hill*, within the Parish of *St. Dunstons*, *Aldgate*, and these have their Agents also at *Chatham*, *Plymouth*, *Plymouth*, and other convenient Ports in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

Yards.] There are belonging to her Majesty's Navy, great Yards, viz. *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Shyreness* and *Plymouth*, where her Majesty's Royal Ships are laid in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Dock-Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving Places, for the Building, repairing and Cleaning of her Majesty's Ships; and therein lodg'd great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast quantities of Cables, Riggers, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores needful for her Majesty's Navy-Royal.

The Queen hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the times of some great Sea-War, and there are also Officers to take care of the Store-House there.

In the aforementioned Yards her Majesty hath divers Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. where in are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for her Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the Lord High-Admiral.

All the other Officers, as well those in the several Yards as those belonging to any of her Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *dur bene placito*. In which number I cannot omit to observe the honour of the Nation, as well as of our Church, that there are Chaplains to every Man of War appointed by like Warrants, at the Recommendation of the Lord Bishop of *London*, whose Office it is to perform Divine Service on board twice a Day, and to Preach every Sunday, whilst the Ships are in *Sea-pay*, &c. and even when the Fleet is at anchor, the Officers and their Servants are by no means neglected; but are duly instructed on board their Church-Ships, Chapels in the Yards, or Neighbouring Churches, by the distribution of Pious Orthodox Books among them, personal Conferences, and other proper means, through the care of their respective Chaplains to the Navy in ordinary at *Plymouth*, *Portsmouth*, *Chatham*, *Shyreness*, *Woolwich* and *Deptford*; who are Warranted in like manner with other Officers by the Lord High-Admiral.

A Bears Charge of the Navy.

The ordinary Charge of her Majesty's Navy for a Year in Times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. and besides the setting forth of Fleets, which at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300000 *l. per Annum*, as may be easily computed from the number of Men at Sea in pay, which were at fewest, supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the Queen at 4 *l. per Menssem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Clothes, Wear and Tear, &c.

THE

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the State of New York, for the year 1900.

THE
Present State
 OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

BOOK III.

of the Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.
 of that part of Great Britain call'd
England.

CHAP. I.

*Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy; Their Names,
 Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnificence, &c.*

THE Clergy were so called, because they are
 God's $\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\epsilon$ or *Portion*; for although all
 Christians may be stiled *God's Portion*, as
 well as *God's Servants*; yet among Christi-
 ans, those Persons whom God hath set a-
 part, and separated from common Use to his
 service, to be, as it were, his Domestick Servants, are more pecu-
 liarly the Lord's Portion: And therefore from the First Age of Chri-
 stianity, the Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici*, *Clerks*,
Clergy.

N

Orders.

Orders.] The *Clergy* of the Church of *England*, are composed of three Orders; *Bishops*, *Priests* and *Deacons*. *Archbishops* to whom *Bishops* owe Canonical Obedience, are not in themselves a distinct Order, Instituted by *Jesus Christ* or his *Apostles*, but are a mere human Institution, appointed very early in the Church of *Christ* to keep up Discipline and Order, and the better to preserve the Government of National Churches entire by themselves. Soon after the Conversion of the *Saxons*, if not Coeval with them, was this Institution among us: For *Augustin* the Monk arrogated to himself Authority, not only over the *Saxon Bishops*, whom himself had Ordained, but likewise over the *Britains*, who would not (as they had no Reason) Submit to his Authority. And this Order was held in the Church of *England* ever since; *Bishops* in *England* are made in this manner.

When any Bishop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Bishopricks in *England*, and humbly requesting that His Majesty will give them leave to choose another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Congé d' Elire*, which in *French* (wherein it was anciently Penn'd) signifies, *leave to elect*. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, or Assembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the Person recommended by the King's Letters, or shew cause to the contrary. The Election is then certified to the Party elected, and if he accepts it, it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of the Province; whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of *England*, which is exhibited to the Archbishop of the Province, with command to Confirm and Consecrate him. Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal, to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting the Confirmation of the Elected Bishop.

The Vicar-General then, in the Name of the Archbishop sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, and the Person elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections: This is done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow Church* in *Cheap-side*, *London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church Door, for all People to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the Day and Place assigned for the Appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits; then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which being read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly called three times; which being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy; and for Penalties there

thereof, desires that the Business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next, the Proctor giving a Summary Petition, wherein is deduc'd the whole process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees: After which the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the elected Bishop's Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a Term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence; which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should again be called, which being thrice publicly done, and none appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounc'd Contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then the elect Person takes the Oaths of Supremacy, Simony and Canonical Obedience.

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence, after which usually there is an Entertainment made for the Officers and others there present.

When a Bishop is elected, and the Election Confirm'd, he may exercise his Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction, and may sit in Parliament as Lord thereof; according to Sir Edward Coke 4. Inst. c. 47.

After the Confirmation, then according to the King's Mandate, the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of Two other Bishops, in manner following;

Upon some Sunday or Holy-day, after Morning-Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion-Service, after a certain Prayer appointed for this Occasion, One of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, 1 Tim. 3. 1. 7. or Acts 20. 17. 35. Another readeth the Gospel, John 21. 15. 18. or John 20. 19. 24. or Matt. 28. 19. 20. afterwards the Nicene Creed, and a Sermon is Preach'd by some learned Divine upon the Occasion. Then the elected Bishop, vested with his Rochet, or Linnen-Garment, is by Two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop Commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who Demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read: Then the elect Bishop takes the Oaths of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop. And after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put on him; and after more Prayers, the elect Bishop kneeleth down, the Archbishop and Bishops there present, lay their Hands on his head, and by a certain pious, grave form of Words, they Consecrate him; afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop a Bible, with another Set-form of Words, and so all proceed to Communion-Service; and having receiv'd the Sacrament and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the Charge of the Bishop Elect.

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the Fourth Council of Carthage, about the Year 470. generally received in all the Provinces of the Western Church.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of this Diocese, to Install the Bishop Elected, and Consecrated: Which Installment is almost on the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus: Upon any Day, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a publick Notary, the Bishop Elected, or his Proxy, which is most usual, is Introduced into the Cathedral Church, by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom or his Proxy, all the Bishops of that Province are Installed; first he declares his Assent to the King's Supremacy, and Swears That unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be Resident according to Custom of that Cathedral and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church Accompany the Bishop up to the Quire; and there place him in a Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the Right side of the Quire; and then the Archdeacon pronounces the Words in Latin; *Ego auctoritate mihi commissa, induco & introdo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum, & minus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum Amen.*

Then the Sub-Dean and the Petty-Canons Sing the *Te Deum* mean while the Bishop is again Conducted from his own Place to the Dean's Seat, and there in token of taking real Possession stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord save this thy Son N. our Bishop* (the People Answering) *And send him Health in thy Holy Place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name. After Prayers, the Bishop is Conducted to the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Prebendaries and Officers of the Church come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is Introduced into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by Kneeling and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath, to be True and Faithful to his Majesty, (which Oath is read to him by one of the Principal Secretaries of State) and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, The New Bishop Compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, Agrees for his first Years Profit, to be paid

Corporation for Augmenting the Benefices of the Poorer Clergy, within three Years.

The Translation of a Bishop, from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this, from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by His Majesty, to Four or more Bishops to Confirm him. Note, That the difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop is, that the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth Consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth Ordain a Priest; the Archbishop Visits a whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocese; the Archbishop can Convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod: The Archbishop is the Supreme Ecclesiastical Ordinary, within his Province or Ordinary, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops in his Province, the Bishop hath over all the Priests of his Diocese.

None may by the Canons be admitted a Bishop, till he is full Thirty Years Old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is Four times a Year; upon several Sundays in the Ember Week, or the Quatuor Tempora, as the Monks call them, in which the Church puts up Solemn Prayers in Fasting, to implore a Blessing from God upon the Bishops, in the Performance of that great Work. No Ordination can be performed but by a Bishop Lawfully Consecrated by another Bishop.

None is to be Ordained Priest, till he be Twenty four Years of Age; nor a Deacon, till he is at least Twenty three current.

How a Clergy-man becomes Settled in a Living.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergy-man desiring to succeed, must take special Care, that he doth not procure a Presentation thereunto by any Promise, Contract, or Agreement, directly or indirectly, which may make him become *Simoniacus*; or that any other person on his behalf, make any such Contract or Agreement, he himself being Privy or not Privy thereto, whereby he may enter the Church *Simoniace*, for that's the Distinction; and both Cases of *Simoniacus* and *Simoniace*, are utterly Unlawful; and so much the more heinous, because Perjury must ensue: For no one can be admitted into a Benefice, before he takes a Solemn Oath against *Simony*, that is to say, That he is not directly or indirectly Privy to any such Agreement; and if any one unknown to him, hath on his behalf made any such *Simoniackal* Contract, that he will in no wise be bound by it, or answer it.

Now by *Simony*, is understood not only an Agreement for Money paid, or Yearly to be allow'd, but *aliquid aliud emolumentum interveniente*, as the Words of the English Canon are, Anno. 1534 (Lindwood) any other Profit, Emolument or Advantage; and the

Words of the Statute of 31 Eliz. c. 6. are, *Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, directly or indirectly, for or by reason of Promise, Agreement, Grant, Bond, Covenant, or other Assurance.* And this holds not only in Acceptance of a Living, but likewise in Exchange or Resignation.

The Penalty of this Statute is, that the corrupt Patron shall forfeit the next Presentation to the King, and two Years value of the Living; not according to the Valuation in the King's Books, but according to the true and utmost Value of the Benefice.

And the corrupt Incumbent shall be for ever disabl'd to have or enjoy the same Living.

Having therefore obtain'd the Consent of the Patron Lawfully and Honourably, he must get a Presentation Sign'd and Seal'd by him in this or some such like Form.

Form of a Presentation to a Living.

Reverendo in Christo Patri & Domino, H. divina permissione, Episcopo ejusque vicario in spiritualibus generali, A. B. Armigeri habitatus Patronus Ecclesiæ Parochialis de C. in Comitatu D. Salutem Domino sempiternam. Ad Ecclesiam de C. prædictam vestra Dilectione modo per mortem, (if void by the Death of the last Incumbent); modo per resignationem, if by Resignation; or, per Cessionem, if taking a second Living without Qualification; or, per Deprivationem, if by Deprivation) E. F. ultimi incumbentis ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam donationem pleno jure spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo, G. H. Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestre presentio humiliter Supplicans quatenus præfatum, G. H. ad dictam Ecclesiam admittere, eumque Rectorem, (if it be a Rector, or Vicarium, in Vicarage) ejusdem Ecclesiæ instituere cum suis juribus, & pertinentiis universis, cæteraque expedire, & peragere quæ vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastoralis, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum meum apposui: Datum die — Annoque Regni nostræ Annæ, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britannicæ, Francicæ, & Hiberniæ, Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, &c. — Annoque Domini. —

Which Presentation, the Clerk presented must carry to the shop of that Diocese, in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General; or if the Bishoprick be Vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. And he must carry with him and exhibit, if required, Letters Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of Three at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years past, and can give a good Account of his Vertue, Uniformity, Learning, in this, or some such like Form.

Form of a Testimonial.

*Cum antiquum & probatum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitæ probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum fide digno testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum Nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & dilectum nobis in Christo, A. B. in Ar-
 tium Magistrum per triennium proxime elapsam assiduam Officio suo ope-
 ram dedisse, vitamque, & mores suos pie & sobrie instituisse; dignumq;
 iudicamus qui ad quidlibet munus in Ecclesiâ promoveatur, & quam de eo
 opinionem concepit eandem apud omnes libere profiteamur. In cuius rei
 testimonium sigilla nostra presentibus apposuimus. Dat. die. — Anno
 Dom. —*

Such a Testimonial as this, is always indispensably required be-
 fore Holy Orders are Conferr'd; and the Bishop demands it even
 from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any one living in a certain Diocese, and not in ei-
 ther of the Two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocese
 for Orders, he must have *Letters Dimissory* from the Bishop of that
 Diocese where he last Resided, to the other Bishop; and so he
 ought to have if he goes for a Living.

Note also, That the Presentation must be tendred to the Bishop
 within an Hundred Eighty two Days, after the Living is Vacant,
 till it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not Collate
 in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Arch-
 bishop doth not Collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the King;
 and the next Presentation continues so, till the King (if the Living
 be 20l. per Annum in the Valuation Book, or the Lord Chancellor,
 under 20l.) presents, be it when it will; for *Nullum Tempus oc-
 currit Regi*. After this, the Person to be admitted is examin'd, and
 if he be found duly Qualified, the Bishop or his Surrogate Insti-
 tutes him in these, or other Words: *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesiæ Pa-
 rochialis de — & habere curam animarum & accipe curam tuam & meam.*

Then a Mandate is Issued out under the Bishop's Seal, to the
 Archdeacon of the Place; who himself, or by some Clergy-man,
 whom he shall appoint, is to induct the Clerk into his Living, which
 is done by delivery of the Bell-Rope; and then the New Instituted
 Clerk being left alone in the Church, he Tolls the Bell; and now
 he is Inducted.

Within two Months after this, he must in the said Church during
 Divine Service (*i. e.* after some part of the Church Service, and be-
 fore the whole is finish'd) read the Nine and Thirty Articles of
 Religion, and declare aloud his unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all
 that is therein contain'd, positively, and without any Reserve, one
 or two substantial Parishoners reading along with him, who may
 testify

testify he omitted no part. Likewise within Two Months after Induction, he must read the Book of Common-Prayer, upon some Lord's-Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed, and likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein, contain'd in these Words:

I A. B. Do declare my unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all and every thing contain'd and prescrib'd in, and by the Book, Intituled, The Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England; together with the Psalter or Psalms of David Pointed as they are to be Sung or Said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

And before he be Instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following.

I A. B. Do Declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm; And that I will Conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law establish'd.

After he hath subscrib'd the same. he must have a Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his Subscription to the said Declaration.

So likewise within Three Months after his Institution, upon some Lord's-Day, during Divine Service, he must publicly and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his Subscription to the said Declaration, and he must at the same time read the said Declaration it self.

And if he hath fail'd in any of the foresaid things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And whenever any Parson or Vicar goes to Law for Dilapidation Tyths, or any thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant stand upon it, he must prove the doing of all these things.

Therefore he must have Credible Witnesses when he subscribeth before the Bishop:

And Two Credible Parishoners having read along with him the Thirty Nine Articles, should endorse upon the Book in which he read, their Attestation; which Book so Attested, the Parson must keep by him safely.

So likewise some intelligent Parishoners must Attest under their Hands, That such an One, on such a Day, read the Common-Prayer and Declaration as aforesaid; and all these Attestations are to be carefully preserv'd.

See more in the Acts of Uniformity, Printed before the Book of Common-Prayer.

Privileges of the Clergy.] It hath been provided, not without singular Wisdom, that as the ordinary Course of common Affairs dispos'd of by general Laws; so likewise Mens rarer incident Necessities and Utilities, should be with special Equity Consider'd. Hence it is that so many *Privileges, Immunities, Exemptions*, and *Dispensations* have been granted to the Clergy of England at all times: Our Ancestors thinking it very reasonable, that as Soldiers were wont by the *Roman* Emperors, to be indow'd with certain Privileges for their Warding and Fighting, to preserve the State from Internal Enemies, so the Clergy ought to have certain Immunities and Privileges, for their Watching and Spiritual Warfare, to preserve the State from Internal Enemies, *The World, the Flesh, and the Devil*.

Of Privileges, some belong to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so, and some belong to them and the Inferior Clergy, as they are Ecclesiasticks or Church-men.

Clergy-mens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergy man may be compell'd to undergo any Personal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, &c.) or Services of the Common-Wealth.

All Clergy-men are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Post, &c. for which they may demand a Provision from the King *Cum Clausula nolumus*.

If a Clergy-man acknowledge a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by Vertue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si quis fu, &c.*

No Clergy-man can be Arrested in the Church or Church-yard, any where attending on Divine Service, going, staying, or returning.

Clergy-men are not obliged to appear at *Sheriffs Towns* or Views of Frank Pledge, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; the ancient Laws presuming, that those whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, should not themselves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be disturb'd, vex'd, or molested while he is preaching or Officiating.

By *Magna Charta*, no Clergy-man is to be Fin'd or Amerced according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, according to the Crime Committed.

The Goods of Clergy-men are Discharg'd by the Common Law of England from Tolls and Customs, (*Si non exercent Merchandizes*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to Discharge them.

The

The *Glebe Lands*, and Spiritual Revenues of Clergy-men, held in *Pura & perpetua Eleemosyna* (i. e.) in *Frankalmine*, exempted from Arraying and Mustering of Men or Horses for War, as appears in a Statute still in force, viz. 3 Hen. 4. c. 12. in the unprinted Rolls of that Parliament.

If a Clergy-man have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bayliff, Reeve, or Beadle, and be Chosen into any Office by reason thereof, he hath a *Cursory Writ* out of the Chancery to Discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot fight in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise, and that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergy-man is not bound to the Leet, nor to follow the Sheriff and Cry.

A Clerk in Holy Orders Convict of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not upon the producing his Letters, be Burn'd in the Hand.

A Clerk in Holy Orders, at this day shall have his Clergy *in finem*, from time to time; which no Lay-man can have above.

It was an Ancient Maxim in *England*, *Nihil pro decima debetur aliqua de reparatione Pontis, seu aliquibus oneribus temporalibus* one on the Account of Tythes is chargeable with Reparation of Bridges, or any other Temporal Burthen.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in relation to their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quid Clericus est habens in Episcopatu non habet Laicum feudum in Baliva mea*. And this privilege is confirm'd to them by *Magna Charta*.

It appears fully by the Common Law and Statute of this Realm that the Clergy are not to be burthen'd in the general Charge of the Laity of this Realm, neither to be troubled or incumber'd, unless they be specially Nam'd, and expressly Charg'd by some Statute: For general Words do not affect 'em; Therefore if a Burgess be Committed, and the Hundred be brought into trouble, it is not understood that the Minister should Contribute, though the Words are *Gentes domorantes*. So they are not to be Afflicted by Watching and Warding, nor for mending the High-ways, &c.

[Revenues of the Clergy.] To the End that Men of the Rank and Ability, should in all Times be Encourag'd to enter the most painful and severe Profession of a Clergy-man, and the People should the more willingly be Guided and Consoled by them, our most Christian Ancestors, according to the Practice of God's Ancient People the *Jews*, and of all other Christian Countries, judged it expedient to allot large Revenues, and plentiful Maintenance to the *English* Clergy, having observ'd

That a Wise Man for his Poverty is too often Contemn'd
Despis'd, and that there is nothing more Contemptible and Ri-
cious than a Poor Clergy-man.

The first Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in De-
pendance, the second sole Monarch among the *Saxon* Kings, *Ethelwold*,
A.D. 855. by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God
the Church, both the Tyth of all Goods, and the Tenth part
of the Lands of *England*, free from all secular Service, Taxati-
on and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to
be seen in *Ingulpbus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends,
augere voluerit nostram Donationem (as many Pious Kings and No-
bles have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos, si quis
minuere vel minuire presumpserit, noscat se ad Tribunal Christi ratio-
redditurum.* He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almight-
God increase his happy Days; but if any one shall presume to
increase or Diminish it, let him know that he must give an Account
of it at the Tribunal of Christ.

This Solemn Sanction was afterwards confirm'd by divers Acts in
following Reigns, as of *Edmund*, *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, *Alfred*, and
William the Conqueror; so that the Clergy of *England* (whether they
claim *Jus Divinum* or no) have an ancients Right by Common Law
in their Tyths, than any Lay Subject can shew for his Lands in
the same.

William the Conqueror, at his coming into *England*, found the Bi-
shopricks then in being, so richly endow'd with Lands, that he e-
ventually turned them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of
between ten and twenty Knights Fees at least.

The Revenues of the Bishopricks are very much impaired since
the Reformation; for the great Men in the beginning of *Queen*
Elizabeth's Reign, forc'd the Bishops of many Sees to Surrender
up of their best Mannors, and in lieu of them to accept appro-
priate Tyths, and in some Places no Compensation at all. By this
some Sees were exceedingly impoverish'd, as *Exeter* and
Gloucester, and others very much hurt.

Whenever Bishops go through Dioceses upon Episcopal Visitati-
on, all the Clergy are oblig'd to pay them certain Procurations, to
enable them to bear that Expence: But then those Procurations are
not paid, unless a Bishop Visits, either by himself or his Proxy.
Tithes and First-Fruits were anciently paid, (as is believ'd) to
several Diocesans, as was continu'd to the Bishop of *Normich*,
A.D. 1088. depriv'd him thereof, and the Pope of all the rest;
wherever all Cathedral Churches, were by divers Kings and Nobles
Furnish'd with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a
Bishop, and a certain Number of Prebendaries.

The Revenues of the inferior Clergy in *England*, are generally
small, and insufficient, near a third part of the best Benefices
being employ'd, being anciently by the Pope's Grant appropriated to
Monasteries

Monasteries towards their Maintenance, were upon the Dissolution of *Monasteries*, made Lay-Fees. Besides what hath been taken by Secret or Indirect Means, through Corrupt Compositions, Ransoms, and Customs in many Parishes; there are also very large Estates wholly exempt from paying Tyths; as Lands belonging to *Monasteries*, of which about 190 were Dissolved in the VIIIth Time, of between 200 and 3500*l.* per Annum Value each, which at a Medium of 1500*l.* per Annum each, amounts to 285000*l.* per Annum Tyth-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbies, and *Monasteries*.

Such has been the unhappy Condition of the *English* Clergy, from the Reformation down to these present Times, till it pleased the Queen who now Reigns (and whom God long preserve, as our greatest Ornament and Blessing to our Church and Nation) to take the same into Her Princely Consideration; and having in the first place remitted all the Arrears of Tenthms due from small *Manors*, not exceeding 30*l.* per Annum, to signify to the Commons in Parliament Assembled, That to the end a Fund might be settled for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, she would make a Grant of her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenthms; whereupon an Act was pass'd in the second Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for the making more effectual Her Majesty's Gracious Intentions, &c.* Pursuant to which Act Her Majesty in the Third Year of Her Reign, issued out Her Letters Patent thereby Constituting all the Lords of the Privy Council, the *Lieutenants*, and *Custodes Rotulorum*, the *Archbishops* and *Bishops*, the *Deans of Cathedral Churches*, the *Judges*, the *Queen's Serjeants at Law*, *Attorney General*, *Solicitor General* and *Advocate General*, the *Chancellors* and *Vice-Chancellors* of the Two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, the *Mayor and Aldermen of London*, the *Mayor of the City of York*, and all *Mayors of Cities*, then and for the time being, to be a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Governors of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy*. And by the same Name, they and their Successors, to have perpetual Succession, and a Common Seal for the Business of the Corporation; and by the same Name they and their Successors, are capable in Law to Purchase, Receive for the Purposes in the Charter, any Estate real or personal. And farther, by the same Name, they and their Successors, shall and may Sue and be Sued in Courts of Record or other Place.

And for the Ends and Purposes in the said Letters Patent expressed, and pursuant to the said Act of Parliament; Her Majesty hath Granted unto the said Governors and their Successors, all the *Revenues* of First-Fruits and Yearly perpetual Tenthms of all *Dignities*, *Offices*, *Benefices* and *Promotions* Spiritual whatsoever, and Arrears thereof, to be applied and disposed of by the Governors.

the Augmentation of the Maintenance of such Parsons, Vicars, Officiating in any Church or Chappel within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, are the Liturgy, and Rites of the Church of *England*, as now by establish'd, are us'd, under such Rules as shall be establish'd, pursuant to the Charter.

However, as low as the Revenues of the Church have been brought by the Sacrilege of former Times, it has pleased God to leave so much still to remain, as to be an Encouragement to the Gentry and Nobility of the Nation, to Educate their younger Children in that Way. And the present Age can shew several of the Eminentest Church-men now in *England*, who have at once honour'd the Church, and added a Lustre to those Eminent Families from which they are Descended; among whom we ought to mention these that follow, The present Bishop of *London*, Dr. *Compton*, Brother to the late Earl of *Northampton*.

Mr. *Fane*, Brother to the late Earl of *Westmorland*.

Mr. *Mountague*, Dean of *Durham*, Uncle to the late Earl of *Sandwich*.

Mr. *Edward* and Mr. *Henry Finch*, both Brothers to the Earl of *Armagham*, the younger of which is Dean of *Tork*.

Mr. *Booth*, Archdeacon of *Durham*, Uncle to the E. of *Warrington*.

The Right Honourable the Lord *Crew*, Bishop of *Durham*.

Mr. *Grahme*, Dean of *Wells*, Brother to the late Lord Viscount *Don*.

Mr. *Verney*, Prebendary of *Windsor*, only Son and Heir apparent, the Lord *Willoughby* of *Brook*.

Mr. *Jonathan Trelawney*, Baronet, Bishop of *Winchester*.

Mr. *William Daves*, Baronet, Bishop of *Chester*.

Mr. *Bridges*, one of the younger Sons of the Right Honourable Lord *Chandos*.

Mr. *Robert Sutton*, Her Majesty's Ambassador in *Turky*, and nearly related to the Lord *Lexington*. Not to mention the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Oxford*, Descended from the ancient Earls of *Shrewsbury*, and not above the fourth or fifth Person from the *Commons*.

Mr. *George Wheeler*, Prebendary of *Durham*, &c.

But to return to our Bishops upon whom the Weal of this Kingdom, and the Service of the King so much depended, and their necessity for that end so much required at *London*, that it was judg'd expedient, that every Bishoprick should have a Palace or House belonging to it, in or about *London*; and it is known at this Day, that the Houses of every one, except that of *St. Asaph*, which also might probably have had one.

In the former Editions there was a particular Account given of the Assistance of our *English* Bps. in Founding, Building, and augmenting Schools, Colleges and Hospitals, in repairing of Cathedral Churches and Episcopal Houses, in their Magnificent and useful Works (as the Theatre

Theatre at *Oxon*, intirely built at the sole Charges of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who likewise gave a considerable Estate to the University for the keeping it in constant Repair of publick Libraries and the like; in the Redemption of Captives from *Algiers*, all the *English* that were Slaves there being at that time Redeemed by the *English Bishops*; In Augmentation of Poor Rates to 80 l. per Annum: In Subsidies, Poll-Money, Beneficence, First-Fruits, Abatements to Tenants, &c. in Furnishing Churches and Chapels with Plate, and other decent Ornaments, buying Improvements, relieving sequestred Clergy-men, their Widows and distressed Cavaliers, even during the time that they themselves were Sequestred.

In these and such like particulars you may there see that *William Fuxton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Beneficences Amounted to

Dr. <i>Gilbert Sheldon</i>	6400
Dr. <i>Brian Duppa</i>	5700
Dr. <i>Frewen</i> , beside Abatements	4600
Dr. <i>Cosin</i>	1900
Dr. <i>Warner</i>	6600
	5960

30760

Besides the Deans and Chapters there mentioned.

<i>Canterbury</i>	1600
<i>Winchester</i>	4480
<i>Durham</i>	1900
<i>Ely</i>	1400
<i>Exeter</i>	2600
<i>Lincoln</i>	1100
<i>Rocheſter</i>	1600
<i>Worceſter</i>	1900
<i>Windſor</i>	3800
<i>York</i>	800
<i>Wells</i>	800

18780

Sum Total 49540

The rest doubtless parted with their Money proportionably. 'Tis true, those Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries had much greater Abilities than ours at present have, to do what they did in the three or four Years after the Restauration of the Royal Family, bringing them in much more than their Ordinary Revenues.

Dun

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop is employed by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Presentations may be made, by whom Institutions, Admissions, &c. may be given, which is called *Guardian of the spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes Executed by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-general, or the Dean and Chapter of the vacant See, Clergy-men in *England*, upon the account of their Functions, are not debarred from enjoying several Temporal Honours and Emoluments; as, They may be put into the Commission of the Peace; and therefore since His late Majesty King *Charles's* happy Reformation, as well as before, divers grave, discreet Divines have made Justices of the Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergy-men have been Protected from the Oppression of their Law-suit, in a more Christian, and less Expensive way. The Archbishops and Bishops were constantly called by our Ancestors to their *Witena-gemote* or Parliament. They may be Members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State Matters, in which Church-men are best qualified to give their Assents. Besides, hereby our Sovereigns have from time to time let the People see that nothing can be mov'd to their Prejudice at the Council Board, whereof they who are most concerned for its Well-being will not be immediately appriz'd. They may be employed in publick Treaties and Negotiations of War, and this both the Ancient and Modern Practice will justify, as none have been more frequently and successfully us'd in such Negotiations, than the Embassadors of Christ: Of which the Honourable *Mr. Hill*, Envoy from the late King at the Court at *Brussels*, and *Dr. Robinson* in *Sweden*, and *Sir Robert Sutton*, Ambassador in *France*, are living Instances. They may enjoy some of the great Offices of the Crown, as Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c. and it hath been observ'd, that in late Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was Lord Treasurer, his Office was Executed with as much Diligence, Faithfulness, Integrity and Content to the Subject, as well as to the King, as it had been by his Lay Predecessors. I shall only add, that in the glorious Reign of that Wise and Excellent King *Edw. III.* the *L. Chancellor*, *L. Privy-Seal*, Master of the *Ten Masters in Chancery*, Chief Chamberlain of the *Exchequer*, the Receiver and Keeper of the King's Treasure and Jewels, Master of the *Privy-Seal*, Treasurer of the Household, Master of the *Robe*, one of the other Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, *Surgeon*, and Controller of the King's Works, Treasurer of *Ireland*, and for *Guines* and *Calais*, were all Clergy-men.

Dissenters.] Those that Dissent from the Church of England, are either *Papists* or *Not Papists*.

Papists.] The *Papists* are not very Numerous. They are chiefly in *Lancashire*, *Staffordshire* and *Sussex*. In the *Towns* (if we except *London*) there are very few, and their Numbers in the Country would be much less, if they were not supported by so many Gentlemen of their Party, who have not yet been brought to renounce the Errors of their Fore-fathers. In *James II.*'s Time, when they had the Government on their side, and when no Methods that could be used were left attempted to bring the Nation over to Popery, they gain'd but few Converts. They are generally very zealous in their way, and very intent on gaining Proselytes; for which Reason, it has been thought advisable to check their Progress by several Penal Laws, some made formerly, and others since the Revolution: And yet, tho' they are not openly directly Tolerated, they enjoy, thro' the Gentleness of the present Government, greater Freedom than is allow'd to any Protestants in any *Roman Catholick* Countries in *Europe*, tho' those Protestants have never been Convicted of Practices, tending to overthrow the Constitutions under which they have lived, which has been but too often Experienc'd of the *Papists* among our selves.

The other *Dissenters*, who are Tolerated by Law in England, may be reduc'd into four Classes, *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Baptists* (or as they call themselves *Baptists*) and *Quakers*.

Presbyterians and Independents.] These, how widely they formerly differed among themselves, yet there is now but a little difference between them. In the Doctrinal Parts of Christianity they agree with the Church of England, as her Doctrine is set down in the XXXIX Articles: In what relates to the Fundamentals of the Faith of Jesus Christ, they are entirely united to her. So that as to what is contain'd in the three Creeds, the *Apostles*, the *Nicene*, or the *Athanasian*, there is no Dispute; The *Scriptures*, and the same Sacraments, are own'd by both; Differences lie in the outward Administration of Ecclesiastical Government, who shall appoint the Governors of the Church, and what Sub-ordination there shall be or not be between them. *Presbyterians* allow of no Sub-ordination in the Persons of Ministers, but then they teach that every Minister ought to be obedient to the Class under which he lives, and that Class to the *Provincial*, *National* or *Oecumenical*; and that the Power of Ordination ought to Reside in the Class; and that none ought to administer the Sacraments that are not Ordain'd by the Imposition of Hands of other Ministers. In the Government of the Church they call in Lay-Elders, and for the taking care of the Poor, they use of Deacons. This, which is the Discipline of the

England, where also a fuller Account shall be given of it, has been very little us'd since the Restoration of King Charles II. in England. The English Dissenters have run more into what they call the Congregation Way, as being more suitable to their Circumstances, who are not a National Church, and have not had, especially before the late Act of Toleration, Conveniency of Erecting a regular Presbyterian Discipline throughout the Kingdom. The Congregational Men Teach, *That where Men have the Benefit of the Scriptures, a Company of People agreeing in the Principles of Truth, as they find them there declared, may Constitute among themselves a Church, without the Authority of any other: And that this Church so Constituted, is Masters of Discipline, entirely independent upon any other Church: as they may choose to themselves a Pastor, who by the Church thus constituted and Consenting, has sufficient Authority to perform all Ecclesiastical Offices: That however they cannot Ordain this Pastor, who is not to Administer any Sacraments, till he has had Imposition of Hands from other Pastors; but yet, in a Church thus Constituted, a tried Brother may, if he find himself Qualified thereto, Instruct, Exhort, and Preach in the Church.* And herein lies the proper Difference between the Presbyterian and Independents, though now, as has been already Observ'd, most of them follow in the Government of their own Churches, what they call the Congregational-

Unbaptists.] The great Constituent Doctrine of these Men, is their entire disallowing of Infant Baptism; and in the Baptism of Adults, they constantly make use of Dipping. In appointing Pastors, some of them use Imposition of Hands. Some though many of them, scruple the Lawfulness of paying Tithes, and do not observe the Jewish Sabbath. The Number of these, as distinct from the former, is comparatively very small; most of them being listed under the former Denomination.

Quakers.] These are a distinct Body from all the other Dissenters, disagreeing in Doctrine and Practice from all alike, and differing in truth, a distinct Religion from every other Body of the Christians throughout the World. Their Adversaries have of late Years, Charg'd them with a Denial of all the Fundamentals of Christianity. They are a distinct Political Body, Govern'd with great Regularity by Laws and Rules of their own making: And in their outward Deportment, they study to appear as contrary to the custom of Mankind, as they possibly can. For their Faith, The fairest Account we can take of it, will be found in an Apology, which Robert Barclay, one of their own Body, presented to King Charles II. in 1675. He was a good Scholar, and able to put a plausible Gloss upon any thing which he undertook to Defend. The Summary which follows here of their Doctrine,

trine, is taken out of the 5th Edition of that *Apology*, Printed in London 1703. since the Time that the *Quakers* have been charged with altering the New Editions of the Works of their *Antient Friends*; so that we may reasonably presume that the Doctrine there laid down, is what the present *Quakers*, are willing to maintain.

Now according to *Robert Barclay*, The *Quakers* holds, " That the Knowledge of God hath been, is, and can only be Revealed to every Man by the Spirit of God; whose direct Manifestations the Hearts of Men, are the only Formal Object of their Faith. That God Reveals himself by his Spirit, as really and clearly Now, to every true Christian Heart, though not to every Man in the same Measure, as he did of Old to the Patriarchs and the Prophets. That he actually and objectively Teaches every true Christian, all Things which are proper for him to know any Time, and brings them all to his Remembrance. That these immediate and inward Revelations, neither do, nor ever Contradict the outward Testimony of the Scriptures, right and sound Reason; but yet, That these Divine Revelations thus made to the Hearts of the Faithful, ought not to be subjected to the Examination of the outward Testimony of the Scriptures, or of the Natural Reason of Man, as the more certain Touch-stone, since they are Self-evident, and do irresistibly move the well dispos'd Understanding to assent. That the Scriptures are indeed the most Excellent Writings in the World, giving a Faithful Account, of the Actions of God's People in diverse Ages, and of Prophecys of several Things, some to others to Come; with a full Declaration of all the Chief Principles of the Doctrine of Christ, Written by the moving of God's Spirit at several Times, and upon sundry Occasions, to several Churches and their Pastors: However, since they declared only the Foundation, and are not the Fountain of Life, they are not to be esteemed as the principal Ground of all Christian Knowledge, nor as any Adequate Primary Rule of Faith and Manners, though they are a Secondary Rule, Sub-ordinate to the Spirit, from which they have all their Excellency and Authority: Wherever therefore they are deficient, as they are in innumerable particular Instances, there the Spirit supplies that Defect to all Christians for their private Wants. That Adam by his Fall, lost the true Fellowship and Communion, which before he had with God: That from thence a corrupt Seed sprung up, which Corrupted the Minds of his Posterity, so that every Imagination of their Hearts, and Nature only Evil continually. That there is No Original Sin in its Nature, being imputable to any Man, who does not himself Commit, and consequently, That Infants

ing in their Infant State, are all Saved. That God has given and do's give to every Man that is Born into the World, whether he has heard of the Name of Christ or not, at some time of his Life, a Day or Time of Visitation, in which it is possible for him to be Sav'd: That in the Day of this Visitation, God gives him a *Measure* of Saving sufficient and Supernatural *Grace*: That this *Grace*, is that *Inward Light*, or *Word*, or *Seed*, which if not check'd or quench'd, will produce saving Fruits: That this *Light* is offer'd where Christ has not been Preach'd by Name, and was offered ever since the Creation, throughout the World to every Man and Woman. That it is distinct from Mens Natural Powers, and from that Conscience which Reason Teaches, and cannot be call'd for whenever any Man pleases, but when it comes, it will stay, if Encouraged. That this *Light* is an actual Substance, and not an Accident, whatsoever Men may think: That it is the True and only Teacher, and that all Belief in Christ, and all Knowledge of the Scriptures without it, are only Nominal. That it is probable many of the Ancient Philosophers were Sav'd hereby, who yet were truly Sav'd by Christ, though they did not know it, because by his Death he purchased this *Light*, which enlightens every Man that comes into the World. That this at first is a small and almost imperceptible Seed, but if left to it self, it will soon Fructifie and Teach Men to Live Soberly, Righteously and Godly in this present World.

That to as many as resist not this *Light*, but receive the same, it becomes a Holy, Pure and Spiritual *Birth*; by which Holy Birth, to wit, *Jesua Christ formed within us*, and Working his Works in us, as we are *Sanctified*, so we are *Justified in the sight of God*. That our Redemption is twofold; One performed and accomplish'd by Christ *for us*, in his Crucified Body without us; The other, wrought by *Christ in us*, which no less properly, is called and accounted a Redemption than the former: That the one is the *Procuring Efficient*, the other the *Formal Cause* of our *Justification*. That Good-Works are absolutely Necessary for *Justification*, not as the *Cause for which*, but as that *in which* we are, and without which we cannot be Justified; consequently, though they draw no Debt upon God, yet he cannot but Accept and Reward them: That Christ did not Die, that we should be *Reputed* Righteous, but that we should be Righteous, by the Operation of that *Light*, i. e. *Christ within us*, in our Hearts: That when this Pure and Holy Birth is fully brought forth, the Body of Death and Sin are Crucified, and our Hearts United to the Truth, so that we no longer Obey the Suggestions of the Devil, but are free from *Actual Sin*, and do not Transgress the Law of God, and so are in that respect *Perfect*. That this *Perfection* admits of Growth, and there still remains a possibility of

falling away, if the Mind does not diligently Guard against it. And that this Growth may be so great in this Life, that Righteousness may become so Natural to the Regenerate Soul, that the Stability of that Condition it cannot Sin, and consequently there cannot be a total or final Apostacy.

So much for Christians separately Considered. Concerning them as Members of one Common Body, which the Scriptures call the Mystical Body of Christ, the Quakers Teach.

I. "That the Church is a Society of such as God hath called out of the World and worldly Spirit, to Walk in his Light and Life: That these need not all outwardly Profess the Name of Christ, but may be without the Benefit of the Scriptures: That Heathens, Turks, Jews and every Sect of Christians may partake of this Holy Light, and so being secretly United to God may become true Members of the Catholick Church: That there can be no Salvation out of this Church, thus understood (i. e. None can be Saved, unless they have given Encouragement to this inward Light.

II. "That the Church visibly Considered, is a Society of certain Persons gathered by God's Spirit, and the Testimony of his Servants, to the Belief of the true Principles and Doctrines of the Christian Faith; That they Gather, Meet and Assemble to Worship God, and to bear a joint Testimony for Truth against Error: That of this visible Church, there has by Reason of Apostacy, been a great Interruption since the Apostles Day: That the Inward Calling of God by his Light in their Hearts, is what is Necessary to make Men Members of the Catholick Church: That to be a Member of a particular Church of Christ, the outward Profession of, and Belief in Jesus Christ, and those Holy Truths deliver'd by his Spirit in the Scriptures, must be superadded to that inward Work: That every Minister or Teacher in the Church of God, is Ordain'd, prepared and supplied with the Work of the Ministry, by the Inward Power and Verdict of the Spirit of God (i. e. by the Light within him,) calling and moving him to Minister unto others: That those who have this Authority may and ought to Preach the Gospel, though they have no Human Commission: That this being the True and only Call, when God moveth by his Spirit in a Woman, she may Preach in the Assembly's of God's People. That Human Learning is no Necessary Qualification, since without the inward Call it is of no Use, and where that Call is, even in the most illiterate they can Declare the Will of God without it: That the assigning a distinct Order of Men for this purpose, calling them the Clergy, (or the peculiar Lot of God's Inheritance) while the rest of the Faithful are only the People (i. e. the Laity) has been

great Cause of the Darkness that has overspread the Christian Church, since hereby Mechanics, and Women, and others who have been impelled by the Spirit to Preach to the People, have been hindered, and the Light has thereby been quenched. That as to the Maintenance of Ministers, they allow that the Necessities of any Man whom God has rais'd, and sent to be a Minister, may be Ministered unto by those whom he Assists in Spiritual Matters; but that this ought not to be expected beyond Necessity and Conveniency. So that hereby they cut off all constrained and limited Allowances, and what they judge to be Superfluous, Chargeable or Sumptuous: Exhorting the Civil Magistrate to seize upon all the Incomes of the Church, and to apply them to the Uses of the Publick, that the Burthen of the People may thereby be lessened.

As to what Relates to the Worship of God they affirm, " That God has appointed no *Time* nor *Place*, nor *Mode* of Worship under the New Testament, but only in the general, that Christians are Commanded not to forsake the Assembly's of the Saints. That though the First Day be not of Divine Appointment, as a Day of Worship, yet since some Time ought to be set apart for that purpose since Men and Beasts must have a Day of Rest, and since that Day was in the Apostles Times appropriated to that Business, by whom it was particularly called the *Lord's-Day*, it is better to apply that Day to that particular Use than any other: That Christians when they Meet, ought to *Wait* and *Watch* for the Lord, and not to say nor think any thing of their own, but to stay till the Spirit puts into their Hearts, that so the whole of their Worship may be the *Lords*, whom at such Times they ought properly to go to Meet: That if when they are Met, they have no Suggestions from the Inward Light, they should be *Silent*: That they may be sure, if whilst they are waiting, they have no inward Call, Commanding and Directing them to *Pray*, or *Preach*, or *Sing*, though they perform neither of these, nor any other publick Act of Worship, all the Time they are together, yet they then Worship God in Spirit and in Truth: That God is never truly Worshipt, but when he is depended upon entirely for every Action we do at that Time. That consequently *Preaching* ought not to be a Premeditated Exercise upon a Set Text, of a determinate length, at a fixt Time, but only speaking what the Spirit of God furnishes the Preacher with, at that Time, by way of Exhortation, Advice, Reproof, or Instruction of any Sort, though not Founded upon, or relating to any particular portion of Scripture. That *Prayer* is either *inward* or *outward*: That *inward Prayer* is a secret turning of the Mind towards God: That this is necessary at all times, and never leaves any Man, as long as the Day of Visitation lasts. That *outward Prayer* (i. e. when direct Petitions are offered up to God) wants

" a greater superadded Influence of the Spirit, calling and direct-
 " ing the Persons that Prays, without which, Prayer would be a
 " abomination: That consequently neither *Form* nor *Times* of Prayer
 " can be prescrib'd, nor can it be esteem'd a necessary part of
 " God's Worship: That the same is to be said of Singing, and
 " indeed in general of every part of Worship. That as to the
 " *Sacraments*, in the first place, the *Term* is rejected as Heathenish
 " and secondly, they reject the *Things* themselves, holding them to
 " be no longer Obligatory. That *Baptism* is but *one*, Namely
 " that of the Spirit: That whom Jesus Christ Commanded his
 " Disciples to Baptize all Nations in the Name of the Father, and
 " the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, this is not to be understood of
 " Water-Baptism: That herein lay the Difference between the
 " Baptism of Jesus Christ, and with Fire. That as to the Lord's
 " Supper, the Flesh and Blood of Christ mention'd *John 4.* is no
 " thing else than the *Spiritual-Seed* or *Light*, which God Sows first
 " or last in the *Heart* of every Man: That the Communion of his
 " Body and Blood, which *St. Paul* speaks of *1 Cor. 10.* has no ne-
 " cessary Relation to the *Ceremony* of Bread and Wine, which
 " Christ us'd with his Disciples. That the Use of that *Ceremony*
 " (as they call it) is now ceas'd, as much as the abstaining from
 " Things strangl'd and from Blood, the Washing one anothers Feet
 " and the Anointing the Sick with Oyl, but that whosoever Christ
 " refreshes the Light within him, and attends its Calls, and is guided
 " by its Directions, actually partakes of the Body and Blood of
 " Christ: That this is the Substance, to which all Shadows must
 " yield of Course: And that if the Ancient Patriarchs and Holy
 " Men of the Old Testament had not Eaten of that Flesh and
 " Blood, they had not had Life in them.

Concerning the *Power of the Civil Magistrate*, they affirm, " That
 " Conscience is the Throne of God in the Soul, of which God alone
 " is the proper Judge, who hath reserv'd to himself, the Power
 " Punishing the Errors thereof, as he seeth meet. That a Christian
 " Church, that finds any of her Members falling into Errors, must
 " according to the Gospel Order, after due Admonition and In-
 " structions, if she finds them pertinacious, cut them off from
 " her Fellowship, by the Sword of the Spirit, and deprive them of
 " the Privileges which they enjoy, as Fellow-Members: That Ex-
 " cision, does not deprive them of the common Privileges which
 " they enjoy'd as Men. That true Christian Suffering, consisteth
 " professing what Men are persuaded is right, and so performing
 " their Worship towards God, as being their true Right so to do
 " and neither doing more in that, because of outward Encourage-
 " ment from Men, nor any whit less, because the Fear of the
 " Laws and Acts against it. And that no private Man ought to
 " der pretence of Conscience, to Prejudice his Neighbour in his
 " Life and Estate, or do any thing destructive to, or inconsistent

with Human Society; in which Case the Law is for the Transgressor, and Justice is to be Administred upon all, without respect of Persons.

In Matters of Conversation, they Teach, "That it is not Lawful to give to Men such Flattering Titles, as *Your Holiness, your Majesty, your Eminency, your Excellency, your Grace, your Lordship, your Honour, &c.* nor to use those Flattering Words, commonly call'd Complements. That in speaking to a single Person, the singular Pronoun *Thou*, and not the Plural *You*, are to be us'd. That Christians ought not to Kneel or Prostrate themselves to any Man, or bow the Body, or uncover the Head to them. That it is not Lawful for Christians to use superfluity in Apparel; which are of no use, save for Ornament and Vanity. That it is not Lawful to use Games, Sports, Plays, nor among other Things, Comedies for Christians, under the Notion of Recreations. That it is not Lawful for Christians to Swear at all under the Gospel, not only, not Vainly, and in their common Discourse, but even not in Judgment, before the Magistrate. And That it is not Lawful for Christians to resist Evil, or to War or Fight in any Case."

This is a Faithful Extract of *Robert Barclay's Apology*, by which we may certainly know what the *Quakers* would have their Governments think concerning their Belief. Here is no mention of a *Trinity of Persons in the God-Head*, nothing of the Incarnation of *Jesus Christ*, and of his Being actually thereupon *God-Man*, of the *Plenary Satisfaction* which he gave to the Divine Justice for the Sins of Men by his Death, of his *Ascension into Heaven* with the same Body, with which he appear'd to *St. Thomas* after his Resurrection, of his constant *Intercession at the Right Hand of the Father*, for all Mankind, nor of the Resurrection of the Body.

These Articles the *Quakers* have been Charg'd with denying, before the Writing of *Robert Barclay's Apology*, and more vigorously since. In Defence for themselves they say, That they own the Three that bear Record in Heaven. *1 John v. 7.* But the *Terms, Person and Trinity* they Reject, as not Spiritual; and they say farther, That the Word *Person* is too Gross to express such an Union. They refuse therefore to Subscribe the *Nicene and Athanasian Creeds*, and they seem to accuse the Doctrines therein contained of *Polytheism*. As to the Doctrine of the Incarnation, as the Church of *England* holdeth it, they are not clear. They keep no Scripture Phrases, and own that the God-head dwelt Bodily in *Jesus*, but whether they mean any more thereby than that the *Light*, which they call the *Christ within*, dwelt in the Man *Christ Jesus* fully, and was given to him without Measure, is uncertain; For when they have been Charg'd with Affirming, *That there is no other Christ, but what is within them*, They Reply thus, "when we say there is no other Christ than what is within us, we say true, because Christ as God, cannot be divided, and the Measure or

"Manifestation of the Spirit of Christ in us, is not another, but
 "a Manifestation of the *same Christ*, which did in fullness and
 "dily dwell in the Man *Jesus*." They never speak of the Hypostati-
 cal Union of the two Natures, Divine and Human, in the Person
 of Jesus Christ. Some of them have been Charged with Allegor-
 izing away the whole History of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ
 at *Jerusalem*, and of his Resurrection and Ascension, but this the
 Vindicators deny, and many of them have been very explicit in
 their acknowledgment of the Reality of that History; "though
 "they utterly deny that the outward Person who suffered his Body
 "to be Crucified by the *Jews*, without the Gates of *Jerusalem*,
 "properly the Son of God." It will not be difficult to Collect how
 far they agree with the Church of *England*, in the Doctrine of the
 full and sufficient Oblation and Satisfaction, which Jesus Christ made
 for the Sins of all Mankind at his Death. As to the Resurrection
 the Body, what they positively mean by it, they have never yet ex-
 plain'd: Negatively they assert, that the same Natural and Fle-
 shy Body, which was here upon Earth, shall not rise, and in that they
 are very Explicit, and pretend to prove their Assertion from
 Paul's Account of the Resurrection, 1 Cor. 15.

The Original of this *Sect*, was from one *George Fox* a Jour-
 man Shoemaker of *Manchester*, who first Preach'd up these Doctrines
 at *Derby* in the Year 1650. He was a very Illiterate Man, and
 so continued to his dying Day. At first he was followed by several
 Mechanicks and Women in the North of *England*, who were ac-
 cus'd of Blasphemy, and himself was Try'd for it at *Lancaster*, and
 Acquitted. By degrees they got Southward, and they are now
 reckon'd to be above 50,000, in *Great Britain*. For the first
 Years after their Appearance, many of them in their Meetings
 were seiz'd with such strange Shakings and Convulsions, that they
 appear'd to be Possess'd, but these Motions have been long dis-
 continu'd. But from thence they had the Name of *Quakers*, which they
 never taken to themselves, but have assum'd the Title of the People
 of God, and when they speak one of another, they use the Word
 Friend. At first they had no such thing as Church Government, but
 every Man Spake, and Acted, and Directed, and Admonish'd
 Things, as he apprehended himself to be Directed by the Spirit
 within; but as they grew Numerous, they found this would not
 keep them sufficiently together, and so under the Direction of the
 first Founder *George Fox*, they formed themselves into a regular
 Body, and observ'd a Stated Discipline, in which (tho' without
 pretending to any thing like Coercion) they are as United, and un-
 derstand the State of one another, as well as any Society of
 whatsoever, Civil or Ecclesiastical in *Christendom*.

Their Meetings by which they Act as a Society, are of several
 sorts, Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly, Second-Days Meetings, and Meetings
 of Sufferings.

Their *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* are held in the several countries in which they live, and according as their Settlements are more Numerous and Thick, so more or fewer Towns send Deputies to these Assemblies. In their *Meetings*, they take Examinations of the State of every Town in which they Dwell; they enquire who stand fast to their Rules and Orders, and who backslide from them; who write against them; who pay Tyths and Church-War-taxes Rates; who suffer Non-payment of either; and who are Married by Priests; and accordingly they Censure or Encourage. They Excommunicate, and there upon occasion they receive into Communion again: And of all this they keep exact Registers in Books provided for that purpose.

From these *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings*, Appeals lie to their *Yearly* ones. These *Yearly Meetings* are always held in London, which is the Center of Communion of all the Quakers throughout the World: Thither Deputies come from all Parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany and the Plantations, in which last they have many Numerous Settlements. This Meeting is usually held in *White-church Court* in *Grace-Church-Street*, in a Commodious Room Built on purpose; Thither are Transmitted Accounts of whatsoever has been done at *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* all the World over; There Directions are given concerning Friends Behaviour relating to Tyths and Rates, and using Guns in Ships; concerning dispersing of Books; the Publick Accounts are Audited, and proper Instruments are sent to their respective Deputies, for them to observe at their return home; they send also a *Yearly Epistle* to all their Settlements, containing Instructions and Admonitions proper to the Occasion, to be read in the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meeting* of Friends throughout the World.

The *Second-Days Meeting*, is a standing Committee, Residing at London, which Meets every *Monday* in the Year; its Members are their principal Teachers Residing in or near the City; Their Business is to attend to every particular Exigency relating to the Body, which may arise from one *Yearly Meeting* to another; but more particularly they are to Examine, Approve and License all Books Printed or Reprinted for the Service (as they call it) of the Truth.

The *Meeting of Sufferings*, is one of the Ancientest Assemblies they have; Its regular Time of Meeting is every six Weeks; its Business is to receive Complaints out of all Parts of England and Wales, from Friends who have Suffered for Non-payment of Tythes and Rates, and to enquire how to procure them Relief, either by sending them Money or by Solliciting their Causes above, or both. This Meeting is a Fund on purpose to carry on this Affair: Sometimes they receive Directions from the *Yearly Meetings*, to send down Directions to the *Monthly* and *Quarterly meetings* concerning Friends Books, in which the Quakers are particularly Careful and Exact.

C H A P. II.

Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures,
Money.

[English Computation.]

IN *England* at the beginning of Christianity they reckoned as did all the other Subjects of the *Roman Empire* at that Time, according to the then *Roman Accounts*, by the Year since the Building of *Rome*, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors, afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by *Inditions*, or *Cycles* of Fifteen Years. At length in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 532 Years after Christ's incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to count from the Reputed Year of Christ's Nativity, at which Time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abbas*, a worthy *Roman*, had finish'd a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally received, and is still observ'd by the Church of *England*; the Cycle whereof is thus; the *Vernal Equinox* at that Time, was accounted to be the 21 of *March*, and by consequence must be the earliest New Moon, and then *March* the 8th, must be the earliest New Moon, and *April* the 18th, must be the latest Full Moon, which happens on a *Sunday*, as it will when the Dominical Letter is C. and the Golden Number 8.) then *Easter* that Year will be *April* the 25th, when the New Moon shall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the Dominical Letter is D. and the Golden Number 16.) then *Easter* will be the 22d. of *March*, as was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romish* Church inventing New Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full five Weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582. having observed that upon an exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not 24 Hours (as had been from the time of *Julius Caesar* hitherto reckoned) but only 5 Hours, 46 Minutes, and 16 Seconds; and this difference of almost 11 Minutes in the space of about 134 Years amounts to one whole Day; which being not consider'd since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least 10 Days; in consequence of the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st. of *March*, is now on the 11th of *March*; by reason whereof sometimes two Moons pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observ'd on the *Sunday* following the first Full Moon after the

Pope Gregory then having observ'd these Inconveniencies, resolv'd at once to take away 10 Days, and that out of the Month of October, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those 10 Days, which by reason of the Vintage time, were but few, should be Celebrated on the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the same might never Retrocede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years, three Bissextile Years should be left out; that is, in the Year 1700, 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000 to have its Bissextile, and every 400th Year.

The English Nation, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of Rome's usurp'd Authority before the said Year 1582, except Holland and Zealand, observe still the Ancient Account made by Julius Caesar, Forty three Years before the Birth of Christ, which is therefore called the *Old Style*, or *Julian Account*; the other observ'd by those who are still under the Pope's Yoke, is call'd the *New Style*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is, in reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away, with the Bissextile (the last Year) now 11 Days before ours, for the beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all moveable

Fasts, and the other moveable Feasts in England, are most certainly as found; Shrove Tuesday, is always first the Tuesday after the New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is Quadragesima, and the sixth Sunday after is Easter-day, and the fifth Sunday after Easter is Rogation Sunday, and the Tuesday following, being three Days after the Resurrection, is Ascension-Day; Ten Days after that, or Fifty Days after Easter is Pentecost, or Whitsunday, and the Sunday following is Trinity-Sunday: Which Computation of the Church of England, agrees with all the Eastern Christian Churches; and we find Easter by the Rules which were generally received by all Christendom, Anno 532. and ever since, till 1582. it was altered by the Pope as aforesaid, and that was, That Easter-Day should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon, after the 21st of March, which was then the Vernal Equinox. Yet it cannot be denied, but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient; for though the Church begin the Year January 1st. yet the State beginning it March 25. according to our Lawyers reckoning, two Easters will be observed in one Year; as in the Year 1667, the first Easter fell out the 25th of April, and the second the 22d of March following, and not one Easter in the ensuing Twelve Months, as the Author of this Treatise observed formerly in his Propositions to the Parliament, concerning England's Wants.

But to reduce all to the same Order, as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the Annuntiation or Conception of our Saviour may be on the Vernal Equinox, his Nativity at the Winter Solstice, as it ought

ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to Command, That from the Year 1681. forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap Years; that is, if there had been no *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, eight Seconds; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, Forty nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year put in a whole Day, or Twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by Forty two Minutes, and Fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1681, have thrust back the Year twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth day before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest *Sunday* to *St. Andrew's*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*; but the *English Church* begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March*; which is also observed in *Spain*. Yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin the Year on the 29th of *August*; the *Venetians* on the first of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the Longest Day; the *Old Romans* did on the shortest Day; which two last seems to be the most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of Twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the the Custom of the *Egyptians* and *Ancient Romans*, at Mid-night, and counted by Twelve Hours to next day, and again by Twelve Hours to next Mid-night; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by Twenty four of the Clock, to the next setting; and at *Noremburg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the *Old Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they began at the Hour after Sun-rising, to count 1 of the Clock, and so again at the Hour after Sun-setting; but *Astronomers* accommodating their calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians* and some others.

English Rumbling.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all Civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, probably they then apply'd the Fingers of one, and sometime both Hands, to things whereof they desired to keep Account (as is yet done among the Illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, as in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Duodecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are Sold by Tale and not Weight, are thus Accounted.

God-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to Strike; 10 Strike to the Bird. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last. Of Furrs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, Skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred. Of Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; Ream to a Bale. Of Parchment, Twelve Skins make a Dozen; and five Dozen a Dozen. Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 are a Dicker.

Weights and Measures. For *Weights* and *Measures* at present in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of Care taken by our Ancestors to prevent Cheating and Deceit therein.

By the 27th Chap. of *Magna Charta*, the *Weights* and *Measures* are to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of *Weights* and *Measures*, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, call'd the *Clerk* or *Controller* of the Market.

Of *Weights*, there are two sorts us'd at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight*, and *Avoirdupois*: In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat, make a Penny-Weight Sterling; 20 Penny-Weight, make one Ounce; Twelve Ounces makes a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

In *Troy-Weight*, we Weigh Bread, Corn, Gold, Silver, Jewels, Liquors: The Apothecaries and Goldsmiths, have the same, Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The Apothecaries reckon 20 Grains *Gr.* make a Scruple $\mathfrak{z}$, 3 Scruples 1 Drachm $\mathfrak{z}$, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce $\mathfrak{z}$, 12 Ounces 1 Pound $\mathfrak{lb}$, that there is in

$\mathfrak{lb}$	$\mathfrak{z}$	$\mathfrak{z}$	$\mathfrak{z}$	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines in *Troy-Weight*, they Buy their Drugs by *Avoirdupois-Weights*.

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny-Weight, 20 wt. 1 Oun. 12 Oun. 1 Pound. So that there is in

lb	Oun	Pen.wt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois-Weight* are all other things Weighed, as Meats and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wooll, Tallow, and the like. they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 hundred a Tun : So that there is in

Tun.	Hund.	Quart.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Avoirdupois Ounce*, 16 Ounces *Troy*, are equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound*, 14 Pound *Avoirdupois*, are equal to 17 Pound *Troy-Weight*.

Note, That Bakers, who live in Corporation Towns, make Bread by *Troy-Weight*, but they who live not in Corporations to make it by *Avoirdupois-Weight*; for Free-men are allow'd 3 the Bushel more for Profit, than those that are not Free.

For Instance, when the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5 s. per Bushel, a Free-man Baker must make a Penny Wheat Loaf to Weigh 11 Ounces *Troy-Weight*, and Three Half-penny Wheat loaves the like Weight; but they that are not Free-men, make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4 s. 9 d. per Bushel and when it is 5 s. per Bushel, they must outweigh the Free-Penny-Loaf by Ten Drachms, and make their Household Bread Loaf a Pound, or Sixteen Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and Four Drachms.

The *Tun* is Twenty Hundred Weight of every thing but Lead, which there is but Nineteen Hundred and an half to the *Tun* or *aler*.

Wool is Weigh'd by the *Clove*, which is seven Pounds, or by the *Way*, which is 14 Pounds; or by the *Tod*, i. e. 28 Pounds; or by the *Way*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds; or the *Last*, 8 Pounds.

Essex, they Weigh Cheefe and Butter by eight Pounds to the *Stone*, and 31 *Clove*, or 256 Pounds to the *Way*: In *Suffolk*, they 42 of those *Cloves*, or 336 Pounds to the *Way*. Butchers commonly allow but eight Pounds to the *Stone*, Horse-

14, 6 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a *Firkin*, and *Firkins* a Barrel.

Toggor of Steel is 120 Pounds; a Burden of Gad Steel is 180 Pounds; Iron and Shot are Weigh'd 14 Pounds to the *Stone*, 28 to Quarter, &c.

Hay is sold by the *Truss* 56 Pounds, and by the *Load* 36 *Trusses*, hundred or 2016 Pounds.

Gear, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinamon, Allum have but Thirteen Pounds and an half to the *Stone*, and 108 Pounds to the Hun-

Seam of Glass is 24 *Stone*, five Pounds to the *Stone*, make 120 Pounds.

Barrel of Gunpowder is 100 Pounds, and 24 Barrels to the

Measures.] Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Applicative* Measure, is a *Barly-Corn*, whereof three make a *Fingers* breadth, or *Inch*, four *Inches* make a *Hand*, a *Hand* a *Foot*, one *Foot* and an half makes a *Cubit*, two *Cubits* make a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are Sixteen *Nails*, one *Yard* and a Quarter makes a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick*, by which Tapestry is Measured, is five *Foot* of a *Yard*, five *Foot* make a *Geometrical Pace*, five *Foot* a *Fathom*, Sixteen *Foot* and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other Customary *Perches* or *Poles*, viz. Eighteen Feet for *Woodland*, Twenty one for *Forest*, *Lancashire* and *Irish* *Perch*, and 18½ *Scotch*, Forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*, eight *Furlongs* or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*; which according to the *Act* of 11 Hen. VII. ought to be 1760 Yards, 5280 *Foot*, that is 5280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 Miles (more exactly 59.95 *English Miles* and a half) make a *Degree*, and 360 such *Degrees*, or 24840 Miles, Compass the whole Globe of the Earth.

Note,

Note, That the Measures of Cloath in England, are as follow
Kent, York, Reading Cloaths 6 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 30 or
Yards long, 86 pound Weight.

Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, 7 Quarters, 29 Yards, 80 Pound.
Worcester, Coventry, Hereford, Six Quarters $\frac{1}{2}$, 30 or 33 Y
78 Pound.

Gloucester, Oxon, Wilts, Somerset, Seven Quarters, 29 or
Yards, 76 Pound.

Suffolk Sorting, Six Quarters, 24 and 26 Yards, 64 Pound.

Broad and Narrow Yorkshires, Four Quarters, 24 and 25 Y
30 Pound.

Taunton and Bridgewater, Seven Quarters, 12 and 13 Y
30 Pound.

Devonshire Kerfies and Dozens, Four Quarters, 12 and 13 Y
13 Pound.

Chequer Kerfies, Grays, strip'd and plain, Four Quarters
and 18 Yards, 24 Pound.

Penninstons or Forrefts, Three Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 and 13 Y
28 Pound.

Sorting Penninston, Six Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 15 Yards
Pound.

Walshers of Lancashire, 17 and 18 Yards, 17 Pound.

Sack of Wooll, 364 Pound.

Tod 28 Pound, to 1 Sack 13 Tods.

A Nale 7 Pound.

1 Sack makes 4 Standard Cloaths, 24 Yards long, 64 w
60 Pound Weight, call'd Sorting Cloaths.

Horfes are Measured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For Measuring of Land in England, Forty Perches in l
and Four in breadth, make an Acre of Land, (so called
the German Word Acker, and that from the Latin Word
Thirty Acres ordinary make a Yard-Land, and an Hundred
are accounted an Hide of Land, and Six Hundred Forty A
Mile Square.

A Table of Long Measure.

63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8	Mile.
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	4	Furlong.
198	60	82	16½	11	5½	4½	3¾	2¾	2¼	2	Pole.
72	24	8	6	4	2	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	Perch.
60	20	6½	5	3½	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	Ell.
45	15	5	4	3	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	Yard.
36	12	4	3	2½	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	Cubit.
18	6	2	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Foot.
12	4	1½	1	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	Span.
9	3	1	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	Palm.
3	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	Inch.

In this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In France about 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Paces make an Arpent.

A Table of Square Measure.

Miles.	640	2560	102400	1115136	3097600		
Acres.		4	160	1742 4	4840	43560	
Road.			40	435 6	1210	10890	1568160
Pole.				10 89	30 25	272 25	39204
				Pace.	2 77	25	3600
					Yard.	9	1296
						Feet.	144
							Inch.

Of Timber, 43 Foot Solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.
Receptive Measure is twofold; first of liquid or moist things
secondly of dry things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 *Pints* make a *Quart*; 2 *Quarts* make a *Pottle*; 2 *Pottles* make a *Gallon* of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 Solid Inches, holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{140}{1000}$ *Avoirdupois* Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such *Firkins* make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 *Kilderkins*, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 *Barrels* a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*; two such *Kilderkins*, or Thirty six Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer; one *Barrel* and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun* consisting of 1728 *Pints* or *Pounds*; a *Barrel* of Butter or Soap the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

The *English Wine* Measures, are smaller than those of Ale or Beer, and hold proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Wine Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine Measure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Avoirdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons, a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18; half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 *Pints*.

Pints.	Gallons.	Firkins.	Kilderk.	Barrel.	Hogsh.	Last.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	8	1	1	1	1	1
128	16	2	1	1	1	1
256	32	4	2	1	1	1
512	64	8	4	2	1	1
3072	384	48	14	12	6	1

Note, That Butter, Fish and Soap are Sold by Ale Measure.

A Table of Beer Measure.

Pints.	Gallons.	Firkins.	Kild.	Barrels.	Hogsh.
72	9	1	1	1	1
144	18	2	1	1	1
288	36	4	2	1	1
675	72	8	3	2	1

A Table of Wine Measure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Avoirdupois* 17 C. Weight.

One Pint 1 l. o. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces Troy.

Pints.	Gallons.	Runlets.	Barrels.	Tierce.	Hogsh.	Puntions.	Buts.	Tuns.
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
144	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
252	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
336	42 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	1	1	1	1	1
504	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1
672	84 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	1	1	1
1008	126	7	4	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1
2016	256	14	8	6	4	3	2	1

The same for Honey, Oil, &c.

Note, That a *Rockel* Hoghead is but 46 Gallons; and an *Hog Country* Hoghead but 54. A *Malaga Butt* or Pipe but 112 Gallons. A *Canary Pipe* but 116.

The receiv'd Disproportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus: The *Amphora* of the *Romans*, weighed of Wine or Rain-Water 50 lb. of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note, That 112 Pound at London makes but 107½ at Antwerp.

So that which contains of Wine or Rain Water	_____	_____	_____	_____
Contains of River-Water	_____	_____	_____	_____
Of Oyl or Butter	_____	_____	_____	_____
Of Linseed Oyl	_____	_____	_____	_____
Of Honey	_____	_____	_____	_____
Of Quicksilver	_____	_____	_____	_____

To measure dry things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale Beer Gallon; containing 272½ Cubit Inches, and 9 Pound, Ounces, 12 Drachms and half of *Avoirdupois* Weight. Two of the Gallons makes a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four *Bushels* the *Common Curnock*, two *Curnocks* make a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten *Quarters* a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds weight; so that in a *Garison*, 5000 Men, allowing each but a *Pottle* of Bread *per diem*, will consume near a *Last*, or 80 *Bushels* every day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in Days, allowing each Man about a *Pottle per diem*.

A Table of dry Measure.

Pints.									
2	Quarts.								
4		2	Pottles.						
8		4		2	Gallons.				
16		8		4		2	Pecks.		
64	32	16		8		4	Bushels.		
512	256	128		64	32	8	Quarters.		
2560	1280	640		320	160	40	5	Wey.	
5120	2560	1280		640	320	80	10	2	Last.

Meal is weighed as Corn, but the Common Repute is, that a *Load* of wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound *Avoirdupois*, and 8 pound ounces, 4 penny weight *Troy*; so a *Bushel* 56 Pounds *Avoirdupois* and 68 Pounds, 1 ounce, 12 penny-weight *Troy*. All other

and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is call'd *Winchester Measure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this Bushel, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked Pecks to the Bushel and this is called *Water-Measure*. 36 Bushels are a Chaldron of Coals; and on Ship-board they allow 21 Chaldron to the Score.

[*Money*.] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom good liking, or Usage, amongst all civiliz'd Nations, Silver and Gold as most portable, pliable, and beautiful, and less subject to rust, have been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all things, and were at first Paid only by Weight, till in process of time, the way of *Coining* or *Stamping Money* was found out.

When *Julius Caesar* first entred this Island, the *Britains* used Brass Money, and also Rings of Iron instead of Money. And afterwards the Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals, of which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. Not to mention the *Roman Money*, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of Common Use.

In time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the *East* parts of *Germany*, being for its purity highly esteem'd, some of those eastern-Coins were sent for over, and employ'd in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Esterling*, or *Sterling Money*, as some think was the first Gold coin'd in *England*, was by King *Edward III.* and those pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coyers thereof) though others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or standard, from *Steoran* to *steer*, guide, govern; and a third opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the *Saxon* Groats, which therefore by our Ancestors were probably term'd *Sterlings*.

[*Silver*.] King *Edward I.* since the *Norman Conquest*, establish'd a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this maner: 24 Grains make one Penny *Sterling*, 20 Penny-weight one Ounce, and 12 Ounces make a Pound *Sterling*, consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two penny-weight of *Sterling* was to be of Silver, and the weight of 18d. *Sterling* in Alloy the Minter did add; so that anciently a Pound *Sterling* was a Pound *Troy* weight; whereas now a Pound *Sterling* is but the third part of a Pound *Troy*, and a little more than the fourth Part of *Avoirdupois* Weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1560. to her great Praise, call'd in such Money, since which time, no base Money hath been coined at the Mint of *England*, but only of pure Gold and Silver, called *Sterling Money*; only of latter time, in relation to the Necessity of

the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small piece of Copper called a *Farthing*, or Fourth part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an Half-penny or piece of two Farthings; but no Man inforc'd to receive them in pay for Rent or Debt above a Shilling, which can't be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several sorts of Copper Money as currant with them for any Payment, as the pure Gold or Silver.

No Monies in any Mint are made of pure Silver, because Silver in its Purity is almost as flexible as Lead, and therefore not so useful as when hardned with Copper.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore in all Mints alloyed with some Copper, or with Silver, and most Mints differ in more or less Alloy.

We had no Silver Money, in the *Saxon* Times bigger than a Penny, nor after the Conquest till *Edward III.* who about the Year 1351 Coyned *Grossos*, i. e. *Groats* or great pieces, which went for 4 d. a piece, and so the matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the year 1504 first Coyned Silver Pieces of 12 d. value, which we call *shillings*.

The Pound weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* hath been currant at 62 s. and the several Silver Coins now currant in *England*, are the Crown or 5 s. which is almost the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, 4 d. 3 d. 2 d. and 1 d.

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 s. in the Pound *Troy* of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60 s. for 100 s. each, which made the Ounce to be just 5 s. By an act of Parliament 1665. for encouragement of Coinage. the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchant receives 62 s. for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into Twenty four parts, which are call'd *Carrats*: So that each *Carrat* is ten penny-weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four parts, which are call'd *Carrat Grains*; so that the *Carrat Grain* is 2 d. weight an half or Sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers parts; the Standard Crown Gold is Twenty two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Alloy in the Pound weight *Troy*; the Alloy of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea-Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins, some more white, some more yellow.

In *England* at present the Pound weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into Forty four parts and an half, each part is to pass for 20 s. and the half part for 10 s. Yet now by the scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1 l. 1 s. 6 d. There are also Coins of some Pieces of 40 s. and some of 100 s. which hold proportionally in Weight and Fineness to the 20 s. Piece.

The *English* Gold was Coined at 44 *l.* 10 *s.* to the pound *Troy*, whereof 15 *s.* were taken by the King for his Seignorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a pound of Gold received but 43 *l.* 15 *s.* whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is Eleven Ounces and 2 *l.* weight of fine Silver, and 18 *d.* weight of Allay of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 10 *b.* but with Allay is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *Spanish*, *French* and *Flemish* Gold, is almost of equal fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers Divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces *Troy*.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny weight.
		Penny weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droites.
		Droite				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* of *English* Money.

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was most Wisely and Carefully Provided, That once every Year, the Chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star-Chamber* at *Westminster*, with some pieces of all sorts of Money Coin'd the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several persons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty four able Goldsmiths, in the presence of the said Lords, every piece is most exactly Assay'd and Weigh'd,

Since the Happy Restoration of His late Majesty King *Charles* the second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers, hath been laid aside, and all Stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our New Coins for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from Counterfeiting, do surpass all the most excellent Coins not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

But we must not on this Subject forget, that since the late Happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation. And had it been much longer permitted we should have lost the true Value of Goods, and the proper use of Money: Upon which, many Projects were contriv'd to remedy this abominable Mischief. But none cou'd have been effectual, without calling in all the old Current Stock, and Coining all into New Mill Money; which compleat Reformation was made at such a juncture of Difficulties, under which the Publick then labour'd, that this great Expedient and absolute Success of it, must be an eternal Honour to that Parliament that ordain'd it, and to those particular Members who did continue and sollicite such a Work of Interest and Honour to this Age, and to succeeding Generations.

“ It will (says the Excellent Author of the *Chronicon Preciosum*) be much for the Honour of the late Reign, to have remedied the greatest Abuse of Money, that was ever known in England, at a Time of the greatest Danger and Expence, with very little Grievance of the People. But, sure, 'tis better to prevent moderate Mischief, than to Redress a very great one; and perhaps a Proclamation of Three or Four Lines, forbidding any Clipped Money to be received into the King's Exchequer in 1690, would have prevented the Clipping and Spoiling Five Millions.”

C H A P. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

[English Names.]

Nomina quasi Notamina. Names were first imposed on Men for Distinction sake, by the *Jews* at their Circumcision, by the *Christians* at the Ninth Day after their Birth, and by the *Christians* at their Baptism, of such Signification for the most part, that might denote the future good Hope or good Wishes of Parents towards their Children.

The *English* Names at Baptism, are generally either *Saxon* and *German*, as *Robert, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Edmond, Edwin, Gilbert, Walter, Leonard, &c.* which are all very significant; or else (especially in latter Ages) out of the Old and New Testament, *Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Thomas, James, &c.* or sometimes the Mother's Sur-name, especially if she has been an heiress, or of Superior Birth or Quality to her Husband, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countries, especially in *Germany*.

[*Sur-names.*] Names superadded to the Christian Names the *French* call *Sur-noms* (i. e.) *Super nomina*.

The *Hebrews, Greeks*, and most other Nations, had no Sur-names fix'd to their Families, as in these Days; but counted thus: Example among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi Ben Addi, Addi Ben Ca*, &c. So the *Britains*, *Hugh ap Owen, Owen ap Rhese*: So the *Irish*, *Neal Mac Con, Con Mac Dermori, &c.*

As Christian Names were first given for distinction of Persons, Sur-names for distinction of Families.

About Anno 1000. the *French* Nation begun to take Sur-names, with the prefix of a Place, and *Le* prefix for some other Qualifications, as at this Day is their usual Manner. The *English* also took themselves Sur-names, but not generally, among the Common People, till after the Reign of *Edward the First*.

Great Officers of Honour have brought divers Sir-names, as *Edward Fitz Theobald*, being long ago made Butler of *Ireland*, the name of *Ormond* and his Ancestors descending from him, took the name of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of *Normandy*, being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, above 400 Years ago,

ago, his Descendents of Sberborn Castle in Oxfordshire, lately extinct, and of Prestbury, Mangersbury, and Oddington in Gloucestershire, from whom the Author of this Book was Descended, but still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of Chamberlayne.

At first, for Sur-names the English Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas of Aston*, or *East-Town*; *John of Sutton*, or *South-Town*, *Henry of Wotton*, or *Wood-Town*; and as they alter'd their Habitation, so they alter'd their Sur-name. After, when they became Lords of Places, they call'd themselves *Thomas Aston of Aston*, *John Sutton of Sutton*, *Henry Wotton of Wotton*.

The Saxons Common People (as do the generality of the Danes, Germans, Danes, Islanders, and Swedes, to this Day) for Sur-names added their Father's Name with *son* at the end thereof, as *Thomason*, *Robert Richardson*, and sometimes their Mother's Name in like manner, as *Berrison*, *Nelson* and *Margerson*; they also oft took their Father's Nick-name or Abbreviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name or Abbreviation of *Gilberts*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicholas*, *Bates* of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hobs* of *Roger*, *Sanders* of *Alexander*; and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Samson*, *Hodson*, *Sanderson*, and *Hutchen*. Many were also Sur-named from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joiner*, *Weaver*, *Walker* that is *Fuller* in Old English, and *Goff* that is *Goff* in Welch, &c. Or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer*, (that is, *Steward*,) *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp*, that is *Old English*, *Soldier*; or from the Place of Abode, as *Underhill*; also *Arwood*, *Atwell*, *Atbill*, which three last are turn'd into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their Colour or Complexion, *Fairfax*, that is *Fairlocks*; *Pigot*, that is *Speckled*; *Blunt* or *Blunt* that is *Flaxenhair*: So from Birds, as *Arundel*, that is *Swallow*; *Beck*, that is *Raven*; *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from Beasts, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is *Mule*: From Colours, as *Black*, *Brown*, *Red*, *Green*; from the Winds, as *East*, *West*, *North*, &c. Sometimes from Saints, as *St. John*, *St. George*, *St. Leger*, *St. Mand*, *Seymour* (i. e. *St. Maur*,) &c.

The Normans at their first coming into England, brought with them names for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefix'd, as the French do generally at this Day, and their Christian Names were generally Scandic, they being Originally descended from Norway, introduced by the Rogeny of the Old Scandians; and some for about 200 Years after the Conquest took for Sur-names their Father's Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz Williams*, *Henry Gerard*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The Britains or Welch, more lately refin'd, did not take Sur-names till of late Years, and that for the most part, only by leaving out *ap*, as annexing to *p* their Father's Christian Name, as *infant Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powell*, *ap Pugh*, *Pugh*; *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most Ancient Families, and of best Account for Sur-names in England, are either those that are taken from places in *Normandy*, thereabouts in *France*, and from some other Transmarine Countries; or else from Places in *England* and *Scotland*, as *Evereux*, *Chabot*, *Nevil*, *Montague*, *Mobun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkly*, *Arcey*, *Stourton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, &c. which anciently will De prefix'd, but of latter Times generally neglected, or one Word, as *Devereux*, *Danvers*, *Darcy*, &c. unless we should esteem those, whose Ancestors were of great account here before the *Norman Conquest*, and their Posterity have still flourish'd since, as *Arden*, *Ashburnham*, &c.

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

[Nobles, Nobiles, quasi viri nobiles, or Notables. In all Christian Monarchies, Men that have been noted for Courage, Wisdom, Wealth, &c. have been judged fit and worthy to enjoy certain Privileges, Titles, Dignities, Honours, above the Common-People, to be placed in an high Orb, and to be a Screen between the King and Inferior Subjects, to defend the one from Insolences, and the other from Tyranny; to interpose by Counsel, Courage and Grandeur, where Common Persons are not; to support their King, and Defend the Kingdom with their Lives and Fortunes.

The Nobility of *England* is called the *Peerage of England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, tho' graduated.

[Degrees.] The Degrees of the *English Nobility* was only five, *Marquiss*, *Earl*, *Viscount* and *Baron*.

[Duke.] A *Duke* in Latin, *Dux à ducendo* (in *High Dutch Herifog*, which also signifies the Leader of an Army) Noblemen being Anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies in time of War, or Guardians of Marches and Governours of Provinces in Time of Peace, afterwards made so for Term of Life; then held by Lands and Fees, at length made Hereditary and Titular.

The first Duke since the Conquest, was *Edward the Black Prince*, created Duke of *Cornwal* by *Edward III.* in the 11th Year of his reign: A Duke is at this Day Created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap, and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with four Guards.

His Title is *Grace*; and being Written unto, may be Stiled, *Most Potent, High-born and Noble Prince.*

His

His Coronet hath only *Leaves*, without *Pearls*.

Marquiss.] *Marchio* a *Marquiss*; was first so called from the government of *Marches* and *Frontier Countries*: The first that so Created, was *Robert Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, made *Marquiss of Dublin*.

A *Marquiss* is Created by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double *Ermin*, three *Doublings* and an half.

His Title is *Most Noble*, *Most Honourable* and *Potent Prince*.

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawbery Leaves*, intermixt of equal height.

Earls.] *Earls*, Anciently call'd *Comites*, because they were *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Council and Advice. *Germans* call them *Graves*, as *Langrave*, *Margrave*, *Palsgrave*, *ingrave*; the *Saxons* *Ealdormen*, unless that Title might be properly apply'd to our *Dukes*, the *Danes*, *Eorlas*, and the *Earls*. They had Anciently for the support of their State, third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, issuing out of all *Parishes* of the Shire, whereof they had their Title: But now it is otherwise. For whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, there was no *Comes* or *Earl*, but had a Country or Shire for his Earldom; of latter Years the Number of the *Earls* increased, and no more Counties left, divers have made choice of some eminent part of a County, as *Lindsey*, *Holland*, *Cleveland*, &c. or some of a lesser part, as *Stafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkshire*; &c. others have chosen for their Title some eminent Town, as *Bath*, *Borough*, *Exeter*, *Bridgewater*, *Bristol*, &c. And some of late taken for their Title the Name of a small Village, their own or Park, &c. as *Godolphin*, *Bolton*, *Clarendon*, *Mulgrave*, *Wharton*.

An *Earl* is created by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, upon him by the King himself, a Cap and a Coronet put upon his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

All *Earls* are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our kinsmen, and they anciently did, and still may use the Stile of *Noble*.

All the *Earls* of *England* are local, or denominated from some Shire, Town, or Place, except two, whereof one is *Personal*, the *Earl Marshal of England*, who is not only *Honorary*, as the *rest*, but also *Officiary*. The other is *Nominal*, viz. *Earl of Arundel*, who takes his Denomination from an illustrious Family, as the *Earl of Devon*, do, from some noted Place.

An *Earl's* Mantle hath three *doublings* of *Ermin*.

His Title is, *Most Potent and Noble Lord*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raised upon *Points*, and *Lerms* between.

Viscount.] *Vicecomes, quasi Vice Comitibus gubernaturus Comitatum.*
 This Title was first given, some say by *Hen. VI.* in the 18th Year
 of his Reign, to John Beaumont, though it may be found, that 5
 V Sir Robert Brent was by the King created a Viscount.
 Viscounts are styled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins;
 his Title is *Right Honourable and truly Noble or Potent Lord.*
 Viscount is made by Patent, as an Earl is.
 His Mantle hath two dublings and an half of plain white Fur;
 Coronet only Pearls with a Row of Pearls, without certain num-
 ber, close to the Chaplet.

Baron.] In the Laws of the Longabards, and of the Normans, this
 word was used for *Var*, as at this Day *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the
 French Tongue is used for the same; so that Baron is *Vir, natus*
Vir Notabilis & Principalis: So the chief Burgeesses of Lon-
 don, and still those of the Cinqueports are called Barons.
 Anciently those Barons only were accounted Peers of the Realm,
 who held of the King *per integram Baroniam*, which consisted of
 ten Knights Fees, and one third part (each Knight's Fee being
 worth 10 Marks) which makes in all 400 Marks; and whoever had so much,
 was to be summoned to Parliament. Now to hold *per Baroniam*
 is to hold *per Hereditatem Baronis*, whether greater or less.
 Barons in the Beginning of the Reign of *Hen. III.* were not of so
 high Repute as afterwards, when that King (after that great
 Rebellion was suppress'd) called by Writ unto Parliament, only
 the great Men as had continued Loyal; which the succeeding
 Kings observing, they only were accounted Peers of the Realm,
 who were called by the King's Writ, and the other lost their Peer-
 age, as some great Author affirms.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of England, had anciently
 their Barons under them; in Cheshire there are yet such Barons:
 as no Bishop but those that hold immediately of the King, are
 Peers of the Realm (for the Bishop of Sodor and Man, holding imme-
 diately of the Earl of Derby is no Peer of England) so no Barons
 who hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Barony.] *Baronia* is some Castle, or chief Seat of a Nobleman, which
 is not to be divided amongst Daughters (if there be no Sons) but
 descends to the eldest Daughter.

Land holden by Barony, doth not make the Purchaser that is
 noble, to be Noble, although the Charge of such Tenure doth
 lie upon him, in respect of the Service of the Realm; no more then
 land held by Villain Service doth make the Purchaser, that is a Freeman,
 a Villain, though he shall thereby be bound to his Villain Service
 for his Lands.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit
 in the higher House of Parliament; but most usual by Patent.

His

A Baron's Title is *Right Noble Lord*.

He hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath six *Perls* upon the Circle, given to that Duke by King Charles II.

All the formentioned Degrees have Title of *Lord*, from the *3d* Word *Hlafd*, *Dominus*,

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, *Feudataries* to the King, and in their Creation and also in their Cession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Sign and Symbol of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any Hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the Gift of any Foreign Prince or Emperor without the Consent of their Sovereign.

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family can be lost, but by want of Issue Male, nor then neither if the Peerage extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth; or else by heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to the Blood but by Parliament.

All Noblemen at their Creation have two Ensigns, to signify their Duties; their Heads are adorned *ad consulendum Regem & Patriam tempore pacis*, and they are girt with a Sword *ad defendendum Regem & Patriam tempore belli*.

The Nobility of *England* have in all times enjoyed many considerable Privileges.

All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament-time are privileged (as others in Parliament-time) from all Arrests, unless for Treasons, Felony, or breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicative* can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespas, no *Essoin* lyes against any Peer of the Realm; in Criminal Causes, Treason or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by Jury of Peers of the Realm; they are not as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Oath is given in *Upon their Honour* sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be impanell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Jury *de facto*, tho' in a matter between two Peers. In case any Peer is returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his Discharge. They are upon no case to be bound to their good Behaviour, but only to put to swear they will not break the Peace, but only to promise *Upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted so Sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. A Peer of the Realm was not to be put to the Rack or Torture to discover the Truth, tho' accused of Treason. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament has

III. Privilege in his lawful Absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do; also in Places of Trust committed to them, they are allowed to make Deputies, by reason of necessity, supposed in the Law of their attendance on the Person of the King. Tho' neither Civil-Law nor Common-Law require any other Testimony to be valid but what is given upon Oath; the Testimony of a Peer of England, given in *Upon his Honour*, without any Oath, is esteemed valid; and they were wont to be sworn upon their Allegiance, and the Loyalty of their Chivalry, to put in their Answer to a Bill, *Super Honorem*, without taking an Oath, tho' of latter times that Privilege, by the neglect of some, hath been infringed sometimes. A Day of Grace, by the Order of the Court, is not to be granted to the Plaintiff in any Suit wherein a Peer of the Realm is Defendant; and this by Common-Law, because the Law presumes that a Peer of the Realm is always ready to attend the Person of the King, and the Service of the Commonwealth, and therefore it is not to be delayed any longer than the ordinary use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice. In all Cases wherein the Privilege of the Clergy is allowed to other Men, and also in divers Cases where that Privilege is taken away from other Men, every Peer of the Realm, having a Vote and Voice in Parliament, shall, upon his request, by *Stat. 1. c. 12. VI.* without burning in the Hand, loss of Inheritance, or Corruption of Blood, be adjudged for the first time as a Clerk convicted, if he cannot read. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none other besides Bishops, and some great Officers of the Kingdom.

Privilege of Curtesie the Title of *Lord* is given to all the *Sons* of Peers and *Marquisses*, and to all the eldest Sons of *Earls*, and none other.

All *Barons* of England are exempted from all Attendance at the King's *Tourns*, or any *Leets*, where others are obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he can't be arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same reason there lies no Execution against him.

A Peer mute upon his Trial, shall be convicted, but not preſt to Execution, as a Commoner is, and when under Sentence of Death, it hath been customary only to behead them.

For the suppressing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*, that is, all able Men are to assist him, yet may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to that Service.

A Peer of Parliament being sent for by the King's Writ or Letter, by his Messenger to come to Court, or to Parliament, or to appear before the Council Board, or in his Court of Chancery, may not, coming and returning by the King's Forest or Park, kill one or more Deer.

In

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Knight, otherwise the Array may be quashed by *Challenge*.

The Laws of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Person of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose to hinder all Offence by false Reports, whereby any Scandal to their Persons may arise, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons: And because it is to defend not only Lay-Lords but Bishops, and all great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Statutum Magnatum*.

The Houses of Peers can't in some Cases (as in search for prohibited Books, &c.) be entred by Officers of Justice without a warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of six of his Privy Council, whereof Four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be assessed towards the *Standing Militia* but by or more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being Arraigned for Felony or Treason, *in favorem vite*, to challenge thirty of his Jury, without shewing Cause, and others by shewing Cause yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or to put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour cannot be guilty of *Falshood*, *Favour*, or *Malice*.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain number of *Chaplains*, who (after a Dispensation from the Archbishop) if to him it seems good, and the same ratified under the Great Seal of *England* (may hold plurality of Benefices within such a Distance, with Cure of Souls. In this manner ever Duke qualifies six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five a piece, every Viscount four, and every Baron three.

A Peer of the Realm may retain six Aliens born, whereas a Commoner may not retain above four.

In case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Suits*, or other Judgements, a Duke is to be amerced one hundred Pounds, and all under only five Pounds; and this to be determined by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*, altho' it is often done by the King's Justice, instead of their Peers; particularly by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, because formerly there sat no other Judges at that Court, but Barons of *England*; and now the usual Amercement of a Duke is 100 Pounds, and of a Baron, not less than five Pounds.

All Peers of the Realm being constant *Hereditary Counsellors* to the King, in his great Council of *Parliament*, and being bound upon the King's Summons to appear, and attend in all *Parliament* upon their own Charges, were privileged from contributing to the Expence of any Member of the House of Commons, for whose levy might be made upon any of their Lands, parcel of their *Doms* or *Baronies*, any of their *Ancient Demesne*, *Copy-hold* or *Tenures*.

The Estates of Peers of the Realm, being judged in the Eye of the Law sufficient at all times to satisfy all Debts and Damages, Satisfaction is to be sought by Execution taken forth upon their Lands and Goods, and not by Attachments, Imprisonments of their Persons, (those are to be always free for the Service of the King and Kingdom) now by *Exigents* or *Capias Utlagatum*, &c.

But no Lord hath these Privileges of Peerage, but *Lords of Parliament*, viz. no Dukes or Earls eldest Sons, nor *Irish* Lords, unless summoned by the King's Writ to an *English Parliament*.

Notwithstanding these great Privileges belonging to the Nobility of England, yet the greatest of them (no not the Brother or Son of the King) ever had the Privilege of the Grantees of Spain, to be covered in the King's Presence, except only *Henry Rastliff*, Earl of *Barry*. Nor ever had that higher Privilege of the Nobility of France, whose *Domain Lands*, and their Dependants holding them, are exempted from all Contributions and Taxes, by which Favour they are tied to their King, and so enabled to serve him, that although Rebellions are frequent, yet seldom of long Continuance, and never prosperous; whereas the highest born Subject of England hath herein no more Privilege than the meanest Ploughman, but utterly wants that kind of Reward for ancient Virtue, and Encouragement for future Industry.

If an *Appeal* of Murder or Felony be sued by any common Person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Case of *Fines* Lord *Dacres*, saith *Guillim*. No Peer must go out of the King's Dominions without Leave; and if any have Leave to go, he is to return upon the King's Writ under the Privy Seal, or forfeit Goods and Chattles.

[Precedence.] Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongst the Nobility of England, it is to be observed, that (after the King and Princes of the Blood, viz. the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, Nephews of the King, and no farther) and after the two Archbishops, Dukes amongst the Nobility have the first place; then Marquisses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquisses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Knights eldest Sons, Knight of the Garter *Quatenus tales*, Privy Counsellors, Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, Lord of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the degree of the *Coif* of the said Courts, Bannorets made under the King's Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open Battle, and the King personally present, Viscounts younger Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Baronets, Masters in *Chancery*, Knights Bachelors of a mean Creation, Knights of the *Bath*, Knights Batchelors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Esquires, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, &c. Moren-

Moreover observe, that all Nobles of the same degree take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's Council, Lord Privy Seal; these being Barons, or above Barons, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother, or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the Occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath place the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Household, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household: These shall sit after the Lord Privy Seal above all of their Degree only. And if the King's Principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes place of all Barons that are not of the Offices beforementioned; but if he be a Viscount, or higher Degree, he shall take place only according to his Degree. Also, if the King's Secretary be a Bishop, as anciently was used, he takes place next to the Bishop, of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have none of the Offices aforesaid.

All Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons not having any of the said Offices, shall take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

State.] There are certain Marks of State that belong to each Degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practise or forbear at pleasure.

Duke.] A Duke may have in all places out of the King's presence, a Cloath of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; so may his Dutcheß, and her Train born up by a Gentleman; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke without the Duke's permission.

Marquis.] A Marquis may have a Cloath of Estate ready within a yard of the Ground, and that in all places out of the presence of the King, or a Duke; and his Marchioness to have her Train born by a Knight's Wife, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viscount is to wash with a Marquis, but at his pleasure.

Earl.] An Earl also may have a Cloth of Estate without Fringe; and a Countess may have her Train borne by an Esquier's Wife, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Gentleman.

Viscount.] A Viscount may have a Cover of Assay holden

his Cup while he drinks, but no Assay taken as Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own House ; and a Viscountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Man.

Baron.] A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinketh, and a Baroness may have her Gown born up by a Man in the presence of a Viscountess.

All Nephews and Grandsons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highness* ; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes eldest Sons are born, and have Title as Marquisses, and the younger as Lords, with the addition of their *Christian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquis's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, (and by the Courtesy of *England*, Earl) and is to go as an Earl, but shall give place to an Earl, and the younger Sons Lords, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An Earl's eldest Son is born as a Viscount, and shall go as a Viscount, and shall have as many Powderings as a Viscount ; so their younger Sons are said to be born as Barons, but shall go after all Barons, and before all Baronets ; And an Earls eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies ; but his youngest Sons not Lords.

A Viscount's eldest Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies ; and therefore the eldest Son and the eldest Daughter of the first Viscount of *England*, is said to be the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England* ; Yet a Viscount's eldest Son is said to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *English* or Foreign, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a Foreign Monarch or State, tho' he comes into *England* by the King's safe Conduct, and tho' the King stile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law Proceedings no notice is taken of his Nobility ; nay, tho' he be Naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament, or born in *England* with that Foreign Title, unless the King's Writ hath summoned him to Parliament : For it pertaineth to the Royal Prerogative of the King, to call and admit an Alien born, to have Place and Voice in his Parliament at his pleasure. *Guild Herald. p. 2. p. 16.*

Note also, That the highest and lowest Degrees of Nobility are universally acknowledged ; for a Knight (*English* or Foreigner) is a Knight in all Nations. Also if the Emperor or any Foreign King come into this Realm by safe Conduct, (as he ought ; for a King absolute Prince, tho' he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this Case he shall here sue and be sued by the Name of Emperor or King, or else the Writ shall abate. *Guillm, p. 17.*

Reverend.] The Laws and Customs of *England* (always willing that

that *Decorum* and *Conveniency* should be every where observed, and considering the Charges and Expences appertaining to the several Degrees of Honour, as they belong to Men of principal Service to the King and Realm, both in time of War and Peace) expected that each of 'em should have a convenient Estate, and Value of Lands of Inheritance, for support of their Honours and the King's Service. Therefore anciently when the intrinsic Value of a Pound *Sterling* was worth 30*l.* of our Money now, as appears by the then Price of all things, every Knight was to have about 800 Acres reckoned at 20*l.* yearly in Land; that is, about 600*l.* of our Money at this Day: A Baron to have thirteen Knights Fees, and one third part, which amounted to about 267*l.* which multiplied by 30, was as much as 8010*l.* a Year at this Day: And an Earl twenty Knights Fees; a Duke forty. And in case of decay of Nobility, or that they had so far wasted their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintain'd, (as the *Roman* Senators were in such cases removed from the Senate, so) sometimes some *English* Barons have not been admitted to sit in the High House of Parliament, tho' they kept the Name and Title or Dignity still.

But to prevent this wasting of Revenues, whereof at present there are too many woful Examples in *England*, the *Spanish* King puts a *Curator* or *Guardian* over any Lord of *Spain*, that by Prodigality is like so to waste his Estate, as that his Honour and Title cannot be sufficiently supported.

For the better support of these Degrees of Honour, the King doth usually, upon the Creation of a Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Viscount, grant an Annuity or yearly Rent to them and their Heirs, which is so annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Assurance, or any manner of Alienations, can be given from the same, but still incident to, and a support to the same Dignity, contrary to that Principle in Law, *That every Land of Fee-Simple may be charged with a Rent in Fee-Simple, by one way or other.*

To a Duke the King grants 40*l.* heretofore a considerable Pension; to a Marquis 40 Marks; to an Earl 20*l.* to a Viscount 10 Marks: To Barons no such Pensions are ordinarily granted, as King *Charles* the first creating *Mountjoy Blount* (the late Earl of *Newport*) Lord *Mountjoy* of *Thurstone*, granted him a Fee of 10 Marks per Annum to him and his Heirs for ever.

As the Kings of *England* were formerly reputed to be the richest in *Domains* of any King in *Europe*, so the Nobility of *England* have been accounted the richest in Lands of any Neighbouring Nation; some having above 20000*l.* yearly, others 15000*l.* and so many of them above 10000*l.* that if one with another they had but 8000*l.* yearly, it will amount in all among the Lords, to about 2000000*l.* a year, which is more then the tenth part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*.

The *English* Nobility for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Christendom*.

Every Lord's House was a kind of well disciplin'd Court, inso-much that the Gentry, Males and Females, were wont to be sent thither for vertuous Breeding, and returned excellently accomplished.

At home their Table, Attendance, Officers, Exercises, Recreations, Garb was an Honour to the Nation.

Abroad they were attended with as brave, numerous, and uniform Train of Servants and Followers as any in *Europe*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Commons of England, and therein of Barons, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries calleth none Noble under a *Baron*; so that only all Barons, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility are by our Law reckoned amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, inter *Senatores* & *Plebem*, namely the *Ordo Equestris*; so in other *Christian Kingdoms* they are stiled, *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England* consists of *Barons, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen*.

[*Barons.*] The next Degree to Barons, are *Barons*, which the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are constituted in the Room of the Ancient *Valvasours*, between the *Barons of England*, and the Orders of *Knights*. Now this Honour was first instituted by King *James* the first, Anno 1611, given by him to a Man and his Heirs Males of his own Body lawfully begotten; for which each one is obliged to pay into the *Exchequer* as much as will for three Years at 8 *d. per diem*, pay thirty Foot Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which, with Fees, doth commonly arise to 1200 *l.*

Barons have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of *Garter*, Knights who are Privy-Counsellors, or Knights Bannets, made under the King's Banner or Standard, displayed in Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Barons and their eldest Sons being of full Age, may claim the same Privilege.

Baronets have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of Ulster, viz. in a Field Argent, a Hand Gules. Also in the King's Armies to have place in the grofs near the King's Standard, with some particulars for their Funerals.

The whole number of Baronets in England were not to exceed 200 at one and the same time; but now their number is without limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of a good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's side, that bore Arms, and have also a certain yearly Revenue of 1000 l. *per Annum de claro*. They take places according to priority of the Date of their Patents. The Title *Sir* is granted to Baronets by a peculiar Clause in their Patents of Creation, though they be not dubb'd Knights; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

The first Baronet that was created was Sir Nicholas Bacon of Suffolk whose Successor is therefore stiled *Primus Baronettorum Angliae*.

Knight.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the German Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a Lusty Servitor afterwards, commonly used for a soldier or Man of War.

A Knight is at this day exprest in Latin, French, Spanish Italian and also in the High and Low Dutch Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies an *Horseman*, because they were wont to serve on Horseback yet our Common Law stiles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they Commonly held Lands in Knights Service to serve the King in Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is Commonly given for some Personal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving, and descends not to his Son.

Knights of the Garter.] In England there are several sorts of Knights, whereof the chiefeft are those of the Order of St. George commonly called *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable, and most Ancient of any Lay-Order now in use in Christendom. It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order in 1350 (50 Years before the Institution of the French Order of St. Michael by Lewis II. 80 Years before the Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted by Philip the Good of Burgundy; 190 Years before King James the Fifth reformed the Order of St. Andrew in Scotland; and 209 Years before the King of Denmark began the Order of the Elephant) and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant King Edward III. who triumphed several times over France and Scotland; with held Prisoners at that time in England King John of France, and King David of Scotland who, by his Son Edward the Black Prince expell'd the Rebels from Castile, and inthroned Don Pedro their lawful King. He that by these Mighty and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of the

The Order of the Garter, and at first made choice of the most Illustrious Persons of Europe to be Companions of that most Illustrious Body.

It was since commonly called *The Order of the Garter*, because this only part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn; and that to put in mind the Companions of the Order, that as by this Order they were joyned in a League of Amity and Concord, so by their Garter, as by a tie of Affection, they were obliged to love one another.

The Motto of the Order is *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Evil to him who Evil thinks.

The Reason why this Motto was put in French, was because then the King of England being possess'd of a great part of France, not only our Laws, Pleadings and Sermons were in French, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of England.

It appears by ancient Writings that this Honourable Company is a College or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, and a little Seal; it consist of the Sovereign (who is always the King of England) and of twenty five Companions, call'd *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean, and twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Clergers, and other inferiour Officers, and of twenty six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this College, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

The Society is intituled to St. George, who hath been accounted the Patron of England, and of this Order in particular. St. Dennis is of France, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. James of Spain, &c.) the Tutelar Saint Patron of England, and of this Order in particular.

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of Winchester; which Office is settled on that Bishoprick; A *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of Salisbury, which Office did anciently belong to the Bishop of Salisbury, and was by King Charles II. re-annex'd to that See: A *Register*, Dean of Windsor; which Office belongs to the Deanery: The principal Officer at Arms, called *Garter*; whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their Solemnities at their Installation and Feasts. Lastly, the *Usher of the Garter*, Usher of the Black Rod.

There are also certain Orders and Constitutions belonging to the Society, touching the Solemnities in the making these Knights, their Duty after Creation, and their high Privileges, too long for this Place.

The College is seated in the Castle of Windsor, with the Chapel of St. George, there erected by King Edward the Third, and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestowed upon the most Excellent and Renowned Persons for Honour and Vertue, and with

it a Blue Garter deckt with Gold, Pearls and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the left Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high Black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's composed of Roses enamelled Red, within a Garter enamelled Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold together with other Stately and Magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon the left Leg, upon Pain of paying 6s. 8d. to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a Blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

Upon the Left Side, upon a Cloak, Coat, or riding Cassock, in all places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbelishment now worn and called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. George enamell'd upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the end of a blue Ribbon that crosses their Bodies from the left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarches of *Christendom* have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, Eight *Emperors*; Twenty seven, or Twenty eight Foreign *Kings*, besides many *Sovereign Princes*, &c.

Note, That none can be of this most Honourable Order, that have been convicted of Heresy, of Treason, or of Cowardise.

Note, That anciently Kings and Princes were placed according to their Creation, but now those only are placed according to the Degrees.

See more of this Noble Order in the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter, written by Elias *Amble* Esq; Folio.

Knights Bannerets.] In the next place are *Knights Bannerets*, *Equites Vexilliferi*, anciently made only in the Field in time of War, an high Honour, now obsolet, there being at this time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

Knights of the Bath.] *Knights of the Bath*, so called of the *Bathing*, used before they were created. The first of this sort was made by *Hen. IV. Anno 1399.* who preparing for his Coronation made forty six Knights at the Tower that were bathed, tho' bathing was used in making Knights Batchelors long before that time in *France*, and probably in *England*. See *Selden's Tir. of Hon.* p. 6. s. 34 and 45. They were afterwards made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Beltwise, The

were made with much Ceremony, too long to be described here. as at large in *Dugdal's Description of Warwickshire.*

Knights Bachelors.] Other Knights, called *Equites aurati* from the Gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights Bachelors*; These were anciently made by girding with the Sword and Gilt Spurs, and this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Paentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors. I have heard, said Judge *Thirning* (upon the Bench the Reign of Henry IV.) *That a Lord had Issue a Son, and carried him to the Font, and presently as soon as he was Baptized, took his Sword and made him a Knight, saying, be a good Knight, for you shall never be a good Esquire; meaning the greater Title drowns the less.* *Seld. Tit. de p. 2. p. 642.* For if an Esquire be made a Knight, he loses his name of Esquire; but yet if a Knight be made a Nobleman, he retains the name of Knight, and so ought to be styled in Writs.

This aforesaid Lord, I suppose, was some Earl at least; for Earls had in ancient times a power of conferring Knighthood, but now we can make a Knight, but only the King, or a Lieutenant-General by his Commission.

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a noble Reward for Courageous Persons; but of late being made more common, and bestowed upon Gown-Men, contrary to the nature of it (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed upon Sword-men) it is become of much less Reputation in England than it hath been, although it be still accounted an honourable Degree both in England and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gown-Men, 'tis given only to Lawyers and Physicians. And sometimes to Artists, as *Painters, Mathematicians, &c.*

These are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword lightly touches them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, and then, *Advance Chevalier.*

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as *Sir A. B. Knight*, which is very ancient.

When a Knight is to suffer death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms quartered.

Esquire.] Next among the lower Nobility, are *Esquires*, so called from the French Word *Escuiers Scutigeri*, because they were wont to stand before the Prince in War, or before the better sort of Nobles, with a Shield, Lance, or other Weapons, and therefore they are called *Armigeri.*

Of this Title are first all Viscounts and Barons eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquisses and Dukes are Esquires and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Bedchamber mentioned among the Officers of the King's Court; after these are reckon'd the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and the eldest Sons for ever. Next, Esquires created by the King, putting about their Necks a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly divers that are in superior public Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires as Sergeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, Physick, although none of them are really so.

In the last place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the Gentry of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended from ancient Families, that have always born a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is derived from the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Nations to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in a Country where the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Customs were unknown as in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. These Nations anciently oft Warred among themselves, painted their Scutcheons with the Picture of some Beast, Bird, or other thing for distinction, and put some eminent visible Mark upon the Crests of their Helmets; and their Ornaments both of Arms and Crest, descended by the Inheritance of their Children, to the eldest pure, and to the rest, with some note of distinction such as the old Master of Ceremonies, in *High-Dutch*, *Herald*, or *Herald*, though fit.

A Gentleman is properly one whose Ancestors have been Free-men and have ow'd no Obedience to any Man besides their natural Prince; so that in Propriety of Speech no Man is a Gentleman who is not born so: But in *England*, the King being properly the Fountain of all Honour, he can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by bestowing an Honourable Employment upon him.

The Title of Gentlemen in *England* (as of *Cavalier* in *France*, and *Spain*) is not disdained by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guillim is of the Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound apprentice to a Marchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his Degree of Gentility.

And therefore the Gentry and Nobility of *England*: have not disdained so to dispose of their young Children.

Privileges to the Lower Nobility.

THE lower Nobility of England have fewer and less Privileges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Privileges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excused from attendance at Court Leets. Knights by *Magna Charta*, cap. 21. are so freed that no Demesne Cart of theirs may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with cure of Souls.

By the State. *Primo Jacobi primi*, it seems that Knights and their Sons, (though they cannot spend 10*l* per Annum, nor are worth 200*l*.) may keep Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, or Nets, to take Pheasants or Partridges.

Some Privileges also belong to Gentlemen: Anciently if an Ignorant Person did strike a Gentleman in England, he was to lose his hand.

A Gentleman by *Stat. quin. Eliz. cap. 4.* may not be compelled to serve in Husbandry.

If a *Capias* go against A. B. Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take A. B. Gentlemen, an Action of false Imprisonment lyeth against the Sheriff.

The Child of a Gentleman brought up to sing, cannot be taken without the Parents and Friends Consent, to serve in the King's Chapel, as others may.

The Horse of a Gentlemen may not be taken to ride Post.

Now, That as there are some great Officers of the Crown, who, by their Dignity, and worth of their Places, although they are not Noblemen, yet take place amongst the highest of the higher Nobility; so there are some Persons, who for their Dignities in the Church, Degrees in the University, Offices in the State or Army, although they are neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, yet take place amongst them; so all Deans, Archdeacons, Chancellors, Bishops, Bachelors, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Physic, and Music, Heads of Houses in the Universities, usually take place next to Knights, before ordinary Esquires and Gentlemen.

Yet in other Christian Countries where the Civil Law hath its credit in such Acts as concern Learning, a Doctor of Law hath precedence of a Knight; as also at Court and foreign Parts, those Doctors that wait on the Prince, precede Knights who are Servants to the Prince; but otherwise Knights usually take place of Doctors. Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede simple Knights; so are all General Officers, as Master of the Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, &c.

All higher Officers in the King's Court or State, and all Sergeants at Law, precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, all Doctors in Arts, commonly call'd Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the Inns of Court, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the King's Household, &c. may be equal, if not precede Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications.

In *England* Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

Of the lower Nobility in *England*, the number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended number; that is, in all above 700, who are possessed one with another of about 1000 *l.* a year in Lands. Of Knights above 1400, who one with another may have about 800 *l.* a year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above six thousand, each one with another, of about 400 *l.* a year in Lands, amounting in all to about a third part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*: Besides younger Brothers, whose number may amount to above 16000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Lands but are commonly bred up to Divinity, Law, Physic, Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without Manual Labour, and then well may those (be their Pedigree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10000 *l.* a year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 100000 or 200000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

Yeomen.] Next to the Lower Nobility, and the first degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Freeholders, in *England* usually called *Yeomen*, from the *Saxon Gemene*, in *English* Common. In the King's Court it signifies an Officer which is in a middle place between a Sergeant and a Groom.

The Yeomanry of *England* having Lands of their own to a good value, and living upon Husbandry are looked upon as not apt to commit, or omit any thing that may endanger their Estates and Credits, not apt to be corrupted or suborn'd, wherefore they are adjudged fit to bear some Offices, as of Constable, Church-warden, to serve upon Juries, to be trained Soldiers, to vote in Election of Knights of the Shire of Parliament, and the like.

In many Cases, the Law of *England* hath conceived a better opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendred a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Amongst the *Romans*, some of the greatest Dictators and Consuls

had been once Husbandmen, and some of them taken from tilling their Ground, to bear those highest Offices and Dignities, as *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*, one of the *Caro's*, and many others; so divers Princes, Kings, and Emperors have exercised Agriculture; and *Scipio* the Great, and the Emperor *Diocletian*, their Commands to enjoy Husbandry.

Of the Freeholders of *England*, there are more in number and more than in any Country, or the like Extent, in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year apiece is very ordinary, 100 and 200 *l.* a Year in some Countries is not rare; sometimes in *Kent* and the wild of *Devon*, 5 or 600 *l.* per Annum, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statutes of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat. 1. Jac. I. cap. 27. & alibi.*

Besides these Freeholders which are so called, (because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever) there are in *England* a very great number of Copyholders, who hold Lands within some Mannors, only by Copy Court-Roll, of the said Mannor, &c. and have *Fus perpetuum annuile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improperly be said to have; for properly it is in *England* but the King hath.

These Yeomen were famous in old time for Military Valour and Bravery, when we so often conquered *France*; and of these is, should be the Militia of *England*, chiefly composed.

Amongst the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are reckoned Tradesmen, among whom Merchants of Foreign Traffick, have, for their great benefit to the Public, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of best Repute in *England*; where, as well in London, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been esteemed no Disparagement to a Gentlemen born, especially to a young Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the first place are Whole-sale-Men, Retailers; lastly, Mechanics, or Handicrafts-Men. These are capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns corporate.

The lowest Member, the Feet of the Body politick, are the Labourers, who by their large Wages and the cheapness of Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in most other Countries.

Liberties and Privileges.

AS the Clergy and Nobility have certain Privileges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are blest above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* ought to be imprison'd, or otherwise restrain'd, without Cause shewn, for which by Law, he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, To him that is imprisoned, may not be denied Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired, which brings 'em speedily to their Tryal.

Thirdly, If, no Cause of Imprisonment be alleged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, the Prisoner ought to be set at liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quartered in the House of a Freeman (unless he be a Victualler, or sell Brandy and other strong Liquors by Retail) in time of Peace, without his Will, that they pay for their Quarters; nor in time of War, unless the Army be in the Country.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Property in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent by their Representative in Parliament. Moreover they have an absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what quality they will, without shewing any Cause; which other Nations, govern'd by the Civil Law can't do.

Sixthly, By the Common Law no *Englishman* can be press'd or compell'd (unless bound by his Tenure) to march forth of his Country to serve as a Soldier in the War, except in case of a Foreign Enemy invading, or a Rebellion at home: Nor may he be sent out of the Realm against his Will, upon any Foreign Employment, by way of an Honourable Banishment.

Seventhly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Rightly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence; always *Salva sibi consuetudine sua* in such manner that he may continue, and go on in his Calling. Briefly, If it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, nor to no Taxes but what they impose upon themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto, their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be transcendent, and their worldly Condition most happy and blessed, and so far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour Nations, that as all the Women in Europe would run into England (the Paradise of Women) if there were a Bridge made over the Sea; so all the Men too, if there were but an Act for a general Naturalization of all Aliens.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England

Touching the Women of England, there are divers things considerable in the English Laws and Customs Women in England, with all their Moveable Goods so soon as they are married, are wholly in *potestate Viri*, at the Will and Disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chatties be given to a *Femme Coverd*, (i. e. to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husband's. She can't Let, Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate any thing without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law, is not hers in Property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, the holding of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage, as much her Husband's, that after his Death, they shall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Paraphernalia*, which are her necessary Apparel, which, without the Consent of her Husband, she may demise by Will, not otherwise by our Law, because the Property and Possession, even of *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent, and in all Law Matters *sine viro respondere non potest*, can't answer without her Husband.

The Law of England supposes in the Husband the Power over his Wife, as over his Child or Servant; and therefore he must answer for his Wife's Fault; if she wrong another by her Tort or by Trespas, he must make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same Punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Man that shall kill her Father or Master; and that is *Petit Treason* to be burnt alive.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not only the Power over her Person, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after she useth her Husband's Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside; which is not observed in France and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes her self by her Paternal Name, as if *Susanna* the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes her self *Susanna Clifford*, or else *Susanna Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which their Condition *de facto* is the best of the World; for such is the good Nature of *Englishmen* towards their Wives, such is the Tenderneſs and Reſpect, giving them the uppermoſt place at Table, and elſewhere, the right-hand every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardſhip; that they are, generally ſpeaking, the moſt happy Women in the World.

Besides in ſome things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations, ſo favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child, during her Husband's long ſcence, though it be for ſome Years, yet if he lived all the *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Iſland, he muſt Father that Child; and if that Child be her firſt born Son, he ſhall inherit that Husband's Eſtate, if Intailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, by any other, before Marriage, but born after Marriage with another Man; this latter muſt own the Child, and that Child ſhall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Joynture ſet before Marriage, may challenge the third part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of London, a third part of all her Husband's Moveables for

as the Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, ſo like- wiſe of his Condition. If he be a Duke, ſhe is a Dutcheſs; if he be a Knight, ſhe is a Lady; if he of an Alien be made a Citizen, ſhe is *ipſo facto* ſo too. If a Freeman marry a Bond- woman, ſhe is alſo Free during the Coverture; whereof alſo it is ſaid as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*.

All Women in *England* are comprized under Noble or Ig-

noble Women are ſo three manner of ways, by Creation, by Marriage, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath crea- ted Women to be Baroneſſes, Counteſſes, Dutcheſſes, and the

by *Richard* the Second's Creation, *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, was made Dutcheſs of *Norfolk* for Life; ſo *Anne Boleyn*, Henry's Wife to *Hen. VIII.* was made Marchioneſs of *Pembroke*;

broke; the Lady Mary Compton in King James the First's time, made Countess of Buckingham for Life; the said King James made the Lady Finch Viscountess of Maidstone, and afterwards Countess of Winchelsea, to her and the Heirs Males of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Males should have Voice and Place in Parliament, & *inter alios Vicecomites & ante Barones, Vicecomites Maidstone.*

By Descent all those Women are Noble, to whom Lands are given by such Dignity, do descend as Heirs: For Dignities and Titles of Honour, for want of Males do sometimes descend to Females, but to one of them only, because they are things of their own Nature intire, and not to be divided amongst many (as the Lands and Tenements are which descend to all the Daughters equally,) besides, by dividing Dignities, the Reputation and Honour would be lost, and the Strength of the Realm impaired for the Honour and Chivalry of the Realm, doth chiefly consist in the Nobility thereof.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands, any Baron or Peer of the Realm; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband; for *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur*. But Women Noble by Creation or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis*. Here note that by the Courtesie of England, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Person, retaineth by Countie the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesie.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes place according to the Degree of her Husband, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter: But if she marry under one under those of the higher Nobility, as to a Knight, or Gentleman, then, by Courtesie, place is given according to her own Rank and not her Husband's.

Noble-Women in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm and are to be tryed by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Privileges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands; only they are in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action on the Statute *de Scandalo Magnatum*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Charge Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, it were not Felony, as it is, if like Conspiracy be against a Noble Man.

None of the Wives Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husband, altho' all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesie of *England* such, that as the Wife for her Dowry hath the third part of her Husband's Lands, during her Life, so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child, (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wife's Lands (for his Dowry, if it may be so called) during his Life: But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she her self be not denied, she is barr'd all Privileges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she can't be produc'd as Witness for or against her Husband.

If there be no Sons, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters, who are Coheirs.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other Foreign Duke, tho' he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like if she marry an *Irish* Peer, by reason such an ones Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

Children.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates undivided from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest; the Consideration whereof keeps the Children in great Awe.

Children by the Common-Law of *England* are, at certain Ages enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son, at the Age of 14 may chuse his Guardian, may claim Lands holden in Socage, may consent to Marriage, may by will dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15 he ought to be sworn to his Allegiance to King.

At 21 he is said to be at full Age, may then make any Contract, may pass not only Goods, but Lands by Will, and is of age to sit in either House of Parliament (which in other Countries may not be done, till the *Annus Consistentie*, the Age of 25, when the Heat of the Youth is somewhat abated, and they begin to be staid in Mind, as well as in Growth.)

A Daughter at 7 Years is to have Aid of her Father's Tutor to marry her, at those Years she may consent unto Marriage, she may afterwards dissent.

At 9 she is dowable.

At 12 she is able to ratifie and confirm her former Consent given to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever.

At 14 she might receive her Lands into her own Hands, if she was then out of Wardship, if she was 14 at the Death of her Ancestor.

At 16, (tho' at the Death of her Ancestor she was under 14) she was to be out of Wardship, because then she might take a Husband, who might be able to perform Knights Service.

At 21 she is enabled to Contract or Alienate her Lands by her Will, or otherwise.

The eldest Son commonly Inherits all Lands, and to the younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels, and commonly the eldest Son's Wife's Portion; and besides, they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters; yet in some Mannors, as in the Manor of *Bray* in *Berkshire*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the eldest Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of Servants.

Servants in the Saxons times were properly Slaves, and many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant in the Forms by which their Masters set them free. Now Slavery is entirely taken away, and every Servant, Man or Woman (excepting Apprentices, who are but for a Term of Years) properly Hired Servants. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the end whereof they may be free, (giving warning three Months before) and may place themselves under other Masters, only it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Man's Servant, before leave given by his former Master; and unlawful (the Penalty being five Pounds to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service, to his former Master.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters or Mistresses: And Resistance in a Servant is punished with severe Penalty; but for a Servant to take away the Life of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, called *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar punishment Capital.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon landing, *de facto* free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service. Some Lands in *England* are holden in Villenage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Mannor; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Laws of England.

WHERE Common and Statute-Law takes no Cognizance, use is made of that Law of Laws called *Civil-Law*; wherein is to be had what all the wisest and noblest Men of the most flourishing and puissant State that ever was in the World, could in the space of many hundred Years by their own Wisdom or Reason devise, or from any other People learn; so that this Law may be look'd on as the Product of common Reason of all Mankind, and fitted for the Interest and Welfare, not of one Nation only, but taking care for the general Affairs of all People. Of this Law (and of the Canon Law) Use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Archbishops, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commissaries, when Cognizance is taken of Wills and Testaments, of Tythes, Mortuaries, of Matrimony, of Divorce, Adultery, Fornication, Chastity attempted; of Sacred Orders, Infringements to Church-Livings, Celebration of Divine Offices, Reformation of Churches, Dilapidations, Procurations; of Heresie, Schism, Atheism, Schism, Simony, Blasphemy, &c. where Statute-Law hath not particularly interpos'd. So of this Law is made use in the Court of Admiralty, in all Affairs immediately relating to the Royal Fleets, to all other Vessels of Trade, to their Owners and Mariners, to Commanders at Sea, to Pirates, to Piracies, to Merchants Affairs, to all Contracts made on Sea, or beyond Sea, in the way of Marine Trade, and Commerce to all Matters touching Wrecks, *Flotsam, Jetsam, Lagan*, &c. to say, when a Ship is sunk, or otherwise perisheth, and Goods either Float upon the Sea; or are Thrown over-board to the Ship; or lastly, when a Buoy is fastned to Goods so as to be found, in order to find 'em another time.) Marine Waifs, Deodands, &c. Moreover Use is made of the *Civil-Law* in the Court of the Earl-Marshall taking Cognizance of Crimes perpetrated out of *England*, of Contracts made in Foreign Parts, of Affairs of Nobility within and without *England*, of Controversies about Nobility and Gentry, of bearing of Coats of Arms, of Precedency, &c. In this Law much use is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates,

tates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded according to the direction of this most excellent and generally approved Law, and for this Cause Foreign Princes take especial care to choose such Persons for their Ambassadors as are skillful in the *Civil-Law*; and this Policy was heretofore duly observed by our *English* Princes, with very good Success. Lastly, the Two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the *Civil-Law* for by their Privileges no Student is to be sued at Common Law, but in the Vice-Chancellors Court, for Debts, Accomplishments, Injuries, &c.

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers; had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which she ever proceed in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by Virtue of the Statute 25 *Hen. VIII.* so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm; and these are called the King's Ecclesiastical Law, which have several Proceedings, and several Ends from the Temporal Laws; these inflicting Punishment upon the Bodies, Lands, and Goods, and to punish the outward Man; but the *pro salute Animæ*, to reward the inward Man; both joining this, to have the whole Man outwardly and inwardly reformed.

Common-Law.] The *Common-Law* of *England* is the Common Customs of the Kingdom, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws: It is called *Lex non scripta*, (but that we have most of them written in the old *Norman* *Language*, which being no where vulgarly used, varies no more from the *Latin*) but because it cannot be made by Charter or Parliament, for those are always matters of Record, whereas Customs are only matter of Fact, and are no where but in the memory of the People, and of all Laws must be the best for the *English* People, for the written Laws made in *England*, by King and Parliament are imposed upon the Subject, before any Probation or Trial, whether they are beneficial to the Nation, or agreeable to the Nature of the People, except where they are first made temporary, and for their known Utility are afterwards made perpetual; but Customs bind not the People till they have been tried a long approved time out of mind; during which time, no Inconvenience arising to hinder, those Customs became Laws; therefore when our Parliaments have altered any fundamental Points of our Common-Law, (as sometime hath been done) those alterations have been by experience found so inconvenient, that the same Law by succeeding Parliaments hath

been restored. The *Customary Law* was brought to us chiefly out of *Normandy*, of whose *Customary Laws* there is a Body to this day extant, which is of admirable Use to those that would understand the Originals of the Common Law of *England*. To those were added without doubt many *Saxon Customs*: But the *Saxon Laws* were chiefly written, and of them we have still a good many remaining, as the Laws of *Æthilberht*, *Hlothere*, and *Adric*, Kings of *Kent*, still extant in the *Textus Roffensis*; and the Laws of King *Ælfred*, wherein are also contained those more ancient ones of King *Ina*, and others. The present System of our Common Laws owes its Rise chiefly to King *Edward* the first, who having in his younger years given himself satisfaction in the Glory of Arms, bent himself (like another *Justinian*) to endow his Estate with divers notable fundamental Laws, ever since practised in this Nation.

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are in several parts of *England*, Customs and Common Usage, which have the force of Common-Law among those People to whose Property they belong, as *Borough English*, a Custom so called, because not in use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or for want of Sons the youngest Brother, is to Inherit, being presumed that in *Boroughs* or *Trading Towns*, the eldest Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to help himself. *Gavelkind*; of which see Pag. 20. in *Kent*, &c.

[*Statute-Law*.] Where the Common-Law is silent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws*, made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England*, by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest Desire and Request.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tryed by a Jury of Twelve Men, which is thus: The Sheriff summons Twenty or Men, Householders, out of the Neighbourhood of that place, where the matter contested lies; Twelve of whom are chosen to try the Cause. The Lawyers on both sides plead in open Court before the Judges, these *Twelve Men* standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examined, and all Pleadings is over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has past, putting the *Twelve* in mind of what hath been alleged, and defended on either side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which these Jury of *Twelve Men* are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charg'd with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle; that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all

Unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court and desiring their *Foreman*, (*i. e.*) the first upon the List, to speak for them, he declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the Jury, all being of one mind, (or else to be commanded back to their Confinement) and according to their Judgment, the Sentence passes finally. *Note*, the Returns of Verdicts are bound up to Forms, adapted to the nature of the Cause: As in Criminal Causes, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; in Civil Actions, *Finding for the Plaintiff*, or *for the Defendant*, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every freeborn Subject of England to be tryed by his Peers, and that not only in matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases at the King's Suit.

Peculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter granted to divers Cities of England, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land, and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of the place, unless such Laws are for general Good, or against a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

Forest-Law.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, differing from the *Common-Law* of England. Forests in England are exceeding ancient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the pleasure of the King in so sharp and grievous a manner, (as still in Germany) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniences and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were found hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious King's have since by Statute thought fit to alter *per Assisas Forestae*. Yet in the time of Edward the Third, and also at this Day, *Voluntas republi- bitur pro facto*; so that if a Man be taken Hunting a Deer, he may be Arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Forester may take and Arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Sable-stand*, *Back-bear*, or *Bloody-hand*; for in these four a Man is said to be taken with the manner, tho' three of them may be presumptions.

Partial-Law.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant in time of actual War; for altho' in time of Peace, the King for the more equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects makes no Laws but by the consent of the Three Estates in Parliament: Yet in time of War, by reason of great Dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small occasions, he uses absolute Power, insomuch as his Word goeth for a Law. *Martial-Law* extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not practised in time of Peace, but only in times of War, and then

C H A P. VII.

Humours, Manners, Diet, Attires, Recreations, and Buildings.

THE *English* differ from one another in their Humours, as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobility, Gentry, and Scholars, as well as most of the Merchants and chief Tradesmen, are extremely well polished in their Behaviour; but the common sort are rude and even barbarous, the effects of popular Tumults shew. For when the Rabble are together, they will commit the greatest Out-rages, and render themselves sometimes very formidable, even to the Magistrate, who has great Courage and Virtue to oppose them. And in truth at times there is no way without much Bloodshed to quiet them, but by giving them way; and then like Waves in a Storm, when once the Tempest of their Passions is allay'd, they will quiet of themselves.

The better sort are always Courteous and Obliging, Free, Generous, Grateful, engaging even with Charms; but the meaner are Rude, Boisterous, Insulting, Stiff, Uncertain, and Dangerous, especially to Strangers; to whom they are generally as a Man, as the better sort are Indulgent.

They treat their Guests most splendidly and freely; the more they eat and drink, the welcomer you are; but then amongst themselves, they expect for the most part to receive such entertainment as they give.

The *English* are a People that are extremely taken with Oratory, and they have the best sort of it, in the greatest Perfection, of the Pulpit.

It is true, the Ignorant are as much pleas'd with that they call *Delivery*, meaning the Graces of Elocution, which they understand by the Word Action, as they are with the Matter or the Style; but as the Learned very well know, that Eloquence is a Thing quite lost in the World, and that which the *Romans* and *Italians* pretend to, comes no nearer to the Action of *Roman* Orators, than the Performances of modern Stage-actors do that of the famous *Roscius*; so the better Preachers look on it over as a thing to be despaired of, and instead of taking it by the Eye and Ear, they seize on the Mind, with rational Force, and irresistible Power and Authority; for Sermons in every part of the World are so closely penn'd, with so much deep Learning,

Learning, in such Accurate Methods, such strong Reasonings, easie and elegant a Stile, as here in *England*; and wishal for excellent Divinity, that it was a modest Opinion of the great *Verulam*, that the best Body of *Positive Divinity* that ever was compiled since the Scriptures, might be easily made out of the Sermons which are daily preached in *England*. By *Positive Divinity*, he means that which of all others is in his Judgment most Rich and Precious, such a Form as may be collected upon particular Texts of Scripture in brief Observations, not dilated in Common Places, nor chafing after Controversies, nor reduced into Method of Art, a thing abounding in Sermons, but concise in Books.

Manners.] The *English* according to their Climate are of middle Temper; Graceful, and yet Easie; Cheerful, yet composed.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at Cheat, but subject in that point rather to take than give, supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-match'd by them, whom they are not match'd in Arms and true Valour; which hath been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English* since the Reformation are so much given to Literature, that all sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World. Men and Women, Children and Servants can not only read, but write Letters, to the great encrease of Commerce and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in proportion beyond any other Post-Office in Europe. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Post in *France* to be four times as great as the Revenue of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this quality must arise from the Scituation of *France*, that makes it the effect the Post-Road of all *Europe*.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much Licentious Connivance, that according to the Observations of a learned Man long ago, there were during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages of *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Stile, and Method in their Sermons, Comedies, Romances; and also in their Books of Divinity, Philosophy, Physic, History, and all other solid Learning, the Nation hath surpassed, and few equall'd them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Idleness, to digality, Sports and Pastimes, that Estates are oftner spent than sold than in any other Country: They think it a piece of

lry beneath a Gentleman to bargain before-hand; or to account afterward for what they eat in any Place, though the be most unreasonable; whereby it comes to pass, that Cooks, butners, Inn-keepers, and such like enrich themselves, and beg- and insult over the Gentry.

[Dist.] The *English* are generally great Flesh-Eaters, although the nearness of the Sea on every side, the great Multitude Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almost all of excellent Fish, as is before mentioned.

The *English* are not now so much addicted to Gluttony andunkenness as formerly.

Feasting also is not so common and profuse as anciently; for though the Feasts of Coronations, at the Installation of Knights the Garter, Chancellors of Universities, Consecrations of Bishops, Entertainment of Ambassadors, the Feast of the Lord Mayor of *London*, of Serjeants at Law, and Readers Feasts in the Inns Court, &c. are all very sumptuous and magnificent in these es; yet compared to the Feasts of our Ancestors, seem to be Niggardly and Sparing: For *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, Brother to *Henry* the Third, had at his Marriage-Feast, (as is recorded) Thirty thousand Dishes of Meat: *Nevil* Archbishop of had at his Consecration a Dinner or Feast sufficient for ten thousand People; one of the Abbats of *St. Augustines* at *Canterbury* invited 5000 Guests at his Installation-Dinner; and King *Edward* the Second at a *Christmas* spent daily Twenty six Oxen, three hundred Sheep, besides Fowls, and all other Provision proportionably; so anciently at a Call of Serjeants at Law, each Serjeant (saith *Fortescue*) spent sixteen hundred Crowns in Feasting, which in those days was more than Sixteen hundred Pounds

The *English* that feed not over-liberally (whereto the great Variety and Variety of Viands intice them) nor drink much Wine, content themselves with small Ale or Cider, are observed to be much more healthy, and much longer lived than some other of Neighbouring Nations.

England abounds in variety of Drinks, above any other Nation in Europe: Besides all sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Greece*, there are sold in above twenty sorts of other Drinks, as Brandy, Rattafia, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Uisquebaugh, Mum, Cider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Sherbot, Beer, Ale, many sorts of, very different, as Cock, Stepony, Stitchback, *Hull*, *Derby*, *Down*, *Nottingham*, *Sandback*, *Betony*, *Scurvy-grass*, *Sage-Ale*, *Ge-Ale*, *China-Ale*, *Butler's-Ale*, &c.

[Attire.] For Apparel or Clothing, the *French* Mode hath been usually used in *England* of late Years; in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*

Elizabeth sometimes the *High-Dutch*, sometimes the *Spanish*, sometimes the *Turkish* and *Morecco* Habits were by the *La* worn in *England*.

Recreations.] For Variety of Divertisements, Sports, Recreations, no Nation doth excel the *English*.

The King hath abroad his Forests, Chases, and Parks, full Variety of Game; Red and Fallow-Deer, Foxes, Otters; Hunting, his Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, &c. and at home Tennis, Pelmel, Billiards, Comedies, Opera's, Masquerade Balls, Ballats, &c. The Nobility and Gentry have their Park Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-Dogs, Trainers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Shooting, Lowbells, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Chess, Draughts, Cards, Dice, Back-Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarterstaff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion, &c. mostly practised by those who stile themselves Masters of the Noble Science of Defence, Stage-plays, Masks, Balls, Dancing, Singing; all sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Cricket, Skittles or Nine Pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Goffe, Trol-Madams, Cudgel-play, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cock-fighting, Shuttle-Cock, Bowling, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching of the Barr, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation used in no other Country in the World.

Buildings.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the public Edifices are generally of solid Stone covered with Lead. Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches for the most part Ample and Magnificent; and the Churches in Market Towns and Open Villages spacious and solid enough, beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at least with stately high Towers. Houses in the City that were heretofore usually of Wood, now built with Stone or Brick, and covered with Slate or Tiles. The Rooms within Wainscotted, or hung with Tapistry, or other convenient Stuff, and all Ceiled with Plaister, excellently against the Rage of Fire, against Cold, and to hinder the Passage of all Dust and Noise; of late Years Deal Wainscot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The modern Buildings have been far more slight, and of less continuance than the ancient.

The Buildings of *England*, or rather the Seats of the Gentry have been thus anciently valued:

*The North for Greatness, the East for Health;
The South for Neatness, the West for Wealth.*

The Houses of the Nobles and Rich are abundantly, furnished with Pewter, Brass, Fine Linnen, China Ware, and Plate, the poorest Mechanics and Husbandmen want not Silver-Spoons, nor some Silver Cups in their Houses.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is usually in *Italy* or *Spain*: Chimnies in most Places, Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Vices and Punishments.

THE *English* National Vices were anciently *Gluttony*, and the Effects thereof *Lasciviousness*; So likewise in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant, foolish and superfluous, that divers Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against that Excess; an *English man* was wont to be pictured Naked, with a pair of Taylors Sheers in his Hand, a piece of Cloth under his Arm, Verses annex, intimating, that he knew not what Fashion of Clothes to have.

Excess of Drinking was anciently more rare in *England*, as appears by an old Poet.

*Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Urbibatur arbitrio pocula quisque suo.*

The Dames in the time of King *Edgar*, first brought it in; but was afterwards banished hence, so that we find no ancient Statute since the Conquest against it; for tho' the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet, are ancient, yet those against Drunkenness are but of late Date: For till *quarto* King *James* the First there was no Law to restrain that voluntary Madness.

Our Fathers Days the *English* returning from the Service in the *Netherlands*, brought with them the foul Vice of *Drunkenness*, besides other Testimonies, the Term of *Carous*, from *Gargare* All out, learnt of the High *Dutch* there, in the same Sense; so *Quaff*, &c. do shew. This Vice of late was more, tho' present so much, that some Persons, and those of Quality, were not safely be visited in an Afternoon, especially in the Country, without running the hazard of excessive drinking of Liquor, whereby in a short time twice as much Liquor is consumed as by the *Dutch*, who sip and prate; and in some places it is

is esteemed a piece of Wit to make a Man drunk; for what purpose some Swilling, Insipid Trencher-Buffoon is always in hand, under the boasted but Scandalous Title of *Mayor-Domo*.

However it may be truly affirmed, That at present there is generally less Excess in Drinking, (especially about London, for the Use of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate) less Excess in Diet, principally in Apparel than heretofore.

Imprisonments, so ordinarily in *Italy*, are so abominable among the *English*, as 21 H. 8. 'twas made High-Treason, though since repealed; after which the Punishment for it was to be put into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to Death. At present it is Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remissions, not apt to seek Revenge; the true well-bred *English* have more of Inclination to Goodness, which the *Greeks* call *Philotropia*, than any other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry being lighting to be Gracious and Courteous to Strangers, compassionate to the Afflicted, and grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, give them leave to remember them.

Some of those who have more Wit than they can apply to, and a bold Dexterity above all *Europeans*, are the most exquisite *Pick-Pockets* in the World, and the most daring Thieves and Robbers; though in robbing on the High-way they seldom commit any Murder, unless they be pursued.

So likewise 'tis no extraordinary but a generous thing for those who rob on the High-way, to send back to the Owner, Papers, Parchments, or any other desired things that are of no intrinsic value to a Stranger.

Of Punishments, and first Ecclesiastical.

AND First of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon Scandalous, Notorious, Contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this manner: First, the Party delinquent is admonished, then if he refuses to amend, or otherwise to satisfy the Court, he is Excommunicated or excluded from the Church, or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, is disabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, &c. and this commonly for Stubbornness, or by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court upon Summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which though in the least matters, yet may be a very great Crime, for *Res pro quo facilius est observatu, eo præcepti violatio est gravior, cum sit spontanea*, as St. *Austin* observes of the first Sin of Adam; Comm

Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the Breach thereof, because it is the more voluntary: Besides, in Contempts, it is not so much the Violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resisted. And herein the Church of *England* proceedeth no otherwise than the State of *England*; for so odious, in the Eye of the Common-Law of *England*, is the Contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies, but even in an Action of the Case, in an Action of Small Debt, Account or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a Process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once Outlawed, he is out of the Protection of the Law: *Caput gerit Lupinum*, saith *Bracton*, an Outlawed Person was anciently look'd upon as a Wolf, lawfully to be kill'd by any Man that should meet him, as most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have Benefit by the Law, nor Protection from the King: and at this day he is to lose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this Digression, when he considers the general Cry against Excommunication at this day.

This Power of Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Besides the general Censure of the Church which respects Church-Communion, there is another which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called *Public Penance*; when any one is compelled to confess in publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church, which is done in this manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some Sunday, bare-head and barefeet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him; then to enter the Church, kneeling down and kissing the Ground; then in the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the sight of all the People and over against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of the Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation; that God can no way be satisfied but by applying Christ's Sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his Sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and Sorrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promising there, in the sight of God and his holy Angels, that by God's Assistance, and Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety, he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch against the Temptations of the World, the Allurements of the Flesh, and the Snares of the Devil: Which being done, and the Priest, in Christ's name, pronouncing the Remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him in that great Scandal against them, and receive him into their holy Communion, and count him again a Member of their Church; and in testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with

with him aloud the Lord's Prayer. And this way of the Church of England, appears by divers Writers to be the ancient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of England, that, in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, forenamed Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent that may appear to be the more probable way; for some may be thereby reclaimed, who by the Publication of their sentence, would become more impudent and hardned, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure which touches the Body, and that is Denial of Christian Burial which is inflicted not *in penam mortuorum*, but *in terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of England to Persons dying Excommunicate to perjured Persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Heretics, and Erectioners.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject: But besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when a Minister for a time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice: and these two Censures wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*; when for a greater Crime a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Orders; and this is *Depositio* or *gradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn manner, stripping off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order; and this in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, whom he is then delivered to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like Offence.

Secondly, Of Punishments relating to Civil Discipline

BECAUSE the Punishments inflicted for several Crimes are different in most Nations, and those of England much differ from those of all other Countries; a brief Account of them will probably not be unacceptable to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in England that touch the Life of a Man, are either High-Treason, Petty-Treason, Rape, Buggery, Murder, or Felony.

Altho' some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all (except Clipping and Coining of Money) and that is, that the Traytor laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into four Parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their right of Inheriting him, or any other Ancestor; the Law thinking it most reasonable, that he who endeavoured to destroy the King, the Breath of our Nostrils, and thereby to dishonour the Majesty of Government, his Body, Lands, Goods, and Posterity should be rent, torn, and destroyed.

For Coining of Money, tho' adjudged High-Treason, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging, before the Statute of 25 Edw. III. it remains so still; but *Hoveden* saith, that before his time the Punishment for falsifying of Money, was drawing of Eyes and of the Genitals.

Petty-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Predecessor, to whom he oweth Obedience, and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn (as before) and to be hanged by the Neck till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or Petty-Treason is all one, and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

For Felonies, or other Capital Crimes, there were anciently several sorts of Punishments, till *Hen. I.* ordained, that the Punishment for all Felonies, should be to be hanged by the Neck till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treason, Petty-Treason, or Felony, altho' his Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet the King doth usually extend so much Mercy to such, as to cause them only to be beheaded with an axe upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not as in all other Crimes, by a Sword, kneeling or standing.

A Criminal indicted of Petty-Treason, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuseth to answer, or to put himself upon a Legal Trial; then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible Punishment called *Peine forte & dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid in some low dark Room, upon the bare Floor, on his Back, all naked besides his Privy-Parts, his Arms

and Legs drawn with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; then shall be laid upon his Body, Iron and Steel so much as he may bear, or more; the next Day he shall have three Morsels of Barley-Bread, without Drink, and the third Day shall have Drink of the Water next to the Prison Door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet till he die. Which grievous kind of Death some of the Fellows have sometimes chosen, that so not being tried and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood be stained.

But tho' the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty, that late they are suffered to be so over-charged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire presently.

But in case of *High-Treason*, tho' the Criminal stand mute, Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminals Friends usually interr the Body decently, where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body is rotting, and in some Cases his Right Hand is first cut off, and then is hang'd.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of Clergy is allowed (it is in many) there the Criminal is marked with a hot Iron with an *M* for Manslayer, on the Left Hand; and with a *T* for Thief, and wandring Rogues are to be mark'd on the Shoulder with an *R*.

Anciently in the time of the *Saxon* Christian Kings, and some time after the coming of the *Norman* Kings, Men were not put to Death for any Crime, but either paid grievous Fines for the more enormous Crimes condemn'd to lose their Eyes, or their Testicles; and so remain'd living Monuments of their impieties, a Punishment far worse than Death.

For *Petty-Larceny*, or small Theft that is under the value of 12 *d.* the Punishment anciently was sometimes by Loss of Ear, sometimes by Cudgelling; but since *Edward III.* only by Whipping. But if such Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled for the same, he forfeits all his Goods.

Perjury, by bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collifrigium*, the Criminal burnt in the Forehead with a *P.* his Trees growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, *Cheating*, *Libelling*, *False Weights and Measures*, *Falsely selling the Market*, *Offences in Baking and Brewing*, are commonly punished with standing in the Pillory, Whipping, and some

mailing one or both Ears to the Pillory, and cutting off, boring through the Tongue with a hot Iron. But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for *Misprison of High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of one's Lands during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court, whereby Blood is drawn*, the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right Hand stricken off in a most sad and solemn manner.

For *Striking in Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all the Estate.

For one found in a *Præmunire*, that is, one who incurs the Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 R. II. cap. 5. commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire facias*, the Punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe; they are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become Inhabited, and of no Credit, incapable of being Witnesses, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods are seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows ploughed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to in-
an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*: But indeed there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

De se, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be buried without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the back, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, Profane Swearers, Loose, Idle, Disorderly men, *Nights-walkers*, and the like, are punished by setting their feet in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary fines. The execution of these wholesome Laws against *Profaneness and Immorality*, has been promoted with great Zeal, and no less Discretion by the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.

Whoring Women, are to be set in a *Trebuchet*, commonly called a *Cucking Stool*, probably from the *French Coquine*, and the *Whore's Stool*, the *Queans Chair*, placed over some deep Water, in which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice to cure their *Choler and Heat*.

Other *Misdemeanours* are commonly punished with Imprisonment or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for breaking on the Wheel, and other like Torturing Deaths common in other Christian Countries, the *English* look upon them as too cruel to be used by the Professors of Christianity.

C H A P. IX.

Of Societies instituted in England, for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.

IN the former Chapters, the coercive Methods used by the Government to regulate the Manners of the Nation, have been accounted for. There are, besides those, some Voluntary ones, a brief account whereof seems proper to be added in this place, and that is of the several *Societies* that have been set up of late Years, for the more effectual promoting of God's *Worship*, the Reformation of Manners, and the propagating of Christian Knowledge both in this Nation, and in Foreign Parts: which are known by the Names of *Religious Societies*. *The Societies for Reformation of Manners, The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and, The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge.*

1. The *Religious Societies* are so called, because the particular End and Design of them is to improve themselves and others in the Knowledge of our most Holy Religion, and to animate one another in the serious practice of it.

They were begun in *London*, about the Year 1678, by a serious young Men of the Communion of the Church of *England*, who, by the Advice and Direction of their *Spiritual Governors*, agreed to meet together frequently for Religious Conference, by Prayer and Psalmody to edify one another. The experience they hereby gained of the blessedness of Religion, and the value of Souls, soon animated their endeavours to gain others to join with them; whereby they grew and increased, and several Societies were formed by the pattern of the Old: So that there are now above Forty distinct Bodies of them within the compass of the Bills of Mortality, besides divers others in distant parts of the Nation.

Those that compose these *Societies*, are all Members of the *Church of England*, and in all matters of Doubt and Difficulty oblige themselves to consult the *Established Ministry*. They receive the Holy Sacrament at least once a Month, and take all convenient opportunities of attending the Service of God in public; have set up Public Prayers in many Churches of the City, and procured the Administration of the Sacrament every Holyday, and maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper almost every Lords Day Evening, in some one or more Churches.

They industriously apply themselves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, setting Prisoners at Liberty, soliciting Charities for the pious Education of poor Children, Visiting and Comforting those that are Sick and in Prison, and Reclaiming the Vicious and Dissolute; in promoting *Christian Conference*, Decency in God's Worship, *Family Religion*, and the Catechizing of young and ignorant People. They have been instrumental in bringing several *Quakers* and Enthusiastical Persons to *Baptism*, and a sober Mind, *Reconciling* several *Dissenters* to the Communion of the Church of *England*, and preserving many unsteady and wavering Persons from *Popery*.

2. *Societies for Reformation of Manners*, so called from the particular End and Design of them, which is to reform the Manners of the People, by putting in execution the Laws against *Immorality* and *Prophaneness*.

They were begun in *London*, about 13 Years since, by 5 or 6 private Gentlemen of the Communion of the *Church of England*; and by the accession of many virtuous Persons of the too various Denominations of *Protestants* among us, are now become considerable both for their Number and Interest. Of these,

1. There is a large Body composed of Persons of Eminency in the Law, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and considerable Citizens of *London*, who frequently meet to consult of the best Methods for carrying on the business of *Reformation*, according to the *Establish'd Laws*, and to Advise and Assist others that are already engaged, or willing to join in the same Design. By this Body the necessary Charge of this Design is defrayed, and no Contributions taken of any but their own Members; whose endeavours several thousands of Offenders in *London* and *Westminster* have been convicted of *Swearing*, *Drunkenness*, and *Prophanation* of the *Lords Day*, and punished accordingly.

A Second Body consisting of about 50 Persons, Tradesmen and others, have more especially applied themselves to the suppression of Lewdness, by bringing the Offenders to legal Punishment; and have actually suppressed above 500 disorderly Houses, and convicted some thousands of lewd Persons, besides *Swearers*, *Drunks*, and *Prophaners* of the *Lords Day*, &c. as appears by their several Printed Lists of Offenders.

A Third is of Constables (of which sort of Officers care is taken to form yearly a new Body in *London*) who meet to consider the most effectual way to discharge their Oaths, to communicate the Difficulties they meet with, and to consult of proper remedies. These divide themselves in the several parts of the City, for the more regular inspection of Disorderly Houses, seizing of *Drunks* and *Swearers* in the Streets and Markets, and bringing them before the Magistrates.

A Fourth is such as give Informations to the Magistrate of such breach of the Laws as abovementioned.

There are eight other regulated and mixed Bodies of House-keepers and Officers in the several Quarters of *London, Westminster, and Southwark*, who differ in their Constitution from these before-mentioned; but generally agree in the methods of inspecting the Behaviour of Constables and other Officers; whom they also assist in searching Disorderly Houses, seizing Offenders and giving Informations.

Several Societies of this kind are set up at *Bristol, Canterbury, Hull, Nottingham*, and other distant parts of the Kingdom.

3. *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. That a Maintenance for an Orthodox Clergy might be secured, and other Provision made for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Plantations, Colonies, and Factories beyond the Seas, the late King by his Letters Patents dated June 16. 1701, did Incorporate the Most Reverend Fathers in God *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *John* Lord Archbishop of *York*, the Right Reverend Father in God *Henry* Lord Bishop of *London*, and several others of the Lords the Bishops, of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, to the number of about ninety, therein particularly named, by the Name of *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, who by that Name were to plead and be impleaded, to have perpetual Succession, with privilege to purchase Two thousand Pounds per Annum. Inheritance and Estates for Lives, Years, Goods and Chattels of any Value; to have a common Seal, and to meet Yearly on the third Friday in February choose a President, Vice-Presidents, and Officers for the Year ensuing, and on the third Friday in every Month, or oftener if need be, to transact Business, and to depute fit Persons to take Subscriptions, and collect Money contributed for the purpose aforesaid; and of all Moneys received and laid out, to give account Yearly to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the two Lords Chancellors, or any two of them.

This Society ordinarily meets every Month according to the directions of the Charter, and hath a standing Committee, to prepare business for the Monthly Meeting: The former at *St. Martin's Library*, the latter at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*.

Of the abovemention'd Society, there has been lately a very full Account given under the Title of *An Account of the Foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts with their Proceedings and Success, and Hopes of farther Progress under her present Majesty Queen Anne*. Wherein the Writer first explores the Cruelty of the Popish Conversions in the *West-India*, then shews the Original State of the *English* Plantations, how the face of Religion there was among them, till a Corporation was erected for Propagating the Gospel in *New-England* by *King Charles II.* How these Good Designs were encouraged by Private Persons

Persons; and how the Misfortunes of those Parts were by Degrees redrest; especially by a Public Society Incorporated for that purpose by the late King *William*, as is before mention'd; How the Commissioners began to execute their Trust; what proper Inquiries they made; what care they took of providing Missionaries; and of communicating their Good Designs to the World. How the good Work had a new Life and Vigor put into it upon the happy Accession of her present Majesty to the Throne; how the President and Members address'd to her; what encouraging Answer she was pleas'd to give; what Progress was then made; how the number of Missionaries soon increas'd; what Care was taken of their Good Character, and suitable Behaviour; what Regard was had to the Poor Native *Indians*, for the more Effectual Conversion of them; how the like Endeavours were used in *New-England*; what particular Care was taken of the *Negro* and *Indian* Slaves; what a good Influence those Endeavours had upon the Principal Inhabitants in those Parts; that a large Correspondence the *Society* maintained; what an especial Regard they had to the settling the Doctrine and Discipline of the *Church of England*; their particular Methods of settling their Expences, their Fund, and Benefactions made to them; the want of *greater Help and Assistance* from all good and pious Christians, &c.

4. The *Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge*, whose original Designs were, to propagate Religion in the Plantations, to secure the pious and useful Education of the Poor here at home, and to reclaim those that err in the Fundamentals of Christianity.

It was begun in *London* in the year 1699. by some Persons of Honour and Quality, who held their stated Meetings for these Purposes, regulating themselves by the Laws of the Land, and Canons of the Church.

In the year 1701, they had procured *Charities* to the value of eight hundred pounds and upwards, and transmitted the same to the *Plantations* in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, Catechisms, and other Books of Religion and Devotion: They also secured a voluntary Maintenance for several *Ministers* to be employed in the *Plantations*, when the late King was pleased to give a Royal Charter to establish the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*; Incorporating by Name, all the then Members of the *Society for Christian Knowledge*, and divers others; thereby discharging this *Society* from the farther pursuit of this Branch of their Original Design.

This *Society* consists now of a good number of Persons of Quality and Estates, both of the Clergy and Laity, and is become considerable by the accession of Correspondent Members in several Counties of *England* and *Wales*.

They meet Weekly to consider of proper Methods of raising *Charities* for the Christian Education of poor Children, and setting up Schools for that purpose; as also for the more regular and proper disposal of Pious Books and Catechisms, for the Instruction of the Ignorant and Erroneous, and the like.

They have, by the Assistance of some Members of the *Religious Societies*, procured Charitable Subscriptions for the Education of near Three thousand Children of both Sexes; who are placed out in several Schools in London, and the parts adjacent, and are instructed in *Reading, Writing, Catechism, and Psalmody*; (not to reckon many other Schools lately erected by their Influence of Good Example in all Parts of England) and have been instrumental to animate the Zeal of many Active and Pious Men who are endeavouring to promote the Instruction and Employment of the Poor in several parts of the Nation, thereby preparing the way for a general Provision of that kind, which we may reasonably hope for, as soon as the *Legislature* can find leisure to attend so difficult a Work.

They have dispersed great Numbers of good Books and Catechisms amongst the Poor, and in the *Fleet, the Army, the Parsons and Circuits* in many parts of the Kingdom, having excited divers of the *Clergy and Gentry* to the like Charity; and have procured several Practical Treatises to be translated into the *Welsh and Foreign Languages*, and dispersed accordingly.

They are using means to provide Catechetical Libraries in the smaller Parishes for the poorer Clergy, and have other good Projects in hand.

Unto these several Methods of promoting the Glory of God and the Salvation of Men, it hath pleased the Allwise Disposer of all things to direct us, and thereby to afford us so many comfortable Instances of His unlimited Goodness to this Church and Nation. And it is not to be doubted, but that all true Believers of our Holy Religion, to whom this Account shall come, will, with their Prayers, Countenance and Assistance, joyntly pursue these Pious Endeavours; by which so much good may be done to the World, and so much honour redound to our Holy Religion and the Establish'd Church; that our Enemies may have no room to charge us with betraying the interest of our Church by Supineness or Negligence, or with Coldness in promoting true Piety and Religion at home, or in spreading it abroad in the remoter parts of the Earth. So that we need not question but these Blessed Designs will gain credit to this Church both at home and abroad; and help to continue it, as it hath constantly been since the Reformation, the *Bulwark* of the Protestant Religion.

But because this may be thought too general an Account of the matter, and because London bears so great and so noble a share in the Charge which the Nation is at in maintaining its Protestant Religion.

I shall subjoin some few things relating to this Affair, from which the truth of the foregoing Assertions will abundantly appear.

Till the Reformation there was no settled Allowance for the Poor in England; the care of providing for them lay upon the Religious Houses, which were very numerous, and many of them very well endow'd. But whether they were such bountiful Dispensers of their Charity's, as that the Poor had no reason to complain of them may be very justly question'd. This is certain, that the care of providing for them was one of the earliest and chiefest Concerns of our first Reformers, after they had attained tolerable Degree of Settlement.

For in the year 1551. Dr. Ridley Bishop of London, having reach'd upon this Subject before King Edward VI. the King was so moved with the Sermon, that he commanded that good Bishop, and Sir Richard Dabbs, then Lord Mayor of London, and others to consider how the necessities of the Poor of that City might be best supplied, and to lay their Schemes before him. These Commissioners accordingly divided the Poor into these four Classes.

1. Orphans and Infants.
2. Sick and Wounded.
3. Idle Persons and Vagabonds.
4. Decayed Householders.

For the three first of these, the King himself made the following Provisions.

To the Orphans and Infants, he gave Grey Friars, now called St. Mary's Hospital in London.

For the Sick and Wounded, the Hospitals of St. Thomas and Bartholomew were set by.

For Idle Vagabonds, that they might be put to Work, and receive Correction for their Miscarriages, he gave his own Palace of Bridewell, which his Father had rebuilt some years before for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. He furnished it also with Goods from the Savoy, and Licensed it to purchase Lands in Mortmain, to the value of 4000 Marks per Annum. That Licence was signed but two days before that excellent Prince dyed, who thanked God that his Life was spared long enough to make good of that good Work.

The Poor Householders were supplied by voluntary Contributions, and distributed as they saw proper from House to House.

succeeding Generations have not been wanting to build upon King Edward VI's Foundation.

Queen Elizabeth appointed Overseers for the Poor by Act of Parliament, who are a sort of Lay-Deacons in every Parish, who are to take care of the Poor, and are empower'd by the same Authority to raise Sums of Money sufficient to supply their

C H A P. X.

Of the City of L O N D O N.

London] Being the Seat of the *British* Empire, and the chiefest Town of Trade in the World; the largest and most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this day in all Europe, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing (as some Learned Men have conjectured) even *Paris* and *Rome* put together; will not, I hope, seem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

Name and Antiquity.] *London*, so called, as some conjecture from *Llong-din* or *dinus*, the *British* Word, signifying in the same Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built certainly in the *Roman* times, and that very early. For in *Nero's* time when *Boadicea* rose against *Suetonius Paulinus* the *Roman* Lieutenant *Londinium*, (as *Tacitus* calls it) was very famous for its Trade and Commerce. *Ammianus Marcellinus* who wrote 300 years after, calls it an old Town, which after it became a *Roman* Colony, was honoured with the Title of *Augusta*. But still its Original is obscure, and we have nothing of the *British* History left, upon which we can in any sort rely: So that we cannot with certainty go any higher than the Accounts given us by the *Roman* Writers.

Situation.] In the most excellent Situation of *London*, the Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated in a pleasant Ever-green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholsom Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon a famous and Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is crooked into a Crescent, that so each part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from another; about 60 Miles from the Sea; not so near that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or much annoyed by the boisterous Winds, or moist Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that by the help of the Tide every twelve Hours, Ships of very great Burden may be brought to her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western* Seas yet so far up in the Country, as it might also easily partake even of all the Country Commodities: In an excellent Air upon the *North-Side* of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South-Side* are noted to be more unhealthy in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills from the *North* and *South* Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes, *North* Latitude:

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are large, Straight, Smooth and Fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marshes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Passengers, so that Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven into it by Land; and those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of London is supplied with Coals from *New-Castle*, which in smaller proportion might be had nearer home, viz. from *Black-Heath* in *Kent*, within five Miles of the City; but the great Advantage the Nation finds by the Employment of so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen in the Coal-Trade, who are reputed the ablest and hardiest Seamen we have, will not easily suffer those Mines at *Black-Heath* to be broke up. In a word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea by the Benefit of Shipping, may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

[Magnitude.] The City of London (with that of *Westminster*, and the Borough of *Southwark*, which being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so consider'd when we speak of Buildings, &c.) is of a vast extent. From *Lime-house*, measured to the End of *Tothil* or *Tuttle-street*, from East to West, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, or is above seven English Miles and an half; and from the farthest End of *Black-man Street* in *Southwark*, to the End of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, and Allies, are in Number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a measur'd Mile in length; Dwelling-Houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15000, and that now accounted but a seventh part of the whole City, as may appear by the weekly Bills of Mortality, the Number of Houses present may in all probability be 110000.

[Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may be better acquainted at the Number of Inhabitants, or Human Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in London, when it was less by two thirds, 100000 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Hens, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, &c. Also that *Communibus Annis* to supply London with *New-Castle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* about 400000 Chaldron, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials in London, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 22000 in a Year, and in the Year 1681, which was not accounted a sickly Year, there died according to the general Bill of Mortality, 12971.

Drink brewed in London in a Year.] As also by Quantity of Beer drunk in *London* in a Year, which to all *reigners* will be incredible; for in the Year 1667, when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without, lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced retire into the Country for Habitation; according to an exact Computation, there were brewed within that Year in *London* 452563 Barrels of strong Beer, sold at 12 s. 6 d. the Barrel; 580421 Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 s. the Barrel; and 4897 Barrels of Table-Beer, or Small-Beer, sold at 6 s. 6 d. the Barrel. The Beer strong and small, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel; and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, it is most certain that very near 2000000 of Barrels of strong and small Beer, of Ale, are yearly brewed in it.

It is true that some hereof is transported beyond the Seas, that is scarce considerable; besides all this Beer and Ale, there consumed in *London* a vast quantity of *French* and *Spanish* Wine, much *Rhenish* Wine, Cyder, Mum, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (if it be a very moderate Imposition) was not long ago Farmed Rented of the Crown at above 120000 Pound a Year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout all *England*.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, published 1684. reckons in this vast City 1200000 Souls, but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115846 Families, and 699000 Souls, which is (as he computes it) more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Roven*; more than in *Paris* and *Amsterdam*; more than in *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Bristol*, and *Lyon*; many as in both the Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*. Tho' since that time a Gentleman very well versed in Political Arithmetick reckons them up but at 500000 Souls.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is seated this City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, straight, even course, extraordinary wholsom Water, and Tydes, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World; the Sea flows gently up this River 80 Miles, that is almost to *Kingston* 12 Miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water; Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City, as often as the Moon comes to the *North-East* and *South-West* points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The high Tydes are about a Land-Flood, the Wind *North-West*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full; when these four Causes concur (which is very rare) then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamag'd in its Cellars, but not in its Chambers and upper Rooms, as the City

is sometimes by the Overflowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*; to say nothing of the Variety of excellent Fish within this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon: The fruitful fat Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: In a word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical Moisture of this City; and in some sense the natural Heat too, for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c. or else down the River from *Surrey*, *Middlesex*, *Berkshire*, &c.

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines is in many places supplied with excellent wholesom Water, also from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water, so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a New River, brought at a vast Charge, and exquisite Skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in *Woolwich*) from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it is 60 Miles before it reaches this City; in some Places the Channel is necessarily 20 Foot deep, in other Places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high above Ground in open troughs; over this new River are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood; 600 Men have been once employed in this great Work: It was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years; it serves the highest Places in *London* and the lower Rooms, and the lower Parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover this City is so situated, that in all Parts (tho' on the highest Ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-Water, and those Pumps in many Places not six Foot deep in the Ground.

[Trade.] The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City flourishes, may be guessed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise imported or exported, which in the Port of *London* only (without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount to above 330000 Pounds a Year, and those of the whole Kingdom to above three times that Sum, and are now risen to a much greater Sum, by the infinite Number of Ships, which by their Masts resemble a Forest as they lie along the *Thames*; besides many that are sent forth every Year, to fetch and fetch Commodities to and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass that no small Number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, for sumptuous Tables, honourable Living; for great Estates in Money, Land, &c. excel some Princes in divers of our Neighbouring Kingdoms.

Moreo-

Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce by an infinite Number of great well furnished Shops, which a Spectator once observing, together with the great Number of Law Suits in Term-time, made this Report of *London* to his Countrymen, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *endos y contiendas*, Shops and Suits; whereas he might rather have said more truly in a few more Words, That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the Use or Pleasure of Mankind: That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Seamen, and all kind of excellent Artificers of the most refined Wits, and most excellent Beauties: For it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be a Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty, or Wit, or perhaps Courage, or Industry, or any other rare Quality, *London* is their North Star. and they are never at rest till they point rectly thither.

Lastly, Very remarkable also is this great City for the Campaign of the Country on all sides; for the Number of the Royal Palaces; the Multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen; the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, inclosed Pastures and Corn-Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-Trees, Flowering Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick as for Food and Delight; the Frequency, the Populousness and Wealthiness of the Villages, &c.

Of the Government of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof is very Admirable.

Ecclesiastical Government.] The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop who is subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The See of *London* since its first Foundation by the Saxons, soon after *Augustin* the Monk's coming hither, has been constantly governed by an uninterrupted Succession of Bishops (setting aside the few Year's of the late Rebellion) for 92 Years: In which space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London* to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned and Pious Dr. Henry Compton, Son to the late valiant Earl of Northampton. Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford* 1674, and translated to *London* to this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, Dr. Henry Godolphin; 4 Residentiaries, 1. Dr. William Stanley, 2. Dr. John Younger, (Dr. Asaph) and 3. Dr. Francis Hare; (now Dean of *Salisbury*) a Treasurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are plac'd many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish; and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*; insomuch, as several Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining these Divines, with their Families, there is in almost every Parish, a Parsonage or Vicarage-House, and in most a competent Allowance in Tythes. Anciently the Ministers Due in *London*, besides the Tythes of the Tradesmen's Gains and Mortuaries, was 3 s. 5 d. in the Pound of the yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings, a Half-penny for each Pound every Sunday and Holy-day in the Year; where the Parishioners did hardly feel it: Afterwards, many Holydays being taken away, and the Clergy-Means thereby abated, it was ordain'd 25 *Hen. 8.* That 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound, of all Rents Houses and Shops, should be paid yearly to the Minister; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only consent, (as they had good reason, it being much less in the Pound than before) but bound themselves by an Act of Common-Council to perform the same; and the said Ordinance was confirm'd in Parliament, 27 *Hen. 8.* and 37 *Hen. 8.* with a Power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to Prison any Citizen that should refuse to pay his Tythes and Dues according to that Proportion: But since the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or making no Conscience of robbing God, have devised many and fraudulent ways, by Double-Leases, by great Fines and all Rents, and several other ways to evade the Law, and rob God, *Mal. 3. 8.* Complaint whereof being made to King *James I.* 1618, it was declar'd in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the *Attorney* there, That the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought still (according to the foremention'd Acts) to pay 9 d. in the Pound, according to the true yearly Value of the Rent of their Houses and Shops, from time to time. But since the great Fire there is an Allowance settled by Act of Parliament those Parishes which were burnt down, upon every Rector or Minister; by which Act none of them have settled less than 100 l. more than 200 l. per Annum. And to save Building, Churches were rather too thick before the Fire, by the same Act of Parliament, two Parishes, where the old Churches were burnt, have but one Church and one Minister between them: So that there are not much above half so many Churches in the City as formerly.

[*Civil Government.*] The *Civil Government* is not (as it is at *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in some Man or Lawyer set over the City by the King, as Supreme Magistrate; or as it was in the Time of the Saxons, when he was the *Portgrefsa*, that is, *Custos*, or *Guardian*; and sometimes *Provost*

Provost of London: But after the coming in of the Normans, Chief Magistrate was call'd *Ballivus*, from the French Word *Bail* Tradere, Committere, that is *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others: And there were sometimes two Bails of London, till King *Richard the First*, Anno 1189, chang'd Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*.

His Election.] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day* the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem. In which Election the Senior Alderman that hath been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this particular the said Electors sometimes take a Liberty.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches not only over the great City and Part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Yendale* or *Yenlett*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward, as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*: He hath a Privilege, by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surrey*; and for this purpose is always maintaining an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as afore-mention'd. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Bank, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandize and Navigation, by Block-Houses, Forts or Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord Mayor's Court of Judicature.] To the Lord Mayor and City of London belong divers Courts of Judicature of high importance.

The highest and most ancient Court, is that call'd the *Hustings* from the Danish *Hus-ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicii*, which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is also a Court of Request or Conscience, so call'd, because meddling with nothing above 40 s. Value. There the Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also Recorder and Sheriffs, (who are Aldermen, or else usually chosen upon the next Vacancy) sit: Two Courts of the Sheriffs.

The Court of the City Orphans, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of Common-Council, consisting (as the Parliament of Great Britain) of Two Houses; one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Court is made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of London; every Man either by himself, or by his Representative, gives Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of every English Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World.

World; that neither in Laws nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes or Imposts, any Man is oblig'd, but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City, and to his Court belongs the Business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belongs the Courts of *Coroner* and of *Steward*; and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, The Court of *Goal-Delivery*, held usually Eight times a Year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge.

There are other Courts call'd *Wardmote*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Enquiry is made into all Things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-governing of the City; also the Court of *Hall*, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for regulating that belongs to each Company in particular.

[*His State.*] His *State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which in former times was mostly on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly Furr'd, and sometimes Purple, and over his Robes a Hood of Black Velvet, which some say, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all sides of him, but more especially on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompany'd with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies, or Corporations in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer* Chamber taken a Solemn Oath to be true to the Queen, returns in like manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Gild-Hall*, (that is, the Common Hall of Gilds, or incorporated Confraternities) where is prepar'd for him and his Brethren, a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the Great Lords and Ladies, all the Bishops of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of Her Majesty's Honourable Privy-Council, also Foreign Embassadors are invited; and our Kings and Queens have often been pleas'd to honour the Feast with their Presence. This great Magistrate, upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Person of *England*; and before when King *James I.* was invited to come and take the Oath of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, subjoin'd in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Town, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, tho' always a Citizen, hath been of such Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to the Title of Lord is prefix'd, which is given to none others,

but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and, of latter times to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the Highest Officers of the Realm : He is also, for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expir'd, unless he had receiv'd that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual. The Lord Mayor, on the Day of the Coronation, claims to be chief Butler, and to bear the Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that is not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers, and others that are of any considerable Quality, but so well furnish'd, that it is suppos'd to be always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate : Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feasted Four Kings at once at his Table.

Also, for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor there is allow'd above 1000 *l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestic Attendance is very honourable; He hath Forty Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The Sword-Bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord-Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common Cryer.

The Water-Bailiff.

There is also,

The Coroner, and divers other Officers, as you will find in their proper Places.

Two Yeomen of the Chamber.

Three Meal Weighers.

Two Yeomen of the Wood-house.

Most of which have Servants allow'd them, and have Liveries for themselves.

Sheriffs.] The Two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-Day*; a high Privilege, among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and are sworn after presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allow'd by the Barons, and sworn: After which they enter upon their Office: If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty of Fine 420 *l.* unless he will swear that he is not worth 10000 *l.*

Aldermen.] The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City: When any of these die, the Wardmore return to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen chuse one, out of the most substantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he usually fin'd 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the Three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arriv'd to that Honourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace of this City.

The Twelve Companies.] The Tradeis of *London* are divided into Companies or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politic: Of these there are 12, call'd the chief Companies; and he that is chosen Lord-Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies; which are,

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mercers.</i> | 5. <i>Goldsmiths.</i> | 9. <i>Salters.</i> |
| 2. <i>Grocers.</i> | 6. <i>Skinners.</i> | 10. <i>Ironmongers.</i> |
| 3. <i>Drapers.</i> | 7. <i>Merchant-Taylors.</i> | 11. <i>Vintners.</i> |
| 4. <i>Fishmongers.</i> | 8. <i>Haberdashers.</i> | 12. <i>Cloathworkers.</i> |

All these 12 Companies have Stately Halls.

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. It hath been the Custom of some of our Kings, to honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof, as his late Majesty was pleas'd to be made Free of the *Drapers* Company, one of his Predecessors of the *Grocers*, &c. Each Company or Mystery hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other Subordinate Governors, call'd Wardens or Assistants, these do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord-Mayor and Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides near 60 other Companies or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges, by Royal Charters granted unto them, and most of them fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY of WESTMINSTER.

THE Government of the City of *Westminster* is distinct from that of *London*, tho' both Cities and their Liberties are contiguous; for they have neither Mayor, Sheriff, nor Aldermen: but instead of a Lord-Mayor, they have an *High-Steward*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The *High-Steward* of *Westminster* is chosen by the *Dean and Chapter*, and holds this high Office *durante vita*. The Nature of this Office is not much unlike the *Chancellorship* of an University.

The *Dean and Chapter* here are invested with *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Jurisdiction*, as the *Vice-Chancellor* is in an University; and not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins le Grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London*; and in some

Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. And when the *Convocation* is prorogued by the Archbishop from *St. Paul's* (for their greater Conveniency, nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) that they intend not thereby to violate that high Privilege, *viz.* That no Bishop or Archbishop may come there without the Leave of the Dean first obtain'd.

The *Under-Steward* of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and is instead of a Sheriff; he holds this Honourable Office *durante vitâ*.

The *High-Bayliff* is an Officer of Honour and Profit, named by the Dean, and confirm'd by the High-Steward; he holds likewise for Life.

This City hath two Precincts; in each a Burgess is annually chosen out of the wealthiest Citizens, by the rest of the Burgesses who represent Aldermen.

For *Ecclesiastical Causes*, and Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, under a *Commissary*; from whom no Appeal must be made only to the King, in his High Court of *Chancery*.

Southwark.] Was granted by Letters Patents of *Edw.* V. to be counted as one of the *Wards* of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is govern'd by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. 'Tis vastly large, rich, and populous; a great part of it hath been burnt down some Years since the great Fire of *London*; but all those Ruins are now beautifully repair'd.

City Train'd Bands.] At the time of the Happy Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and Liberties six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, and six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse: These thirteen Regiments, about Six Weeks before his Majesty's Arrival, Muster'd in *Hide Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing his Majesty's Return: These twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat; eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other four had six Companies in each; all Eighty Companies; the Regiment of Horse of six Troops and 100 in each Troop: This considerable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the Day of his Majesty's Return, was judg'd to be highly useful for facilitating the happy Work: Some Months after, his Majesty sent to the City Commissions of Lieutenancy, appointing several Persons to act as Lieutenants in *London*, giving them the same Power that the Lords Lieutenants have in their respective Counties; and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new sent; there were six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, commanded by Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant-Colonels were all Knights; and there were six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these Regiments were 20000 Men; then were list'd two Regiments

of Horse, each consisting of five Troops, in all 800 Horse: These were all drawn to *Hide-Park*, where his Majesty was pleas'd to take a View of them; but in case of need, it is certain that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be rais'd 40000 Men, besides *Southwark* one Regiment of Train'd-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment and *Westminster* Regiment 2000 each; and in case of necessity they can raise 20000 more.

Artillery Company.] Besides these Train'd-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and hath been so above 60 Years; King *Charles* the Second list'd himself there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did the late King *James* at the same time, who after his Majesty's Return took the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company: Under his Highness there was a Leader, who exercised this Company every *Tuesday* Fortnight, and the other *Tuesday* the Exercise was performed by the several Members of the Company, who are there trained up to Command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility; also the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen; all the Commanders of the Train'd-Bands and Auxiliaries here exercise Arms. This Company consists of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. they have also a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President and 24 Members of the Company; on the second *Tuesday* in February is a general Rendezvous every Year.

Now before I proceed to describe the present Glory of this Great and Unparalell'd City; and because that having spoken of its Antiquity, it yet too justly appears to the Beholders, as if the greatest Part of it were lately built; I shall for the Satisfaction of Foreigners especially, and those who are curious in Enquiries, exhibit here a short Account of the dreadful Fire of London, which begun the 2d Day of September 1666. and in three days space, consumed the greatest part of the City.

THE City of London within the Walls contains 448 Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on 273 Acres were utterly consumed by that late dreadful Conflagration; also 63 Acres without the Walls, in all 436 Acres, 89 Parish-Churches, and 1000 Houses, besides that vast Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, and divers Chapels, Halls, Colleges, Schools, and other publick Edifices, whereof the whole Damage is hardly to be computed or

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith *London* abounded, was lost (as judicious Stationers have computed) 150000 Pound: For the Loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar, &c. wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World; insomuch that one Person, Alderman *Jefferies*, lost of Tobacco, to the Value of 20000 Pound, yet in the vast Conflagration, not above five or eight Persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire there were many concurrent Occasions.

First, Either the Drunkenness or Supine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began.

Next, The dead time of the Night wherein it began, *viz.* between one and two of the Clock after Midnight.

Thirdly, The dead time of the Week, being *Saturday-Night* when Traders were retired to their Country-Houses.

Fourthly, The dead time of the Year, being then the long Vacation, on the second of *September*, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Country.

Fifthly, The Closeness of the Buildings in that Place, facilitating the Progress of the Fire, and hindring the usual Remedy which was by Engines to shoot Water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which were generally Woodden and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer even to that Day, which had dried the Timber that it was apt to take Fire.

Eighthly, The Matters of Wares in those Parts, where were the greatest Store-houses in the City of Oils, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, &c.

Ninthly, An *Easterly* Wind, the driest of all others, that then did blow very strongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-Tower near to the Place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual Negligence at first, and a Confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a sudden changed into a general Consternation and Despondency, all chusing rather by Flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous Opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, the Reader may take this little Prospect of the huge Damages done by this Fire. It hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there were burnt in all about 13200 Houses, which one with another at more than 25 Pound yearly Rent, at the low rate of 12 Yearly Purchase, will amount in the whole to 3960000 Pound Sterling.

ling; the 87 Parish Churches, besides the most spacious Cathedral Church of St. Paul, six Chapels, the Royal Bursè or Exchange, the great Gild-Hall, the Custom-House, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, to 2800000 l.

The Wares, Household-stuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the Hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least two Millions; the Total whereof is almost ten Millions of Pounds Sterling; and yet notwithstanding all these huge Losses by Fire, notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the Year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable War against three potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering, after a few Months, their Native Courage, have since so cheerfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that within the space of four Years, they erected on the same Ground 10000 Houses, and laid out upon the same 3000000 of pounds Sterling, counting but 300 pound a House one with another, besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, 19 fair solid Stone Churches that did cost above 100000 pound, were all at the same time erected, and soon after finished. Moreover as if the late Fire had only purg'd the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more solid (the three main Vertues of all Edifices) than before: Nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather enriched by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their Expences, upon the stately Italian Faciata's, or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches and Halls; (many of Portland-Stone, as durable almost as Marble;) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. Their publick Halls are richly set off with curious Architecture, carved Work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscot, not only of Firr and Oak, but some with sweet-smelling Cedar; their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers, and Fronts of true Roman Architecture; they made their Streets much more large and straight; paved each side with smooth hewn Stone, guarded the same with many Massie Posts for the Security of Foot-Passengers; and illuminated by Night with Lights, for the Benefit of all: And whereas they before dwelt in low, dark, wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightsome, uniform Brick-Buildings: So that although the King could not say of this his capital City as one of the Emperors said of Rome; *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui*: yet he might say of it what was almost equivalent; *Ligneam inveni, Lateritiam reliqui*: And of a principal Structure of this City, the Royal Exchange, King Charles II. might have said, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapidream reliqui*.

But since this fatal Accident, several Offices are framed, for Insurance against any Loss by Fire, of which take the following Account.

Of the first Office, commonly call'd the *Phoenix-Office*.

The Rate for insuring 100 *l.* on a Brick-House, in this Office, 6 *s.* for one year, 12 *s.* for two years, 18 *s.* for three years, 19 *s.* 6 *d.* for four years, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 7 years, and 2 *l.* 1 *s.* for eleven years, and double for Timber, and no farther Payment or Trouble during the time insured: The Money insured to be paid as often as the House is burnt down, blown up, or demolished by Fire; but if damaged only, then to be repair'd at the Cost of the Office. For Security of all which the Undertakers have settled Rents in London, to the value of 2100 *l.* per Annum, in trust.

The Names of the Insurers,

SIR John Parsons.
Sir William Stapleton.
Richard Alie Esq;
John Pery Esq;
Edward Noel Esq;
Sebastian Lyford Esq;
William Calvard Esq;
Sir Edward Northey.

Mr. Edward Buckley.
Mr. George White.
Mr. Henry Headley.
Mr. George Hudson.
Mr. Felix Feast.
Mr. Thomas Turner.
Mr. Thomas Deaknest.
Mr. Samuel Tookie.

They have twenty one Watermen with Silver Badges (being Phoenix in the Flames) and Liveries every Year: They are paid by the Office for working at Fires, and are allowed to hire five Men a piece in case of necessity.

Of the second Office, commonly call'd the *Friendly Society*.

The Premium paid for insuring 100 *l.* in this Office is 16 *d.* per Annum for seven years, which is the usual time for insuring; the whole Charge for the last seven years, both Premium and Contribution amounted last Lady-Day to about 16 *s.* per Cent.

The Undertaker is William Spelman Esq; who has settled a very considerable Fund in Land and Houses on the Trustees following.

Sir Cyril Wick.
Sir Christopher Wren.
Sir James Smith.
Sir Richard Onslow.

Sir Edmund Wiseman.
Sir Jonathan Raymond.
Sir Henry Tulse.
Sir Will. Dolben. } Deceased.

This Society hath also a great number of Men employed by them, with Liveries and Silver Badges. Their Device is a Sheaf of Arrows.

The number of Insured Houses in the first Office since the year 1681, is 10000; and in the *Friendly Society* since the year 1684, is 12500, but many of the Policies are expired.

But it being observ'd that these two Offices were calculated chiefly for the private Interest of the particular Undertakers; a Third more equal, as well as a much cheaper Office is set up, called the *Amicable Contributors*, or the *Hand in Hand*; in which Office every Member is an equal sharer both in Profit and Loss, in proportion to his Insurance in the same; the whole charge of insuring in this Office for seven years is but Two Shillings, for though Twelve Shillings is paid down, yet at the end of the Term, out of the Twelve Shillings, Ten Shillings, with Interest for the whole Time, are returned, which Interest has hitherto been more than sufficient to defray all Losses that have happened; the Fund arises by the Money paid in by the Subscribers, and consequently increases with their Number, and amounts ready to near 20000 *l.* which is managed by 20 Directors yearly chosen at a general Meeting of all the Members from among themselves, which general Meeting have power to make what alterations in their Constitution they please.

Of the third Office, commonly call'd the *Hand in Hand Office*.

The Number of Houses actually insured since its first Erection 1697, are near 12000, and its Constitution is to be seen at the Office at Tom's Coffee-House in St. Martin's Lane, where the Office is kept.

Public Buildings] In this Noble City are very many and magnificent; those most especially, that are consecrated to the worship of God. There are besides the Royal Chapels of *Whitehall* and *St. James's*, that spacious one of *Gild-Hall*, and many others; 135 Parish Churches; which, to the Glory of God, and Honour of our Reformed Religion, is double the Number of any City in Christendom; and most of these for Solidity of Building, for Spaciousness and Uniformity, for beautiful and durable Stone-Work without, and for curious Wainscot, and exquisite Carvings within, for Lightfomness and Convenience, do sufficiently evidence the extraordinary value that we have for the public Worship of God: For it is notorious enough that those public Places for Divine Service, which have been here built by the Age of Protestants, do abundantly surpass, both for Cost and Beauty, those which were built by our Ancestors in the times of Popery. To begin with that already celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, which, though it be unfinished, doth even now shew to what an Imperial Grandeur it

it is hastily aspiring ; the History of which, and of what it was in former times, has been abbreviated in all the preceding Editions of this Manual : But because I keep my self now more strictly to the *Present State* of things ; I shall only say, That it was first founded by *Segbert* a *Saxon* King, *An. 610.* in a Place saith *Mr. Solinus* where had stood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antoninus's* Itinerary, supposes our Antiquary not to be in error, when he says *London* was called *Lhan Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of Diana*. Afterwards 'twas enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the Fourth Bishop of this See. The greatest part was destroyed by Fire 1088 in a general Conflagration of almost the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauritius* the 35th Bishop, but not finished till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that's 20 more than *St. Peter's* in *Rome*. The Nave or Body of the Church 102 Foot high, 130 broad : The Area 3 Acres and a half, its Tower in the middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, cross-wise) 520 Foot high, besides Pole of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in compass ; on which was a Cannon 15 and half Foot high ; and on that an *Eagle-Cock* of Copper gilt 4 Foot long.

Anno 1561, it was damaged much by Fire ; and within Years repaired by Queen *Elizabeth* ; the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, and the Citizens of *London*, all contributing thereto.

A little before the Civil Wars, by the Care of Archbishop *Laud*, whilst he was Bishop of *London*, this vast Building was in great measure solidly and sumptuously repaired.

It is now rebuilt with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the most renowned Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren* ; the Tax upon Sea-Coal still continuing, being 1 s. 6 d. upon every Chaldron ; besides the liberal Contributions of pious and devout Persons, among whom Archbishop *Sancroft*, while he was Dean of this Church, was very eminent for the carrying on so Religious and Glorious a Work.

The Body of this Noble Pile is quite built, and appears ready the Wonder and the Glory of the Kingdom.

The next is, that ancient Stately Abby-Church of *Westminster* founded before the *Norman Conquest*, by the pious King *Edward the Confessor*, and most richly endowed ; afterwards rebuilt on the Ground by King *Hen. III.* with that rare Architecture seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East End of which is added a Chapel of King *Hen. VII.* which, for the most admirable Art-Work without and within, for a Monument of massy Brass, curiously wrought, and other Master-Pieces of Art, is scarcely to be parallell'd in the World. This huge Fabrick stands on a spot which was once the only firm piece of Ground in *Westminster* formerly called *Thorney Island*, where is said to have been a

is dedicated to *Apollo*; and afterwards the *Saxon King Segbert*, the first Builder of *St. Paul's* aforementioned, built here also a Church to *St. Peter*; and yet it is the Conjecture of many Judicious Architects, and Learned Antiquaries, that the ancient structure yet standing betwixt *Thieving-Lane*, or *Bow-street*, and the great Sanctuary, now employed only as a Cellar for Wines, called *Beech's Cellars*, might very probably have been that Church of King *Segbert*; it being made Churchwise, with a double cross; and the manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars very large, square, and strong; but bearing no true Proportion with the rest of the Fabrick; the Arches pointed, yet in nothing imitating either the *Gothic* or *Roman* Building.

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean, and 12 Secular Canons, or Prebendaries, a Master and Usher, forty Scholars, Vicars, Singing-Men, and 12 Alms-Men.

This Magnificent Abby-Church hath of late Years very much decayed; and notwithstanding the Dean and Prebendaries have greatly contributed to the Repairing of it, to the great lessening of their yearly Income; yet being no ways able to support it without a public Benefaction, the late King and Parliament, were generously pleased to allow them 30000 Pounds out of the Tax on Coals towards this Pious Work.

Dr. Dolbin, the late Lord Archbishop of *York*, at his first coming to this Deanery, added a thirteenth Prebend, viz. *St. Peter's* the Patron, which was an equal Share to be allowed by the 12 Prebendaries, amounting to the full Value of one of theirs, and is employed towards the Repair of the said Abby-Church. There are Petty-Canons, and others belonging to the Choir, to the number of thirty.

These are the two Mother-Churches of *London* and *Westminster*; it would be endless to speak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*; whose costly Tower, Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is rival'd by none but *St. Paul's*. The spacious Church of *Convent-Garden* hath not one in it, besides those Magnificent ones of its Portico; the Roof which being flat, and plain, is yet substantially supported by Myriads of Workmanship. The Amplitude, and Stateliness of divers Churches is very wonderful; as *Christ's-Church*, *St. Andrew's-Holborn*, *St. Lawrence's*; where there are two celebrated daily Lectures, *St. Michael's Cornhill*, *St. Margaret's*, *St. James's*, *St. Ann's Westminster*, *St. Brides*, where the Hospital or Spittle was in *Easter-Week*, and the Music Sermon on *St. Cecilia's* have been commonly held, *St. Margaret's Westminster*, where Sermons are on all Solemn Occasions preach'd before the Honour-

Honourable House of Commons ; most of which are richly furnished with Massie Communion-Plate, Marble, or Alabaster Fonts, Carved Pulpits, Cloths of Gold and Silver, or Velvet fringed and embroidered, *Persian* Carpets, and the like.

PALACES and HOUSES belonging to the CROWN.

NEAR to the Abby-Church of *Westminster* stood the Royal Palace and usual Place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling-Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the Kings of *France*, in the *Isle de Nostre Dame*; and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sat themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still sometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great part of this huge Palace was in the time of *Hen. VIII.* destroyed by Fire ; what remaineth hath been still employed for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treasury. The Great Hall where the great Court of Queen's-Bench, Common-Pleas and Chancery are kept, so to say, was built by *William Rufus* ; others, by *Richard I.* or *John*, which, for all its Dimensions, is not to be equall'd by any Hall in Christendom. It is, including the Walls, just 300 Foot long and 100 broad ; the Height proportionable to its other ample Dimensions. And the Roof of *Irish Oak*.

Of the TOWER of LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this Famous City and ever, there have been anciently divers Fortresses ; but that call'd the *Tower of London* hath been eminent above all others is not only a Fort or Citadel to defend and command both the River and City, but a Royal Palace likewise, where our Kings, and their Courts, have sometimes lodg'd ; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers : The Treasury of the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English Crown*, the great Mint for Coining of Gold and Silver ; the Great Archive, where is conserv'd all the Ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*, The chief Prison for the safe Custody of Great Persons and Criminals in Matters of State ; in short, if the great Extent thereof of within the Walls be consider'd, and its Authority over several Hamlets without, and the many high Privileges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a City than a Citadel.

a Citadel. In the midst of it, the great white Square Tower was built by *William the Conqueror*.

In what County the Tower is (or whether it be in any) is not determin'd; part of it some hold to be in *Middlesex*, and part in the Liberty of the City: Those that were try'd for the Murder of *Sir Thomas Overbury*, by the Judges Opinion, were try'd as in the City, the Fact being done in that part of the Tower held to be in the City Liberties.

Within the Tower is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chapel*, call'd *Cæsar's Chapel*, but 'tis now out of use; the Church is call'd *Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestow'd by the King, without Institution and Induction.

Constables of the Tower.] The *Tower of London*, till the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, was govern'd by a *Constable*, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and in his Absence by a Lieutenant or Deputy; they had the Government of the *Tower*, sometimes during Life, sometimes *Durante bene placito*, were Privy-councillors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores and Victuals: These were all oft-times Lieutenants, and Conservators of the City of *London*, Sheriffs of *Middlesex*, and other adjacent Counties, had the Power to inspect all Offices within the *Tower*, and to report to the King all Misdemeanors or Neglects; and in stat. 28. of *Edw. 3. chap. 10.* to declare the Penalty of the Mayor and Sheriffs, &c. of the City of *London*, for neglecting to redress Errors, Misprisions, &c. and the Tryals of Defaults were to be by Inquests of Foreign Counties, as *Essex, Kent, &c.* and the Constable or his Lieutenant in such case, was to receive and execute the King's Writs. Many other Powers and Privileges did anciently belong to the Constable of the *Tower of London*: And anno Dom. 1697, the Right Honourable *William Lord Alington*, Baron of *Wymondly* in *England*, and Baron of *Killard* in *Ireland*, had that Dignity and Office of Constable of the *Tower*, and Liberties thereof, conferr'd upon him in the room and place of the Right Honourable *James Earl of Northampton*, with the Fee or Allowance of 100 *l. per Annum*; he was Lord Lieutenant of the *Counties*, in Number 21, lying in several Parishes of large extent belonging to the *Tower*; whose Train'd-Bands being two entire Regiments of Foot, of eight Companies in each Regiment, and about 200 well-appointed Men in each Company, one with another, do form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men, who are to guard the Queen's Person in time of need, and are to march no other than the Queen; they were sometimes the Guards of the *Tower*, and are, if there be occasion, ready to reinforce the *Guard*, by Command of the Constable, who, *Virtute Officii*, is to have the Commission of the Peace for the City of *London*, County of *Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey*.

Lieutenants

Lieutenant.] The next Officer in command, is the *Governor*, or *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*; he is also, by virtue of Office, to be in Commission for the Peace of the Counties *Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey*, and is to act under, and be subordinate to the Constable for the time being, in all things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable, and during Absence, to do, perform, and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample manner, as if the Constable were personally present. He hath, for the Execution of Office, a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites, which *Sir John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the Privilege of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante malum & retro*, fore and behind the Mast; and a certain quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell-fish which passeth by the *Tower*, and takes double the quantity of every Aliens Boat, to what he takes out of the Native. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, pays 200 *l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath a further Perquisite, the Disposál of the 40 Yeomen-Ward Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and in his Absence the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman Porter, the Physician, the Yeomen-Warders, and the Gunner of the *Tower*.

Gentleman Porter.] The Gentleman Porter, (who holds Place by Patent,) hath Charge of the Gates, to lock up, open; and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, (and in his absence to the Lieutenant) every Night, and to receive them from him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Days-wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a piece for others.

Note, That the ancient allowance from the King to a Duke Prisoner in the *Tower*, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the same to a Marquis; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 4 *l.* a Week now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Prisoners, now 10 *s.* per Week.

Court of Record.] In the *Tower* is an ancient Court of Record, held every Monday by Prescription, for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Treipass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz.* besides the ancient Liberty of the *Tower* which adjoins to the Old Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the Little-Minories within the *Tower-Liberty*: The Gentleman-Porter of the *Tower*

for the time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their Respective Counties, and he constituteth Bailiffs thereof to execute all such Process and Warrants as are directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all Escheats, Deodands, and Goods of all Felons de se.

Warders.] The *Yeomen Warders* of the Tower are 40 in number, who are accounted the Queen's Domestic Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Cheque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates; Ten of them are usually upon the Days-wait, to take an Account of all Persons that come into the Tower, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable, or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.] The Office of her Majesty's Records kept in the Tower of London, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the Rolls to the Queen, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute that great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirmed by the Queen's Letters-Patents.

It was before the taking away of the Court of Wards of great Profit, but now become very inconsiderable.

Before Mr. William Prynne came to be Keeper of these Records, they had lain many Years in one confused Chaos, buried under Dust and Cobwebs in a Corner of the White-Tower, in the Mansions whereof, saith Mr. Prynne, he found many rare and valuable Records, relating to the High-Court of Parliament, and to the Courts in Westminster-Hall; to our Laws, Government, Trade, Merchants, Coin, Revenue, Militia, Navy, Wars; to the Affairs of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland; to all the King's Dominions in France, and all the Isles adjacent, to Spain, Portugal, &c. Relating also to all Transactions with the Pope of Rome, Cardinals, Legates, &c. to all the Privileges of our Clergy, and Laity, besides many Records of private Concernment; which will require much time, and many Hands to kalendar, and reduce into Alphabetical Tables.

As the Chapel of the Rolls in Chancery-Lane, and Pettybag-Office will with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted to the Tower after some Years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of the several Courts to the Tower, for their Preservation and Safety, not only for Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, having Estates, requiring it; there being many Precedents for it remaining

maining in the Records of the Tower, and a particular Form of Writ, to send the Records in the Chapel of the Rolls to the Tower of London.

The Records of the Tower (amongst other things) contain the Foundation of Abbeyes, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the Rolls contain the Dissolution of those Abbeyes, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possessors; and if those Records were all in one Place, the People might have access unto them all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great ease and benefit to the People, and safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides the Records at the Rolls being joined to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the ancient Rights of the English Nation, which are now set forth in the Records at the Tower, whereof these following are a few Heads, or Particulars of them.

[Contents of some of the Records.]

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them. And all the Achievements of this Nation in France, and other Foreign Parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, until the Reign of Richard III.

The Establishment of Ireland in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the British Seas, totally excluding both French and Hollanders to fish therein, without License from England, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the Isle of Man, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney; which four last are the remaining parts of the Norman Possession.

The Title of the Realm of France, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that time done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in England, Extents or Surveys of Mannors and Land; Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in Chancery as in all the Courts of Common Law; and Exchequer.

Inspeximus's and Enrollments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds or Contracts between Man and Party, and the just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46. *Edw.* III. Numb. 43. said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositied within a certain Place or Tower, call'd *Wakefield Tower*, adjoining to the Bloody Tower. Near Traitors-Gate there is another Place called *Julius Caesar's Chapel*, in the White Tower; the going up to this Chapel is in *Cold-Harbour*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each side; and, at the upper End thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which was demolished in the Civil Wars.

There are many Cart-Loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which Mr. *Prynne*, late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable Labour, collected and printed many of publick Utility, *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in three several Volumes; the second beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*: For before that time there was no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*; or ancient Transcripts made and done before, and since the Conquest, until the beginning of King *John*: There follows his Son *Hen.* III. where the first Office, *post Mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw.* I, II, and III. *Rich.* II. *Hen.* IV. *Hen.* V. *Hen.* VI. and *Edw.* IV. and Inquisitions, *post Mortem* of *Richard* III. who reigned only three years; the Rolls of that King are in the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

The several Marks on the Dresses which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the Tower are variously distinguished, viz. *Rotu-Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clausarum, Finium, Sco-*
Vasconia, Francia, Hibernia, Wallia, Normania, Alemannia,
Italia, Liberata, Extracta, Perambulationes, Forestæ, Scutag. Rotul-
veschal. Rome, de Treugis, Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus trans-
marinis, patent. de Domibus Judeorum, protection. de pardonation, de
solu, Viagiis, &c. Stapulæ cum multis aliis, which are lately affixed upon the outside of every Press in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought forth for the Use of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up in said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper thereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Sorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon, every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December, January, and February*;

and in them from 8 till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 till 4 in the Afternoon; except on Holy-Days, public Fasting, and Thanksgiving Days, and times of great Pestilence.

Finally, Nothing can better express the Great Importance of the Records in the *Tower*, and the just Concern all Wise and Learned Men have for their Preservation, than that excellent Report made by the Right Honourable the Lord *Halifax*, the Noble Patron and *Mæcenæ*s of Learning; of which we have extracted the following Account from the Journal of the House of Lords.

Die Martis 8 Aprilis, 1707.

The Lord *Halifax* Reported from the Lord's Committees appointed to consider of the Method of keeping Records and public Papers in Offices, and how they are kept, and to consider ways to remedy what shall be found to be amiss as follows, viz.

That their Lordships having appointed a Sub-Committee to repair to the Office of Records within the *Tower of London*, and to examine what has been done there in pursuance of the Resolves of this House formerly laid before Her Majesty: They do find very great Improvements made in fitting up the Office and in sorting and digesting the Records.

All the Rooms except the great one in *Wakefield Tower*, have been Wainscotted, and convenient Presses and Drawers made for the Reception of the Records.

There has been a strong Brick-Wall built separating the Office from the Neighbouring Buildings, to secure it against Fire; of which Wall the Committee think ought to be raised about five Foot higher from the top of the Leads for the greater security.

The Chapel in the *White-Tower* is fitted up with Shelves, Presses, and the Bills, Answers, Depositions, and other Proceedings in *Chancery* are placing thereon in such Order and Method as to be easily found, whereas before they were laid promiscuously in Heaps on the Floor covered with Dirt and Rotting.

Also a great quantity of Records of diverse Natures in several Reigns, have been reduced out of confused Heaps, where they were buried in Filth, and are now placed in their proper Repositories, and the work is still carrying on, several Clerks being constantly employed in sorting and cleaning those that yet Undigested.

This Chapel is now made a great and noble Repository, to receive many of the Records which now lie crowded in the Chapel at the Rolls; and if the Presses in the Great Room in *Wakefield Tower* were repaired and fitted up with the old Wainscot, and the Rolls which are now in disorder placed there. And likewise the Study adjoining fitted up for Use, there would

be little wanting for keeping and preserving the Records in the Tower in good Condition and Order.

To which the House agreed.

Upon Report made this Day from the Lord's Committees appointed to consider of the Method of keeping Records and publick Papers in Offices, and how they are kept; and to consider of ways to remedy what shall be found to be amiss. It is Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That the Lord High-Treasurer of *England*, do lay before Her Majesty the said Report, and also the humble Thanks of this House for what Her Majesty has caused to be done, in pursuance to the Addresses of this House, as to the keeping Records in Offices.

Office of Ordnance.] Within the Tower is kept the Office of Her Majesty's *Ordnance*, which hath been always an Office of great Account and Importance; as being the only Standing and Grand Magazine of the principal Prerogatives, Habiliments, Utensils, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof; having the Superintendence, Ordering, and Disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the Tower, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Upnor-Castle*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick*, and elsewhere; where, in generally in times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more speedy dispatch in delivering out the same, as the Queen's Occasion shall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in Chief, of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence, and Integrity; and is in *France* called *Le Grand Maître d' Artillerie*; which Word *Artillerie*, is either *ab Arte Telorum Mittendorum*; or else it denotes all manner of Ordnance, and may possibly be derived from the Italian *Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of Vultures, Eagles, and such ravenous Birds of Prey: As also of Dragons, Basilisks, and Griffins: By which they not only defend themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of Ordnance seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures, as *Vultons*, *Falkonets*, *Sakers*, (signifying a *Hawk*, in the old *French* and *Spanish*) *Culverines*, (from the Latin *Coluber*, signifying a serpent or Dragon) and *Basilisks*, &c.

The Officers belonging to the Artillery, are,

The Master of the Ordnance.
The Lieutenant General.
Surveyor.

Clerk of the Ordnance.
Keeper of the Stores.
Clerk of the Deliveries.

And the *Treasurer* and *Pay-Master*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The *Lieutenant-General*, his Duty is to receive all Significations, Orders, &c. from the Master at the Board; with the rest of the principal Officers; to see them daily executed; to make Orders, as the Queen's Occasions shall require, for things of such Importance; in which the Queen's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High-Admiral, are not needful; the Master in former times being not so often there; but of late Years, the Master is for the most part present at the Board with the principal Officers for the acting of most things, three Days a Week being appointed by them for their sitting, whereat they seldom fail, if any Business of Consequence requires their Presence. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is also to give Orders for the Discharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-Days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; and also to see the Train Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for motion upon any Occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into any Field.

The Surveyor, his Charge is, to survey all Her Majesty's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, that shall be best for their Preservation and safety; for a decent View, and a ready Accompt; to allow all Bills of Debt, and to make a Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and approved, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and Proof-Masters, and marked with the Queen's Mark, if they are so to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance, his Place is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office, likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the Office for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Directions, and Contracts for her Majesty's Service; to make all Orders of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salary, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and others

nisters belonging to the said Office ; as also to keep Journals and Legers of the Receipts, and Returns of all Her Majesties Stores ; that nothing be brought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due record thereof ; to serve as a Cheque between the two Accountants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is to take into his Charge and Custody all her Majesty's Ordnance, Munitions and Stores thereunto belonging ; and to indent and put in legal Security for the safe keeping thereof ; and for making just and true Account from time to time, to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor ; not to issue any proportion of Ordnance, Munition and Stores ; except the said proportion be agreed upon and sign'd by the Officers according to the Signification and Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Order of her Majesty, or six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral for matters concerning the Navy ; nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains ; to look that all her Majesty's Store-houses be well repaired, and well accommodated ; and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre as is fit for the Service and Honour of her Majesty.

The Clerk of Deliveries, his Duty is to draw up all Provisions whatsoever, either at the *Tower*, or any other of her Majesty's Magazines, to see them duly executed ; and by Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of her Majesty's said Stores, and to register as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the proportion delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

The Treasurer or Pay-master is he, through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for payment of Salaries as Debentures ; by which method all Money but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being listed, or appointed, to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Offices by Patent ; as,

First, The *Master-Gunner of England*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath ; which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to teach the Art of *Gunnery* to any but such as have taken the said Oath ; and to certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of her Majesty's said *Gunners*, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a *Gunner*.

[* U 3]

Secondly,

Secondly, The present Keeper of the small Guns, who hath the Charge and Custody of her Majesty's Small Guns; as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures

There are divers other inferiour Ministers, Attendants and Artificers; as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbisher, and the like; which for Brevity sake shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a farther Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all her Majesty's Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom; most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by her Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

The Master of Artillery.] The Trial of Artillery with the Tower, is very considerable, and worthy of particular Observation, consisting of 50 pieces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching, besides several Mortar-Pieces, some whereof are of extraordinary Bigness; the greatest Pieces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each; and so of most Natures to a Saker or Minion, being the lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in her Majesty's Magazines abroad; as at *Portsmouth* a very considerable one; *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c. with a great Number of Mortars, Bomb Carcasses, &c.

Gunners.] The Gunners of the Tower are to manage, and after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartrouches and Ball for Service, at the shortest Warning. One, or more of them are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders shall be given them.

Of the MINT.

Moreover in the Tower is kept the Office of the Mint, though the Queen hath Power to set up a Mint in any other Place of her Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, &c. settled by Charter of King *Edw. III.* and confirmed by several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the Warden and Keeper of the Exchange and Mint; whose Office is to

ceive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others; to pay them for it, and to over-see all the rest. The Fee 400 l. per Annum.

Master and Worker.] Next is the *Master* and *Worker* of her Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the *Moneymakers*, and when it is minted, receives it again from them: His Allowance formerly was not any Set-fee, but according to the Pound-weight, as by an Indenture under the Great-Seal appeared. The Fee now is 500 l. per Annum.

Controller.] The Third Office is the *Controller*, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize; to over-see the Officers, and control them if the Money be not as it ought to be; his Fee is 300 l. per Annum.

Assay-Master.] The Fourth is the *Assay-Master*, who tries the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250 l. per Annum.

Auditors.] The Fifth are the *Auditors*, to take the Accompts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20 l. per Annum each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The Sixth is the *Surveyor* of the Melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be alter'd, after it is deliver'd to the Melter; which is, after the Assay-Master hath made Tryal thereof. The Fee 100 l. per Annum.

There belong also to the *Mint* divers other Officers, as *Weigher* and *Teller*. Fee 100 l. per Annum.

Chief Clerk, and four other Clerks.

Engineer. Fee 100 l. per Annum.

Graver. Fee 125 l. per Annum.

The *Provost* of the Company of Moneyers, which Company consists of an indefinite Number of Persons, who work and coin Gold and Silver Money, and answer all Wast and Charges.

There belong also to the *Mint*, *Melters*, *Smiths*, *Blanchers*, *Moulders*, *Labourers*, &c.

These Officers and Moneyers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all Publick Offices by Charter.

St. Katharines.] Near the *Tower* is *St. Katharines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills: It hath a Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Arches* or *Prerogative*.

The like Jurisdiction hath the *Tower* and *Liberties*, the Rector of the Church being Commissary.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Place of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Wolsey*, seated between the *Thames*, and a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace before the Fire, which lately happen'd and consum'd the greatest part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the noblest Room in it, and which escap'd the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, call'd the *Banqueting-House*; the like whereof for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painture and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe* can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the Famous *Sir Peter Paul Rubens*. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Hen. VIII's* time: It was very much enlarg'd and beautify'd by King *James* the Second; and Her late Majesty Queen *Mary* the Second added a Noble Terrace-Walk towards the *Thames*, under the Lodgings. All the Great Officers of State had their Offices, and those of the Household very ample Lodgings; Adjoining to it is a convenient House, but of little State, bought by King *Charles* the Second, and bestow'd upon her then Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*.

In the *Strand* are two other Noble Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building; first erected all of Stone, by *Peter Earl of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Hen. III.* who after purchas'd the same for her Son *Edmond*, Duke of *Lancaster*; and is now made use on for Soldiers. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, call'd the Master of the *Savoy*; which Place is now vacant; Four Brothers who are all to be Clergymen; and Four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chapel now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

The other is call'd *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* a beautiful and convenient Building.

Of the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOT far below the Famous Bridge of *London*, is plac'd the *Custom-House*, where is receiv'd and manag'd all the Impositions laid on Merchandize, imported or exported from the City.

In this Office are employ'd a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all her Majesty's *Customs*, (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are Seven, and are allow'd by the Queen a Salary of 1200 *l.* to each *per Annum*.

These Commissioners, and several of the Chief Officers, hold their Places by Patent from the Queen; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, the Particulars of which we refer you to at the latter end of this Work.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroy'd by the late dreadful Fire, is now re-built in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner, by King *Charles* the Second, and cost 10000 *l.* the building.

The Post-House-General is a noble Structure, built by Sir *Rupert Viner* in *Lombard Street*, and purchas'd by King *Charles* II.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House, over-against *Whitehall*.

The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, Pay-Office, Victualling-Office, Registry-Office, that for Sick and Wounded, &c. are of lesser Note than can be particulariz'd in this Breviary.

GUILD-HALL

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a stately Building, richly adorn'd with Tapestry, Pictures, &c. Here are kept the Mayor's Courts, the Sheriffs Court; and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a fine Chapel for the use of the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unless upon Sundays and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities, with the Livery-men of all the Companies, to *St. Paul's Church*. The Preacher before the Lord-Mayor is appointed for every Sunday by the Bishop of *London*, for which he hath 25 *s.* immediately paid him out of certain Legacies left for that Use; by which likewise the Lord-Mayor, or one of his chief Officers, hath a competent Allowance to provide Lodging and Diet for the said Preacher for certain Days, supposing him to be a Stranger in *London*, and lately come from *Oxford* or *Cambridge*; instead of which, of late Years, the Lord-Mayor doth only invite him to dine with him after Sermon, taking him in the Coach along with him. In this Great Hall, the King, the Royal Family, and their Retinue, are entertain'd, when the King appears in the City on a Lord-Mayor's-Day.

Publick

Publick SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.

THE first is *Westminster School*.] There are Two Schoolmasters of that renowned School and College, belonging to the Abby of *Westminster*. The Head Master is the Learned and Industrious *Tho. Knipe*, D. D. The Second Master *Robert Friend*, A. M. Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly call'd Queen's Scholars, who being choic'd out of the School, and put into the College, are there maintain'd and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away and placed with considerable Allowances in *Christ-Church Oxford* and *Trinity-College Cambridge*, which are very different in the Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain Time. To the Church of *Westminster* belongs likewise a fair Publick Library, free for all Strangers in Term-time.

St. PAUL's SCHOOL.

BEsides, there are in *London* divers endow'd Schools, which *France* would be stiled Colleges; as *St. Paul's School* founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Dr. of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis*; for which Purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever; committing the Oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers in London*, for his Father, *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers Company*. This Famous School, situated in *Paul's-Church-Yard*, was burnt down 1666 and is now re-edify'd in a far more magnificent, commodious and beautiful manner. The worthy Master thereof is Mr. *Felthwait*.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL

NExt is that eminent School near *Cannon-street*, built by Sir *John White*, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, the Founder of *St. John Baptist College* in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught; 100 *gratis*; 100 at 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter; and 100 at 5 s. a Quarter.

To this School belong 37 Fellowships in the said College *Oxon*; to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as they become vacant. This School was likewise burnt down in the great Conflagration; but was soon magnificently re-edify'd by the Worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, who were formerly Guardians and Trustees for it. One Side of it stands upon

Stone Pillars, in a large Court paved with Free-Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the Three Ushers. That Noble Grammarian, and Famed Meteorologist, Dr. John Goad presided here many Years; whose Place is now worthily supply'd by the Learned and Prudent *Tho. Parsell*, S. T. B.

At *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worshipful Company of *Mercers*. Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital* is another Famous Grammar Free-School.

And near *St. Martin's Church*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, is a very good Free-School, and excellent Public Library: Both of them, in the late Times of Popery, for the Security and Honour of the Protestant Religion, founded by the most Reverend Dr. *Tenison*, now Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor Aged People.

Of the COLLEGES in LONDON.

THE Famous City of *London* may not unfitly be stiled an University: For therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physic*, which in other Universities are usual, are read here; but also the Municipal or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover all sorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hydrography*, the Art of *Navigation*, the Arts of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Surgery*, *Chimistry*, *Calligraphy*, *Archigraphy*, or *Short-hand*, the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; *Military*, *Fire-works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enamelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all sorts of *Music*, *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetoric*, *Poetry*; and any other thing that may in any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

Sion College, or, the College of the London-Clergy.

THIS House, situate in the Parish of *St. Alsage* within *Cripple-gate*, has been a Religious House time out of mind; sometimes under the Denomination of a *Priory* or *College*, sometimes under that of a *Spittle* or *Hospital*, as at its Dissolution, 31 Hen. VIII. it was call'd *Elsyng-Spittle*, from *William Elsyng* Mercer, who founded it Anno 1329, 3 Edw. III.

It is now, and has been since 6 Car. I. a Complication of both: It is a College for the use of all the *London Ministers*, Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, canonically instituted and inducted, or

or that have License to Preach within the City of London, from the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, who were incorporated by King Charles I. 1631, under the Name of *The President and Fellows of Sion College*, within the City of London, at the Prayer of Dr. Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, and one of the Rectors of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 'Tis an Hospital likewise for Ten Poor Men, and Ten Poor Women (the former within, the latter without the Gates of the House) whereof Four are to be nominated by the City of Bristol, where Dr. White was born; Eight by the Merchant-Taylors Company, Six by the Parish of St. Dunstan in the West, where he was Minister 49 Years, and Two by St. Gregory's near St. Paul's, where he liv'd above 20 Years, unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be consider'd by the Electors, the President, 2 Deans, and 4 Assistants, who are annually chosen out of the Rectors and Vicars of London, as Governors of this College and Hospital, subject to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of London.

The Reverend and Pious Founder was at great Expence and Pains in fixing the Purchase, and settling the Revenue, viz. 3000 *l.* down for the College (which he bought of those to whom it was convey'd, by the Lord Thame, who had the Original Grant of it from Hen. VIII.) and 120 *l.* per Annum he setled for the Maintenance of the Hospital, with 40 *l.* for the necessary Repairs of the Buildings, and other common Charges of the College. Nor was his Cost and Trouble thrown away upon a Design unworthy of them, which we are inform'd, by his Will, was this; That the Clergy of London meeting here often together for the Glory of God and Good of his Church, and Redress of many Inconveniences, might maintain Truth in Doctrine, and Love, in conversing one with another. And this Noble Design of the Founders, is in a great measure answer'd by the Annual Sermons *ad Clerum*, preach'd in St. Andrew's Church on their Election Day, the Third Tuesday after Easter, with the Monthly Meetings of the Rectors and Vicars of the City in the College Hall, which are now superadded to the usual Courts of the Governors for the Time being:

And that no Helps might be wanting for promoting these glorious Intentions of the Founder, another London Minister happily supply'd at 1000 *l.* Charge, what he either over-look'd, or could not sustain: Mr. John Simson, Rector of St. Olave's in Hartstreet, and one of Dr. White's Executors, built here a Stately Library, for the Clergy of the City principally, but not excluding other Students, who have the free use of it under certain Restrictions, which are printed and hung up in that fair Room, not inferior to many of the best Libraries in either of our Two Famous Universities.

This Library was at first well stock'd by the generous Munificence of its Founder, and other yearly Benefactors; such were the Right Honourable Sir Paul Bayning Viscount Sudbury, his Viscountess, Sir Paul Pindar, Sir George Creke, Elizabeth Viscountess Carnarvon.

Camden, Brian Walton Lord Bishop of Chester, several Aldermen of London, with most of the Clergy thereof; at length 'twas so augmented, by the Books belonging to the Cathedral at St. Paul's, which were carry'd first to Camden-House, and thence brought hither 1647, that soon after, Anno 1656, the then Library-Keeper, Mr. Spencer, publishes a large Catalogue of them in 4to. under this Title, *Catalogus Universalis librorum omnium in Bibliotheca Collegii Sionii apud Londinenses*, &c. But the merciless Flames in 1666, made such a Devastation as the Library still laments, and silently bespeaks every one that visits it, to lend their helping Hand towards bringing it out of its sorrowful Estate, notwithstanding the Relief it has receiv'd since that dreadful Conflagration, from the Interest and Purse of most of the London Ministers, the Accession of the Jesuits Books, that were seiz'd 1679, and granted to it by King Charles II. the ample Benefaction of George Earl of Berkley, who gave the Durdens Collection to it, which was formerly Sir Robert Cook's, with great Helps from Mr. Win, the Reverend Mr. Calfe, and other stated as well as occasional Supplies: To do it Justice, the present State of the Library is such, that it may be accounted a tolerable Set of Books, proper for Divines; as that at Gresham College is for Philosophers, that in Warwick-Lane for Physicians, &c. yet it is capable of considerable Improvements, and might be assisted to good purpose, would the Clergy of the Church of England be persuaded themselves but to give a Copy of each Book they Print, more especially if the London Booksellers and Printers, and the Two Universities, would come into such a Project:

Besides the Library, there has been built, by the Contributions of the Fellows of this College, and what they could procure of well-dispos'd Persons, a Hall well finish'd, a House adjoining to it, call'd the President's Lodgings, with several Chambers design'd for Students, and are generally fill'd with Ministers of the Neighbouring Parishes, who cannot well be better fitted any where, or at more reasonable rates, till their Parsonage Houses return into their own Possession, of which they were dispossest'd by the Fire, and are still kept out by the Leases for 40 Years granted to the Builders of them 19 Car. 2.

Doctors-Commons, or, the College of Civilians.

Altho' Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in Oxford and Cambridge, and the Theory best there to be acquir'd; yet the Practice thereof is most of all in London, where a College was long since purchas'd by Dr. Henry Harvey, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil-Law in this City, and where commonly reside the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the prerogative Court of Canterbury, with divers other eminent Civilians,

vilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and commoning together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors-Commons*, and stood near *St. Paul's*, in the Parish of *St. Bennet Paul's-Wharfe*; which Buildings being utterly consum'd by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the Strand until the Year 1672, when they return'd to their former Place, re-built in a very splendid and convenient manner, at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Doctors.

The Terms begin, and the general Arches Court-Days are as follow.

S. Michaelis.		Pasch.	
23 Octob.		<i>Quind. Pasch.</i>	
<i>Craftino Anim.</i>		2. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Martini</i>	12 Nov.	3. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Edmundi</i>	21 Nov.	<i>Craftino Ascens.</i>	
<i>Andreae.</i>			
S. Hilarii.		Trinit.	
<i>Craftino Wolfstani.</i>	20 Jan.	<i>Craftino Trin.</i>	
<i>Pauli.</i>		2. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Blasii.</i>	4 Feb.	3. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Valentini.</i>		4. <i>Sessio, vel</i>	
		<i>Craftino D. Johanni</i>	

In every Term there is a By-day, call'd *Dies Extraordinarius* except *Easter Term*.

OF PROCTORS.

THE *Proctors*, or *Procurators*, belonging to the aforementioned Courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, are 34 in number; their Office is to exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for their Clients to draw up Acts and Pleadings in Causes, to produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

These are admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbishop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission; they wear black Robes and Hood lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

The High Court of ADMIRALTY of ENGLAND.

FOR the decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors. and the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty here kept.

There is a Judge thereof whose Title is, *Suprema Curia Admiraltatis Angliæ Locum tenens Iudex, sive Præsident*: The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, and his Deputy, and a Marshal-General, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the Queen, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at St. Margaret's-Hill in Southwark, but now in the same Common-Hall at Doctors Commons; but the Admiralty Session is still held for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High-Admiral.

Her Majesty's High-Court of Delegates: Concerning this, and other Ecclesiastical Courts, see Part 2. Page 132.

TO this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall, in the Afternoon, the next day after the Prerogative.

The Citations and Decrees here run in the Queen's Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in the Common-Course.

But the Queen, of her meer Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth grant a Commission of Review under the Broad-Seal.

In this College also usually resides the Vicar-General, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury: Who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his Vicar-General.

The

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province.

Note, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil-Law, also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same, and that before the Vicar-General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are tryable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-Generals and Chancellors are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patent under their Seal, and confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

Note, That the Civil-Law *Terms* begin and end not much different from the *Terms* at *Westminster*, and in every *Term* there are several Court-Days in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixt and known by preceding Holy-days, or Saints-days, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

The ARCHES Court of Canterbury.

THE chief Court of the Archbishop is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more, *Page* 132. The Judge of this Court is styled Dean of the *Arches*.

He sitteth alone, without any Assessors, and heareth and termineth all Causes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Actuary*, a *Register*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Actuary* is to attend the Court, set down Judges Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The *Register* of the Court, whose Office is by himself, or by proxy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels, or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses: File all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in the Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil Law, in one of the Universities of *England*; who, upon their Petition to the Archbi-

of *Canterbury* and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole Year after such admittance.

The manner of their Admittance is thus : The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct him up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop, then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the *Arches*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either *à Dextris*, or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffaty, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduates, but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Process of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge thus *Johannes Cook, L. L. Dr. Alma Curie Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis, principalis*, and returnable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Next is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the Prerogative Court.

The Judge of this Court's Title is, *Curia Prerogativa Cant. Register, Custos, sive Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next day after the *Arches*, and was heretofore held in the Conventory of *St. Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by the Register, and his Deputy, who set down the Decrees, and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records: All original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Dean's-Court* near *St. Paul's Church*; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in

several places of *London* were then burnt and destroy'd. Under the Register are six Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court, are likewise in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Of the College of Physicians in LONDON.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London* there is a College or Corporation of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Hen. VIII.* and since his Reign have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, tho' a Graduate Physic, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, practise Physic in *London*, or within seven Miles of the City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offender in that, and divers other particulars; can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholesom and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices; as to serve upon Jurors to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may practise Surgery if he please, not only in *London*, in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knight-Rider-Street* the Gift of *Dr. Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry the VIII.* Since which, a House and ground was purchased by the Society of *Physicians*, at the End of *Amen-Street*, whereon the famous *Dr. Harvey* 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a public Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of the Society, endowed with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living and in Health; part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that Dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Money a fair piece of Ground in *Warwick-Lane*, whereon they have raised a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built at their own Charge, a very noble Apartment, for the containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquis of *Dorchester*, who

pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that Eminent Professor, Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, Kt.

Of this College there is a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The four Censors of the College, have by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physic in *London*, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see cause.

The Number of Fellows was only 30 before the Restauration of King *Charles II*. But that King considering the Increase of *London*, since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry VIII*. thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King *James II*. taking into Consideration the farther vast Increase of Buildings of late Years, was pleased in the new Charter, to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore; reserving to himself the Power of placing, or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List; there are several Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, altho' they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician, Surgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do; but the Reputation which the Dispensaries have got, will soon put an end to these, and all other unfair Practitioners; an account of which, take by way of Extract from the Proceedings of the College of Physicians in relation to the sick Poor, published by their order *Anno 1697*, as followeth.

The College (which appears in their Register) has frequently shew'd its Members to the Generous and Charitable care of their sick poor Neighbours, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants: Not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the public, but to improve their Knowledge of Diseases, and their Reputation by their Success; But this their concern for the Sick Poor became useless to them, when the Remedies advised were sold by Apothecaries, (their Numbers every year increasing) at Rates, which the Poor could not purchase; several of the Members had made a Collection of Drugs and Simples, to compare and examine their Goodness. Their frequent Meetings on this Design, gave them a greater Knowledge of the low prices of the Doses of the most useful Medicines: A Vote was made in the College *Anno 1688*, That because the former Resolution of advancing to the Sick Poor *Gratui*, had not had the effect intended, by reason of

the great Prices they are obliged to pay for their Medicines, the *Elaboratory* shall be fitted up for preparing Medicines for the Poor. This was not put in execution at that time, the *Apothecaries* stirring up a Party in the College, who opposed this *Charitable Design* a little too violently: Notwithstanding these Discouragements from *their own Members*, the former Order was receiv'd *Anno 1694*, and the Design of the College to assist and advise the said Poor, was presented to the *Lord Mayor*, *Court of Aldermen*, and *Common-Council Anno 1695*. They appointed three *Aldermen*, *Sir John Moore*, *Sir William Hedges*, *Sir Joseph Smart*, and six *Common-Council-Men*, to return the thanks of the Court to the College, *Mr. Dorville*, *Mr. Ballow*, *Mr. Egleson*, *Sir Edm. Wiseman*, *Mr. Risber*, and *Mr. Palsfryman*. This Committee and that of the College had concluded in their several Meetings, who should be recommended as proper Objects of their Charity; and it was resolved, that the Prescript of Medicines and their Prices, should be noted on the Bill, and that the College and the *Apothecaries* should appoint and settle the Rates of them. The *Apothecaries* Company in their Answer presented to the City, refus'd to comply with the settling these Prices by the Committee before proposed: But several honest and charitable *Apothecaries*, embraced the Proposal, and at the desire of the *Physicians* made a Subscription, in which they promised to furnish the Poor with Medicines at such rates, as the Committee of Physicians should judge reasonable: But they were threatned with the most troublesome and expensive Offices of the Company, and charged with the breach of their Oaths upon this Compliance, and desired to withdraw their Subscription: The City Committee then ask'd the Physicians present, whether the College would provide Medicines for the Poor at reasonable rates, if the *Apothecaries* should continue to refuse: The College then made a Subscription to the number of 42, *Anno 1696*, to contribute to the necessary charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the Sick Poor. They have since erected two other Dispensaries, besides that at the College, one in *St. Peter's Alley* in *Cornhill*, the other in *St. Martin's Lane Westminster*. The best Medicines are sold at intrinsick value; the Patients are advised every day by Sunday, at one of these places from Three till Seven: By the great number of the meaner sort advised there, the City and the Nation have been informed of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and the proportions of them necessary to be taken in all Diseases.

Gresham-College, or the College of Philosophy, &c.

Within the Walls of London is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person *Sir Tho. Gresham*, and Endowed in manner following: After he had built the Royal Exchange

Exchange, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other moiety to the Company of *Mercers* in Trust; that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, Four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and *Musick*: And to allow to each of them, besides fair Lodgings 50 l. a Year; and that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able Men to read *Civil-Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*; and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 l. a Year: And that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the same in *English*; The *Musick* Lecture to be read only in *English*.

The Professors or Fellows of this College, have ever been, and still are, Persons of the choicest Parts.

Divers other worthy Works were done by that most Noble Citizen Sir *Tho. Gresham*, as can testifie his Alms-Houses in *Broad-Street*; the considerable Sums of Money distributed quarterly for ever to 5 Prisons and 4 Hospitals, in and about this City, &c.

In this College meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*, so much famed throughout the World: Concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent History of the *Royal Society*, written by Dr. *Tho. Sprat*, now Bishop of *Hereford*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

first Foundation of the Society.] The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal Society, was (some Years before the happy Restauration of King *Charles the Second*) at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodging of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*; where did then usually meet Dr. *Seck* *Ward*, late Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*; the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Sir *William Petty*, Mr. *Matthew Wren*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Barthurst*, the late Dean of *Wells*; Sir *Christopher Wren*, now Surveyor-General of her Majesty's Buildings, Dr. *Hook*, and some others; all Men of excellent Learning and Sagacity.

Afterwards about the Year 1658. many of them living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Gresham College*, and this Meeting was augmented by the Accession of the Lord Viscount *Brouncker*, Lord *Veretson*, Sir *Robert Moray*, Sir *Paul Neil*, *John Evelin Esq*; *Tho. Henry Esq*; *Henry Slingsby Esq*; Dr. *Timothy Clark*, Sir *George Ent*, *William Ball Esq*; *Abraham Hill Esq*; Dr. *William Croon*, and divers other Eminent Persons, till that wonderful pacifick Year 1660. Then the Design being favoured by some ingenious worthy Persons, who, had followed the King in his Exile; at length his Majesty took notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing date the 22d of *April*, 1663. whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural*

Things, and Useful Arts by Experiments; Wherein his Majesty declares himself to be Founder and Patron, Sovereign and Companion of this Society: Granting them Power to purchase Lands and Houses, to have a Common Seal, a Coat of Arms, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one or more Clerks, and two Sergeants at Mace: To make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Constitutions among themselves: To have one or more Printers or Gravers; with a Power to print what they shall see good; to take and anatomize dead Bodies of Persons, who have been put to death by order of Law; to erect Colleges, &c.

Office of the President.] The Office of the President is to call and dissolve the Meetings, to propose the Matter whereon to consider, to put Questions, to call for Experiments, to admit the Members that from time to time shall be Elected, &c.

The Treasurer receives and disburses all Moneys.

Secretaries.] The Secretaries read all Letters and Informations; reply to all Addresses and Letters from Foreign Parts, or from others; take notice of the Orders, and material Passages at the Meetings; register all Experiments, all certain Informations, all Conclusions, &c. publish whatsoever is ordered and allowed by the Society.

Curators.] The Curators or Experimenters are to receive the Directions of the Society, and at another Meeting, bring all to the Test; and the Society judges thereof; whereby the World may have the concurring Testimony of many Persons of undoubted Credit, for the Truth of whatever they shall publish.

The manner of Electing Fellows.] Their manner of Electing Fellows, is according to the Venetian way, by Balloting. At a Meeting of the Council of the said Society the Candidate is proposed by some that know him well; and then, at the next General Meeting he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which he must have the major number of 21 Suffrages at the least; and then at that, or the next Assembly, he may be introduced and solemnly admitted by the President. At his Admission he subscribes this Promise following, *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

Nearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 s. and then 13 s. a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Meeting was before the dreadful Fire, at Gresham College in London, every Wednesday at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and since was, by the Favour of the Lord Henry Howard late Duke of Norfolk, and Earl-Marshal of England, at Arundel House, the same Day and Hour; but it is now again at Gresham College, every Wednesday about the same Hour.

Their Design.] The *Design* of the *Royal Society* is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature or of Art, which can come within their reach: So that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been strengthen'd by long Prescription, to restore Truths that have been neglected, to push on those which are already known to more various Uses, to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

Weekly Meetings.] The Business of their *Weekly Meetings*, is to order, and to account, consider and discourse of Philosophical Experiments and Observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon Letters from all Parts, and other Papers containing Philosophical Matters; to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of *Nature* and *Art*, to consider what to deduce from them, and how they may be improv'd for the Benefit of Mankind, which is their main Aim.

In their discoursing, they lay aside all Set-Speeches, and Eloquent Harangues; and every one endeavours to express his Opinion, or Desire, in the plainest and most concise manner.

Objection against this Society answered.] But the greatest Question among some Men at present, is, What hath this *Royal Society* done all this while? which, for the Satisfaction of those Men, shall here receive such an Answer, as the intended Brevity of this Book will allow.

Experiments made by the Society.] The *Royal Society* men, since their first Institution, have made a vast number of experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many Things; of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth; *Eclipses, Comets, Meteors; Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations; Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires; Tides, Currents, and Depths of the Sea*; and many hundred other Things; they have composed many excellent short Histories of *Nature*, of *Arts, Manufactures*, &c. whereof some are extream curious; in a word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well consider'd, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profit by it.] But what Advantage and Benefit appears, after so many Meetings? It is true, they have made many Experiments of *Light*, (as the Excellent Lord Bacon calls them) and perhaps not so many Experiments of *Fruit or Profit*; yet, without doubt, some may hereafter find out no small Advantage and Benefit, even in those luciferous Experiments, which now seem only curious and delightful; but it is also as true, that the *Royal Society* hath made a great number of Experiments and Inventions, very profitable and advantageous to Mankind. They have mightily improv'd *Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture*; they have advanc'd the *Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation*.

tion ; they have not only put this Kingdom upon planting Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens, but also Ireland, Scotland, New-England, Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes ; all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society ; they have awaken'd the whole Civiliz'd, Letter'd and Intelligent World ; so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge and Practical Studies ; upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be Examin'd, Approv'd, or Corrected ; So that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind, as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude, They have register'd Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduc'd them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in Public Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity : Hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented thro' all Future Ages ; a Thing, if begun in the Time of the Learned *Greeks* or *Romans* ; nay, if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning in this last Age, What Wonders would it, in all probability, by this time have produc'd ? What Depth of Nature would now have been unfathom'd ? What Faculty of the Soul would be now in the dark ? What Part of Human Infirmities would not have been provided against ?

Their Library.] Moreover, the *Royal Society*, for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design toward which, the late Earl Marshal of *England* did bestow on the Society, the whole *Norfolcian* Library ; with a free Permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Work ; whereby, in a short time, they will be able to shew a complete Collection of all that hath been publish'd in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Production of Nature, or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

The Repository.] At *Gresham-College* is the free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal*, Esq; describ'd as it then stood, by the Learned *Dr. Grew*, 25 Years ago ; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, fetch'd (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the habitable World ; as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earth. Some Things petrify'd, others ossify'd ; Mummies, Gums, &c. Divers of which have been since added by other Worthy Members of that Society, and by other Ingenious Persons : And, in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majesty King *Charles* to the *Royal Society*, is a Scutcheon, with Three Lions of England in Chief: Intimating that the Society is Royal; the Crest is an Eagle, and the Supporters Hunting Hounds, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to signify the Sagacity employ'd in penetrating and searching after the Works of Nature. The Motto, *Nullius in verba*, to testify their Resolution not to be enslav'd by any the greatest Authority, in their Enquiries after Nature.

Time of Election.] Of the Members of the Council, Eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and Ten more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen yearly upon the 30th of November, being the Feast of St. *Andrew*, in the Morning; after which Election they all dine together at a Venison Feast.

Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors-Commons*, stood the College of *Heralds*, (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms) an ancient House, built by *Tho. Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who marry'd *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* and the Duke of *Norfolk* having in lieu thereof exchange'd Lands with the Crown, he procur'd the same to be bestow'd by Queen *Mary* on the King's *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* at Arms for ever, to the end, that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleas'd) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might there be safely preserv'd, &c. which is now handsomly re-built.

They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard III.* and by him had several Privileges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesom Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the said Society by King *Edward VI.* in the Third Year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society, are first,

Three; Stiled, *Reges Armorum Anglicorum*, Kings of Arms,
Six *Heralds* at Arms, and Four *Pursuivants* at Arms.

Kings at Arms.] Amongst the *Kings at Arms*, the first and principal is call'd *Garter*, instituted by *Henry V.* whose Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and

and to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the highest Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be Installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up over their Seats there, to carry the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose he was wont to be join'd in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux*, so call'd from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belong'd; for *Lionel*, Third Son to *Edward III.* marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*: whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of *Clarence* or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edw. IV.* by the Death of his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belong'd to that Duke a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to Marshal and Dispose of the Funerals of all the Lower Nobility; as Baronets, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen on the South Side of the *Trent*, and therefore sometimes call'd *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy* or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North Side of the *Trent*.

The two last are call'd *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into Two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemen's Families to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and with Garter to direct the Herald.

Note, That by the Union-Treaty, Lyon, King at Arms for Scotland

(of whom see more in the Present State of Scotland) is the Second

King at Arms of Great-Britain, and takes place immediately after Garter.

Heralds.] The Six Heralds anciently belonging properly to Dukes, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus call'd and rank'd:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Richmond.</i> | 4. <i>Windsor.</i> |
| 2. <i>Lancaster.</i> | 5. <i>Somerset.</i> |
| 3. <i>Chester.</i> | 6. <i>York.</i> |

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend Public Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds* from two German Words, *Here*, *Helt* or *Held*, that is, the *Arm* or *Champion*, to denounce War, or offer Peace, as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did; and from thence probably Seven Danish Kings, and some Kings of *Norway* and *Sweden*, and some of *England* before the Conquest, have had the Name of *Harold* or *Herald*.

Pursuivants.] Of these Heralds, in *England*, there were anciently many; and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof in the present there are but Four, thus nam'd:

1. *Bleu-mantle.*
2. *Rouge-Crofs.*

3. *Rouge-Dragon.*
4. *Portcullice.*

From such Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of these and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is used in Marhalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shows, Jufts, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; Briefly, whatsoever concerns Honour, is their Care and Study; they are, *Tanquam Sacrorum Custodes & Templi Honoris Aedificii*, and are of Council or Assistants to the Earl Marshal in his Court of Chivalry, now held in the Common-Hall of the College of *Heralds*, where they sit in their rich Coats of Her Majesty's Arms.

All these receive Annual Stipends out of the Queen's Exchequer; they are all to be Gentlemen at least; and the Six *Heralds* are expressly made Esquires by the Queen, when they are created *Heralds*.

[Creation of the Kings at Arms.] Anciently the Kings of Arms were created, and solemnly crown'd by the Kings of England themselves; and the *Heralds* and Pursuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand; but of latter Times the Earl Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter King at Arms*, there must first be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a solemn Oath; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly embroider'd, and a Jewel or Badge of Gold enamell'd in a Gold Chain. His Creation is on this manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters Patents of his Office; during which, the Earl Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The Oath is to obey, first, the Supreme Head of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*; and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in such Things as belong to his Office, to enquire diligently of all the Noble Acts of every Knight of the Order, and thereof to certify the Register of that Order, that he may record the same, and give notice to the Queen, and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society; to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility; to instruct *Heralds* and Pursuivants in Doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eschew and avoid all Persons of ill Reputation, to be more ready to excuse

cuse than to blame any Noble Person, unless call'd by Authority to witness against them, &c. This Officer hath a double Salary and hath moreover Fees at the Instalments; yearly Wages given by the *Knights* of the *Garter*; hath a Composition for their uppermost Garments at their Instalments, &c. and it is his Right to carry the *Garter* to Foreign Princes.

The other two *Kings* of *Arms*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters Patents, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Creation of the Herald.] A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel, only his Coat of Arms must be Savin, embroider'd and enrich'd with Gold, and must be brought in with two Heralds, as the *Kings* of Arms are by two *Kings* of Arms.

They swear to be true to the Queen, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep Secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies and Gentlewomen, to assist distress'd Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins, to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-Houses, &c.

Creation of the Pursuivants.] Pursuivants at Arms are created also by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in as the Heralds, before the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy, and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the Queen, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

Here it may not be improper to set down the manner of obtaining of a Coat of Arms.

The Person who desires Arms, first applies himself to the Earl Marshal, (to whom this Office is subordinate) by Petition, on the manner.

To ———

Earl Marshal of England.

The Humble Petition of A. B. sheweth,

THat your Petitioner is desirous to bear Arms, and humbly hopes himself qualified for it, being (then shews the Reasons of his Pretensions, and his Qualifications) as may appear by the annex'd Certificate. Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays Your Lordship's Order, to be King at Arms, for the Devising and Granting such Bearings as Your Lordship shall think fit to allow of,

And your Petitioner, &c.

The Certificate runs thus :

WE C. D. and E. F. do humbly certify, that A. B. hath lived in the County of _____ and hath therein a competent Estate to support a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal the whole Course of his Life, witness our Hands and Seals, &c.

Upon the Earl Marshal's Approbation of this, an Order is directed to Garter, King at Arms, and one of the other Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Person desiring Arms resides; and they, in Obedience to that Order, *devise*, which being approv'd by his Lordship, a Grant is prepar'd, in the Margin thereof the Coat is Blazon'd in Colours: The Grants have been in French, but of late are in English, and run thus:

BE it known to all Persons whom these Presents may concern, that we Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Garter, Principal King at Arms, and John Vanbrugge, Esq; Clarencieux, King at Arms, do shew unto A. B. the Arms here specify'd in the Margin, by the Order of the Earl Marshal of England; and we do hereby allow the said A. B. and that at their Perils none do presume to bear the same.

The greatest Part of this College, is, since the late dreadful Fire, re-built; and the Library is now kept there, being upon Bennet's Hill, near Doctors-Commons, London; where are some Officers at Arms always attending to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. as was formerly done in the fore-mention'd House there; which Work hath been thus carry'd on at the Charge of several of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation; (and it is hoped may, in a short time, by the bountiful Contributions of other Honourable Persons, be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All the Members of this College being the Queen's sworn Serjeants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names among the Officers of the Household.

Inns of Court, or Colleges of Common Lawyers.

THE Colleges of Municipal or Common-Law Professors and Students, are 14, call'd still *Inns*, the Old English Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, which is of the same Signification with the French Word *Hôtels* at Paris.

There are Two *Inns* of Serjeants.
Four *Inns* of Court.
Eight *Inns* of Chancery.

[*Inns* of Court.] The *Inns* of Court were so named, as we think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colleges receiv'd by the Sons of Noblemen, and better sorts of Gentlemen, as *rescue* affirmeth.

Of

Of these there are Four.

The Two Temples.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights Templers, and purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law above 300 Years agoe; they are called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*, which was part of the House of the *Knights-Templers*, and called the *Outer Temple*, because it is separated without *Temple-Bar*.

Lincoln's-Inn, Gray's-Inn.] The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincoln's-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and *Gray's-Inn*, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the *Gray's*.

In the Reign of *Henry VI.* they so flourished, that there were in each of these about 200 Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 l. which was as much as 100 l. now; they had usually (as the *French Noblemen* have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters instructed them in all laudible Qualities; and therefore saith the same *Fortescue*, *Ultra Studium Legum sunt quasi Gymnasia omnium rerum*; and the Students were only, saith he, *Nobilium filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the Word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*; and therefore by command of *King James the First*, none were to be admitted into these Colleges, but Gentlemen by Descent.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by consent, the force of Laws; for lighter Offences, they are only Excommunicated, or put out of Communion, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they are expelled their Chambers, and are expelled the College, and being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies, which Deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits is more grievous than perhaps Deprivation of Life.

These also, when they meet in the Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase; but have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and other Dues for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers*, *Utter-Barristers*, *Inner-Barristers*, and *Students*.

Benchers.] *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter-Barristers.] Utter-Barristers are such, as from their Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Mooting*, the old Saxon Word for the *English*, *Temple*, or else from the *French*, *Mot*, a Word) and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost, on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers of the Inns of Chancery.] Out of these Moot-Men are chosen Readers for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns Court*, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time, and in Vacations, they argue Cases in the Presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner-Barristers.] All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who, for want of Learning, or Time, are not to argue in the *Moots*: And yet in a *Moot* before the Benchers, two of these *Inner-Barristers*, sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do, for their Exercises, recite by Heart, the pleading of the *Moot-Case*, in *Law-French*; which Pleading is the *Declaration* or *Charge*, of the said *Moot-Case*; the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The Year also amongst them is divided into three Parts; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead or Mean Vacation*.

Manner of keeping a Christmas in any of the Inns of Court, is thus.

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*; and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is filled with such number of Students, and of such Quality, they meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*: Then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the King's Court, as *Controller of the Inner-Temple*, so of the *Mid-Temple*, stiled *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c. These Officers Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas* and to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as they were so in the King's House; that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves, in case they should be promoted to that Honour; for these Gentlemen are usually of such Quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplished in other Qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times they have here divers Divertisements, as Feasting every Day, Singing, Dancing, Music, Dicing; which last is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the House allow out of each Winning to the Butler's Box, is usually

usually amounts to about 50 *l.* a Day and a Night; by which and with some small Contributions from each Student, are great Charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Their Prince.] Sometimes, when their public Treasury great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers and Court suitable to a great Prince; and many of the prime Nobility, and great Officers of State, are feasted and entertained by him with Interludes, &c.

Their Revels.] From *All-Saints* day to *Candlemas*, each House hath usually Revels on Holy-days; that is, Musick and Dancing, and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

Their Parliament.] The first and last *Friday* in every Term, the *Benchers* cause one of the standing Officers of the House to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of *Benchers*, and *Utter-Barristers*, which are called the Sage Company, and meet in a place called the Parliament-Chamber, and there treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed; here are nominated the Readers for Lent and Summer Vacation, also the Treasurer is here chosen, and Auditors appointed to take the Accompts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Society, are punished, &c.

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertained to the *Cursitors*, that are Officers of *Chancery*. The first of these is call'd *Thavies-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edw. III.* and since purchased by the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*; then *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Clifford's-Inn*, anciently the House of Lord Clifford; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lion's-Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion, *Furnival's-Inn*, and *Bernard's-Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before they were admitted to the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by the *Attorneys*, *Solicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and take their Diet at a very easie rate, in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colleges belong all to some *Inns of Court*, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. In each of these *Inns of Chancery*, one with another, may be about sixty Persons.

Mootings in the INNS of CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacation each *Utter-Barrister*, who is a Reader in the *Inns of Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of Chancery, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Courts; who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, hear and argue his Case.

In the four Inns of Chancery that are situated in *Holbourn* the *Moots* are read, either by those of *Gray's-Inn*, or *Lincoln's-Inn*, the others by those of the two *Temples*.

In Term-time, the only Exercise of Learning, is arguing, and debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation time.

Serjeants-Inn.] Lastly, there are two more Colleges called *Serjeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil-Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable: *Doctores enim appellatio est Magistrorum, Servientis vero Ministerii*, and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered, whilst Serjeants stand without the Bar, bare-headed, only with Coifs, or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise.] The young Student in the Common-Law, being bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logic* and *Rhetoric*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and having got some insight into the Civil-Law, and some skill in the *French* Tongue, as well as *Latin*, is admitted to be of one of the four *Inns of Court*, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after about Seven Years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and having then spent twelve Years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a *Bench*, and some time after a *Reader*: During the Reading, which heretofore was three Weeks and three Days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader kept a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it cost them sometimes 800, or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when her Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this manner.

Serjeants at Law.] When the Number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of six or eight,

eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper*, who sends by the Queen's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the Queen, to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the *Inns of Court*, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in public take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in public. After this, they feast the Great Persons of the Nation, in a very Magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the value of 40 s. each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 s. to other great Officers, to Barons, &c. Rings of less value. Besides a great number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the Queen's Bench and Common-Pleas; wherefore every Judge doth always wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's Presence, and while he speaks to the King; though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capp'd in the Presence of the King of *England*; as now it is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor, unless to a Cardinal.

A Judge made.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the Queen, by the Advice of her Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters-Patents, Sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a Set-Speech declares to the Serjeant, (who upon this Occasion is brought in) the Queen's Pleasure; and to the People the Queen's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all her Subjects; and causes the said Letters-Patents to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench, Junior of all the rest; and having taken the Oath, well and truly to serve the Queen, and all her People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

The Serjeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath there great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 l. a Year from the Queen; and now in some things, his former Habit of a Serjeant is alter'd; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif

the same; but there is besides, a Cloak put over him, and closed on his Right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr. But the Two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Fees.] Anciently the Fee expected by a Serjeant from his Client, for Advice given in his Chamber, or pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 s. and the Fee of a Barrister 10 s. (which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbouring Nations at this Day) but at present it is become almost ordinary, to give some Serjeants 10 l. and some 20 l. and to a Barrister half as much, at the Hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass that some Lawyers in one Year, gain in Fees 3000 l. and some 4000 l. and in few Years purchase Estates fit for Lords; and sometimes live to see themselves advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers and Chancellors, *Corventry, Finch, North, Jefferies,* and *Somers*.

Reputation of our Law-Professors.] Now all these fore-mentioned Inns, or Colleges for the Students in our Common-Law, being not far distant from one another, do make here the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World; and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University, so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, and of that high Quality.

Note, That out of the Serjeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage,* and *Legardage*; these sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

HOSPITALS.

Besides Colleges properly so called, there are in this City many richly endowed Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Work-Houses, and Houses of Correction. The most noted are, 1. *Sutton's Hospital, or, the Charter-House.*

A Little without the Walls stands this College, or Collegiate-House called anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charterhouse*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian Monks, French, des Chartreux*; this College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, or Governor, a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher, to instruct 44 Scholars

lars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloathing, Physic, &c. and live altogether in a Collegiate manner, with much Cleanness and Neatness; and the 44 Scholars have not only Necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this College, 20 *l.* yearly and duly paid for Eight Years after they come to the University; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices; there are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. This Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton, Esq;* a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be parallel'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the *Roman Catholics*. The House cost him at first 13000 *l.* and the fitting up for this Purpose about 7000 *l.* more in all 20000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4000 *l.* per Annum, which is since improved to near 6000 *l.* per Annum. The Founder died the 12th day of *December*, 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever since kept entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the King's Letters Patents under the great Seal, divers Persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society, their number is to be sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governors.

In the disposal of the Governors, are the following Benefactors.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. At the Charterhouse. | 6. Dunsby. |
| 2. Balsham. | 7. South Minster, and |
| 3. Castle Camps. | 8. Cold-Norton. |
| 4. Horsehead. | 9. Little Wigborow. |
| 5. Hallingbury. | |

Chelsea-College, or the Royal Hospital for disabled Soldiers.

HAVING now given a brief Account of the richest endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any one single Subject in *Christendom*, which is situated a little without the Walls of this City, the Reader will easily pardon me if I here make an Excursion but of one Mile farther from *London*, to enter him with a short Description of the richest endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any King of *England*, which is the Chelsea-College, or Hospital at *Chelsea*.

Amongst the many fair Villages about *London*, there are none more worthy to be visited by Foreigners, than *Kensington* and *Chelsea*; the former for the pleasant wholsom Situation, Park, Gardens, Walks, &c. belonging to one of her Majesty's Summer-Houses. The latter for the sake, not only of the Noblemen's Houses, and of the Physick-Garden full of most rare exotick Plants, but more especially of the famous Royal Hospital; whereof take this following brief Account, till a larger shall be published.

The Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, in the County of *Middlesex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second; carried on by King *James* the Second, and now perfected by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, is seated upon a piece of Ground, whereon a Building formerly stood, which was designed by King *James* the First, for a College of Divines, to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England*, against all Opposers; which Ground did bequeath to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the famous River of *Thames*, in a most wholsom Air, upon a rising gravelly Ground, about sixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furnished with wholsom Water, even to the top of the Fabrick, by a most ingenious Machine, without the labour of Horse or Man; lately invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The Main Building is a large Square, whereof one side is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces distant, and where a most commodious and magnificent Landing-Place: Of the other three sides the Front-side contains the Chappel and Hall, both very spacious and noble Rooms. The two other sides being four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty six distinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each one of the four Corners of this Main Building there is a fair Pavilion, in one whereof is the Governors Lodging, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being fair Lodgings for several of the Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of this great Court, is placed, upon a Marble Pedestal, a most curious brazen Statue of the Founder King *Charles* the Second, at the Cost and Charges of Mr. *Toby Rustatt*.

Besides this Main Building, adorned with many stately Pillars, there are four Wings or Out-Buildings, large uniform Piles, whereof one is for the *Infirmaries*, wherein to lodge the Sick; another for several Officers of the House; another for old and disabled Officers of Horse and Foot; and the fourth for the Barracks, Landreſs, &c.

The number of Pensioners is 476, besides the Officers of the House, Matrons, Landreſs, Washerwomen, &c.

The Pensioners have all Red Coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linnen and Wollen, plentiful

Diet, neat clean Lodging, Washing, Firing, and one days Pay in every Week for Spending Money.

They all meet at Chapel, Morning and Evening, and in the Hall at twelve of the Clock to Dinner, and at six of the Clock to Supper, and at nine go all to their Lodgings. In a word, they all live so much at their ease, that some Soldiers coming to see this Royal Hospital, have almost longed to be old enough, or lame enough, that they might be immediately admitted of the Society, to live so very pleasantly, without the least care for a Subsistence, during the rest of their days, to pass their time with Men of the like Age and Fortune, in telling over their many Exploits, Adventures and Hazards; in receiving Visits from their Kindred and Acquaintance, in Prayer and Praising God, and their Benefactors, &c.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society, is, That each one must first bring a Certificate from his Superior Officer, that he hath been maimed and disabled in the Service of the Crown; or else that he hath served the Crown twenty Years, which must appear by Muster-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation, there are appointed proper Officers; a List of which see at the close of this Work.

They have all fair Lodgings, and suitable Diet in the Hall. Moreover, there are several other Officers, or Servants, as Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Usher, Porters, Women, House-keepers, Matrons, 24. who have all Diet in the Hospital. There are also Barbers, and divers other Servants, besides Smiths, Carpenters, Joyners, Plummers, Stone-cutters, &c.

To defray the vast Charges of this Royal Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one days Pay of each Officer, and of each Common Soldier once every Year, which at present amounts to above 13,000 l.

The Over-sight, or Superintendency of this College belongs to five Commissioners, whose Names you will find in the List, at the latter end of the Book; and these order all things relating to the Maintenance and well-government of this College.

GREENWICH Hospital.

NExt to this, *Greenwich Hospital*, built upon the River *Thames* must hereafter take its place in this Book, as being not much farther from *London-Bridge Eastward*, than *Chelsea is Westward*: But if we should consider the *Magnificence, Capaciousness, or Usefulness* of the Building, it should rather precede the former, as much excelling it on each account, as the *Naval Strength* of an *Island* is every way preferable in its value to the *Land Forces* of it: 'Tis built below Bridge, as most proper for its Inhabit

Inhabitants, who are to be all such *English Seamen, as by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, shall be disabled from further Service at Sea, and for the Widows and Children of such as happen to be slain in Sea-Service*: Where looking outwards upon the *Ships, &c.* they may take occasion to bless God, that they have been serviceable to their Country with the Loss of their *Limbs, or the Lives* of their *Relations*, and turning inwards upon the *Hospital*, may praise God for providing them such a noble Receptacle or Harbour, against all future Storms and Tempests in a troublesome World, by the means of *Generous and Charitable Souls*. 'Tis to be fitted up for no less than ——— Seamen if Encouragement be answerable to the stateliness of the Structure, which is truly Royal, a great part of it being built in K. *Charles the II's* time at 36000 *l.* expence; encouraged much by King *William the III's* Commission, and we hope will be perfected shortly under the auspicious Influences of our Gracious Queen *Anne*, who hath taken great care of it by granting a new Commission for the Purposes therein mention'd; of which take the following Abstract:

Her Majesty by Letters Patents dated at *Westminster* the 8th day of *April, 1704.* in the Third Year of her Reign, (reciting and determining a former Commission dated 31 *July, 1703.*) Nominates and Appoints his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, and several others, to be Commissioners or Governors for carrying on, and finishing the Building of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*; and by the said Letters Patents it is appointed, that Seven of the Commissioners may make a Court, whereof the Quorum to be the Lord High Admiral, Lord High Treasurer, or Two of the Privy Council; have Power given them to proceed and finish the Building according to the Scheme begun, or that shall be thought fitting hereafter to be further carried on. To state the Accounts for Work now, or hereafter to be done, and to make Payments from time to time. To provide for the Maintenance of such Persons as shall be necessary, with regard to the Acts of Parliament for encouraging of Seamen. To hold a General Court Quarterly, or oftner, if found necessary by the Lord High Admiral. The Governor, or Deputy-Governor and Treasurer, to assist at the Meetings of the General Court, and also of the Directors. The General Court to recommend all Officers for the Hospital to the Lord High Admiral. The Lord High Admiral to appoint all the Officers, except the Governor and Treasurer. All Officers or others to be admitted for the future, to be Seafaring Men. The General Court, with the assistance of the Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, to prepare a Charter and Statutes for the perpetual Government of the Hospital. And for as much as many of the Commissioners cannot conveniently meet, to carry on her Majesty's Royal Intentions in the Premises, by reason whereof many Inconveniences may

Y 4 ensue,

ensue, twenty five of the said Commissioners are appointed Directors. The Directors, or any five or more, to meet once a Fortnight at least, or oftner if occasion, attended by the Secretary; at such Meetings the Directors are to carry on the Building, to state the Accounts for the Works, to make Contracts for Provisions and Necessaries, &c. to take in Persons by approbation of the Lord High Admiral. All the Proceedings of the Directors to be laid before the General Court of Commissioners at their quarterly Meetings. Twenty Shillings a Month to such of the Directors, as shall think reasonable to demand for every actual Attendance. The Lord High Admiral, or General Court when assembled to nominate and fill up the Number of Directors, in the room of such as die or refuse to act. The Governors and Officers of the House (other than the Directors) not to purchase or agree for Necessaries, &c. and to have no other Powers than the Government of the House, and that by the Governor, and such a Council of the Officers of the House as the Lord High Admiral shall appoint. The Commissioners impowered to receive Gifts or Bequests of Lands, Moneys, or other Estate for the use of the Hospital; to appoint Persons to take Subscriptions, &c. and to examine Witnesses upon Oath in relation thereto. The Commissioners to certify to the Lord High Treasurer the Names of the Contributors, and Sums given; the Treasurer to give Acquittances and be subject to Inspection, &c. The Charity to be applied to no other Use than as by the Charter intended. General Courts to direct the Payments of Moneys for Building, Provisions, Salaries, &c. to agree and set down Rules for the keeping of the Money and Books, and auditing the Accounts, and to consider and determine all other Matters for the Advancement of this Design. The Commissioners to be accountable only every one for himself. *William Draper Esq;* Treasurer, to have 200 *l.* per Annum during his continuance in the said Office. Commissioners to finish all Matters undetermined upon the late Commission.

Christs Hospital.] Formerly a Monastery of *Gray-Friars* dissolved by *Henry VIII.* and converted by his Son *Edward VI.* into an Hospital for poor Children, called by some the *Blue Coat Hospital*; all the Boys and Girls being cloathed in Blue Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by divers considerable Benefactors. A great part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again rebuilt with much Splendour and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governors, Trustees, and Religious Benefactors. Nevertheless all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospital, the Effect of which it still feels, and is like so to do, unless administred to by the bounty

ful Hands, not only of willing, but of able Persons. King Charles the Second founded here a Mathematical School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquisite Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about 40 in Number, are taught all Parts of Mathematicks; but especially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about Ten or Twelve at a time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here were lately above Thousand poor Children, most of 'em Orphans, maintain'd in the House, and out at Nurse, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and six or seven score put yearly forth to Apprenticeship; the Maidens to good and honest Services. Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars; and some of those that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the highest Dignities in the City, even the *Prætorial Chair* hath been filled with one of these. But the stated Revenue not being at all answerable to the necessary yearly Expences, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merchants are chief Governors, in hopes that they will commiserate those Wants which their own Eyes see. That venerable Alderman Sir John Moor, Knight, set a noble Example of Munificence to this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing-School, &c. which cost him (as it is computed) upwards of Four Thousand Pounds.

[*St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*] Adjoins to the said *Christ's Hospital*, and formerly belong'd to the same *Gray-Friars*, founded by *Raihere*, who was the first Prior of that House, in the time of Henry the First, enlarged by Henry the Fourth. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, Henry the Eighth left 500 Marks a year to it, for the relief of poor People, but it was more largely endowed for the use of sick and lame Persons only, by Edward the Sixth. This Spital hath able Physicians and Surgeons, careful Nurses, and good Provision for wounded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Persons, which come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and through God's Blessing here is sometimes 2000 or upwards cured in a Year and relieved with Monies, and other Necessaries at their departure. This House it self escaped the fury of the great Fire, but most of the Estate belonging to it was consumed.

[*St. Thomas's Hospital.*] in *Southwark* is for the same use, and underwent almost the same Fate in its Revenues, not only in 1666, but in the three great Fires of *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689; founded by the same pious Prince, and not inferior at all to the other in the number of those that are here yearly Cured, and Relieved. This they are Rebuilding with great State and Convenience; a great Contribution being begun by Sir John Fleet, then Lord Mayor (who laid the first Stone)

Stone) and carried on by the Generosity of other eminent Persons, who design to make the Work very great and splendid.

Bethlem-Hospital] was an ancient mean House in the Suburbs of the City, for the maintaining and curing of lunatic and distracted Persons; which going to decay, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, granted a piece of Ground in *Moorfields*, for erecting a larger and more convenient Building for the Reception of those poor Wretches. The Building is very Magnificent, and Beautiful, in a good Air, with great Accommodations: It cost 17000 l. by reason of which this poor Hospital lies under the disadvantage of a great Debt, and deserves the Consideration of those that are Charitably inclined. Here are commonly cured about 40, 50, or 60 in a Year.

Bridewell-Hospital] or Work-house, is a place where indigent, vagrant, and idle People are set to Work, and maintained with Cloathing and Diet; and when it seems good to their Governor, they are sent by Passes into their Native Countries.

To this Hospital, divers hopeful and ingenious Lads are put Apprentices, and prove afterwards honest and substantial Citizens.—Hither likewise sawcy and incorrigible Servants, Night-Walkers, Strumpets and the like, are sent to Work; and, according to their Crimes, receive, once a Fortnight, such a number of Stripes as the Governors command, Bread and Water being their best Allowance, unless by Repentance and Industry they deserve better. This Hospital was likewise founded by that Pious young Prince, *Edward the Sixth*, it having been one of his own Palaces.

Here I cannot omit to acquaint the World, that besides the Hospitals mention'd, and many more in the City not so remarkable, there is a *Workhouse* in *Bishopsgate-Street*, for employing the poor Children of the City and Liberties thereof, and all such as have no Settlement, pursuant to an Act made in the 13th and 14th of *Charles the Second*: (As there is another for the Parish of St. *Margaret* in the City of *Westminster*, called the *Grey-Coat Hospital*; the Governors whereof have been lately Incorporated by her present Majesty.) It is not yet brought to Perfection, notwithstanding the Contributions of Parishes and private Benefactors. However, it must be allowed that there has been a vast deal of Good done by it; and if the preventing habits of Idleness, Theft, Debauchery, Prophaneness, and other Immoralities in Children, and on the contrary, sowing the early seeds of Piety, Honesty, Industry in them, and employing grown Persons, and preventing Begging in the Streets, be acceptable to God and Men, and tend to the Reformation, Happiness, and Welfare of succeeding Generations; it is hoped these good Undertakings

will receive a suitable Encouragement from Charitable Christians.

Charitable Corporation for the Relief of industrious
[Poor.] This Corporation is lately erected by Her Majesty, to enable industrious and indigent Manufacturers and Traders, to take up Money at common and legal Interest.

In order to this there is a Fund of near 30000*l.* already raised, which is to be lent out at legal Interest, and at an easy Charge, to poor People: And this Charge is to be born by the better sort of Poor, the meaner being entirely excused from it.

This Charge will daily decrease by prudent Management, so that it is not question'd, but that in a few Years the Poor will be supplied by less than legal Interest without any Charge at all.

To secure this Fund nothing is to be lent without a Pledge; but the way of lending will be so Safe, Honourable, and Easy, that the poor Trader will many times forfeit his Pledge out of choice. For every forfeited Pledge is sold by publick Auction upon publick Notice, and the Surplus return'd to the prime Owner. So that this will prove a good means for poor Men to sell Goods at a better rate for their own Advantage, than they cou'd have sold them for themselves. The chiefest House for the Corporation is already fixed, *viz.* the great House in *Duke-Street, Westminster*, where the *Admiralty-Office* was formerly kept.

WALL and GATES.

THE ancient City of *London* was Wall'd in on all Parts with a strong Stone Wall of Defence, in Heighth and Thickness proportionable to its design, which is now for the most part decay'd, Dwelling-Houses being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the top of that little which remains. The City when that Wall was built, was not above three Miles in Circumference; but now the Suburbs being above four times bigger than that, the immense number of its Inhabitants are a more powerful Defence; yet most of the Gates of that old Wall still remain; those which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence; and those which escaped, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are shut up every Night with great diligence, and a sufficient Watch at ten a Clock; none being suffered to go in or out without Examination: In like manner, at the same Hour, Watches are placed every where about the City, who seize all suspicious Persons, and secure 'em till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace; and if they are

are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Night-walkers, they are sent to a House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of some of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple Gate*.

Prisons.] The designed Brevity of this Treatise will not let me give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, *viz. Newgate* and *Laurel-gate*, being strongly built, are Prisons, the first chiefly for Heinous Malefactors, as *Traitors, Murderers, Felons*, and the like, who are tried at the Sessions-House in the *Old-Baily*, hard by, and the other only for Debtors, who are Freemen of *London*. The *Queen's Bench Prison* in *Southwark* is one of the greatest for Debtors in *England*; not far from it is the *Marshalsea*, a Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marshal of *England*; who is *Sir Philip Meadows*. The *Fleet* near *Fleet-ditch* is a great Prison likewise for Debtors; so are the two Compters belonging more particularly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-Chappel*, the *Gate-House* at *Westminster*, and others, would take up too much room to be described here; but each have their distinct Privileges and Conveniencies, according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so oft removes himself from one to the other, by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London-Bridge.] The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the Bridge; which, for admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth any other in *Europe*: It has Nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say, on a soft Ouzy Ground, 800 Foot in length, 60 Foot high, and 30 broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by King *Henry II.* and finished *Anno 1209*, in the Reign of *K. John*.

The Building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again; the Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-Day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

The Royal Exchange] Is next to be consider'd as the noblest Building of that use in the World.

The former Bourse began to be erected in the Year 1566, 100 Years before it was burnt; it was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, *Sir Thomas Gresham*, and in a

in manner by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen Elizabeth, Proclaimed and Named the *Royal Exchange*. It was built of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all things considered) that was then in Europe; before the Building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street*.

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Turret, or Steeple, wherein are an Harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burses :

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

It is built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Portico's; the whole Fabrick cost 50000*l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of London, or Corporation of the City; and the other half by the Company of Mercers; and to reimburse themselves, there is let to Hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20*l.* yearly Rent each, and 30*l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars under Ground; so that it is the richest Piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West, so that it is but very little more than 3 Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000*l.* yearly Rent.

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King Charles II. erected at the Charge of the Society of Merchant Adventurers of England; 'tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient Roman Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Laurel on his Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high, on three Sides whereof are curiously cut on three Escutcheons; First, the Arms of England and France quartered; Secondly, of Scotland; Thirdly, of Ireland; each supported by a Cupid; and on the Fourth Side is the following Inscription:

Carolo

Carolo II. Cafari Britannico,
Patria Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementiffimo, Auguffiffimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratiitudinis æternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda pofuit.
Anno falutis Humanæ MDCLXXXIV.

The whole is made of White Marble, fomewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanfhip of the Famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, that Glory of our Nation, not only for his Carving in Wood, for which he is admired all over Europe, and to which nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to be feen, is comparable, as his Works at *Windsor* and elfewhere testify; but likewise for his rare Performances in Brafs and Marble; for which, amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment in thofe Ingenious Arts, he has acquired the Reputation of equal-ling, if not furpaffing the moft fam'd *Italian* Mafters.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all round the Quadrangle of this Royal Exchange, the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom, fince the *Norman* Conqueft; fo now by the Care and Coft of the City Companies, moft of thofe Niches are again filled with the like curious Statues in Marble or Alabafter, and the reft are daily defigned.

Statue at Charing-Crofs.] There are other Statues, worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Crofs*, of King *Charles* the Firft, on Horfe-back, bigger than the Life, done in Brafs, ftanding on a high Pedeftal of White Marble, curioufly adorned with Trophies of War, and all compaffed about with Iron Rails: It was done by an admirable Artift, *La-Sour*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel, for the Duke of *Buckingham*, that was Murthered by *Felton*.

In the midft of the Great Court at *White-Hall*, is a Noble Statue in Brafs, of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedeftal of Marble, with this Infcription,

JACOBUS SECUNDUS
DEI GRATIA,
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR.

1686.

The Monument.] Not far from the Bridge is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began ; near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof ; It is of the *Tuscan* Order, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of Black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the Top (not unlike those two ancient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *M. Antoninus*, those excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing entire) the Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland* Stone, and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high ; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, *Mr. Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles* ; and on the Sides thereof are these following Incomparable Inscriptions :

The Inscription of the MONUMENT.

On one Side,

Anno Christi CIO DCLXVI, Die IV. Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum CCII intervallo, (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili : XXCIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Aedes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum. Domuum CCIO 00 00 00 CC, vicus CD absumpsit, de XXVI Regionibus XV funditus delevit, alias VIII. lateras & seminasas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI. jugera hinc ab arce per *Tamisis* ripam ad Templariorum fanum, illinc ab Euro aquilonali portâ secundum muros ad fossæ *Fletanæ* caput porrexit : Adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum : ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem.

Velox Clades fuit : Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, cælitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit.

On

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex
D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, pluma, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis Ornamentum, providit, Tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatam; qui continuo decrevit uti publica opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur, utique *Ædes Sacrae* & *D. Pauli Templum*, à fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ exstruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam reponderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora, Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singula domus muris intergeminis concluderentur, universa in frontem parititudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut coësto lapide solidarentur: Utique nemini liceret ultra septennium adificando immorari: ad hæc, lites de terminis orituras, lege latâ præscidit, adjectoque supplicationes annuas & ad eternam posterorum memoriam.
H. C. P. C.

Festinat undique, resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate an splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod seculi opus credebatur.

Over the Door on the East side, is the following Inscription

Incepta

Ricardo Ford Equ.

Prætoræ Lond.

A. D. CIOCLXXI.

Perducta altius

Georgio Waterman Eq. P. V.

Roberto Hanson Eq. P. V.

Gulielmo Hooker Eq. P. V.

Roberto Viner Eq. P. V.

Josepho Sheldon Eq. P. V.

Perfecta

Thomas Davies Eq. Præ. Urb.

Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

The same Inscriptions in English.

IN the Year of Christ 1666, the second Day of September Eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 Foot (the Height of this Column) about Midnight, a terrible Fire broke out which driven on by a high Wind, wasted not only the adjacent Parts, but likewise Places very remote, with incredible Noise and Fury, it consumed 89 Churches, the City Gates, Guild-Hall

many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast number of stately Edifices, 13200 Dwelling-Houses, 400 Streets; of 26 Wards it utterly destroyed 15, and left 8 others shatter'd and half burnt; the Ruins of the City were 436 Acres, from the Tower by the *Thames-Side* to the *Temple-Church*, and from the North-East Gate along the City Wall to *Holborn-Bridge*. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was mercilefs, but to their Lives favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World.

The Destruction was sudden; for a small space of time saw the same City most flourishing, and reduced to nothing.

On the third Day, when this fatal Fire had baffled all Human Counsels and Endeavours in the Opinion of all, by the Command of Heaven it stopped, and on every Side languishing expired.

CHARLES the II. Son of CHARLES the MARTYR, King of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, a most Gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of things, whilst the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and Ornament of his City, remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately pass'd an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be rais'd by an Imposition on Coals; that Churches, and the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, should be rebuilt from their Foundations with all Magnificence; the Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made, the Shores cleans'd, the Streets made strait and regular, such as were steep, level'd; and those too narrow, made wider; Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places: They also enacted, that every House should be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front rais'd of equal Heighth, and those Walls all of square Stone or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the space of seven Years. Moreover Care was taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; Also Anniversary Prayers were enjoin'd; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caus'd this Column to be erected.

— Carried on every where with Hast: *London* rises again; but whether with greater Celerity or Splendor is uncertain: One three Years finish'd what was supposed to be the work of an Age.

This Pillar was begun, Sir Richard Ford Knight, being Lord Mayor of *London*, Anno Dom. 1671.

Carried on,

Sir George Waterman, Kt.

Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.

Sir William Hooker, Kt.

Sir Robert Viner, Kt.

Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt.

} Lord Mayors.

And Finished, Sir Thomas Darjes, Knight, being Lord Mayor
Anno Dom. 1677.

About the Plinth of the lower Pedestal is this following Inscription in English.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this ancient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September in the year of our Lord 1666. In order to the carrying on the horrid Plot for Extirpating the Protestant Religion, and the old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Note, That this Inscription was erased by King James upon Accession to the Crown; but restored presently after the Happy Revolution.

Companies Halls.] To speak now particularly of the noble Structures belonging to, and built at the sole Charges of each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City, would take up too much place in this little Book; These are built like the Houses of the Nobility, with gallant Frontispieces, stately Courts; spacious Rooms, the Hall especially, from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to Entertain a time of Feasting, all of the Livery in each Company, be it one, two, or three Hundred; but many of them are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, those of each of the Twelve Companies especially; and in some one of these Halls as that of *Merchant Taylors*, the Annual Festivals of the most splendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery-Company*, the most glorious; and the *Sons of the Clergy*, the most Beneficial that this City can boast of: One of these Twelve Palaces (we may call 'em) the Lord Mayor for the Time being, usually makes the place of his Residence, with all his Family and Officers; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Ambassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall have a sumptuous and spacious Chappel for Divine Service, in which every Lord's Day during the most populous Season of the Year, is supplied by select Preachers. To the *Drapers* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for retirement to Study, but is open to all People of ingenious Appearance: And indeed each Hall hath some or other particular excellency.

Fountains.] I come now to consider the publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholesome Water; to omit those of *Crowder's-Well* in *Twin-street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Vertues, as well as general Use, some of the most eminent are these:

Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the West-end of *London-street*, whereupon is placed a large Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet.

The Obelisk in Cheapside.] A Piece of Workmanship, designed, and begun to be erected by the City, at the West-end of *Cheapside*, where, before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of *St. Michael* in the *Quern*: It is to be (if finished as was intended) an Obelisk, or *Aguglia*, upon a Pedestal, the height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in imitation of those ancient ones, which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and in this and the last Century, have been taken out of the old Ruins, and again erected for the beautifying of new *Rome*.

Fountain in King's Square.] The Design also of that Fountain in the middle of King's Square in *Soho-Fields* Building, deserves Observation; where, on a high Pedestal, is King *Charles's* Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, with Inscriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Aldgate*, with many others of less note in and about the City. Nor must we pass by without notable Remark,

Fleet-Ditch.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendering Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-Bridge*; the curious Stone Bridges over it; the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to treasure up *New-Castle* Coals for the use of the Poor.

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places of publick Sale and Markets. *Blackwell-Hall*, a place of Factors for Woollen-Cloth; this is a large sumptuous Building adjoining to *Guild-Hall*, to which, Cloth is sent as to a publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom, and is under the direction of the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*.

Smithfield.] A vast weekly Market on *Mondays* and *Fridays* for Horses, and all sorts of live Cattel; where the Annual Fair is likewise kept, beginning on *St. Bartholomew's Day*, and lasting 14 Days.

Leaden-Hall.] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and all sorts of Edibles; *Queen-hith*, and *Bear-key*, great Markets for Grain of all sorts. All along the *Thames* side, on both sides, are Wholesale-Traders, for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Convent-Garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, *St. James's*, *Westminster* Markets, &c. are Places of note commodiously situated and built. There are divers other Exchanges likewise, beside the *Royal-Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are sold, as those stately Buildings called the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change*, both in the *Strand*: Not to speak of the Cloysters at *St. Bartholomew's*, and other such like Places for sale of small Ware.

Private Buildings.] In this City and Parts adjacent, of late Years especially, they are generally very fair and stately; but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the sumptuous Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reason that they are generally built backwards, that so the whole Room towards the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in this particular, surpass *London*. Yet if a Stranger should view the several magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) as those of *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's Square*, *Southampton-Buildings*, the *King's Square* in *Soho*, *Leicester-fields*, *Red-Lyon-Square*, *Golden-Square*, *Spittle-fields-Square*, *Devonshire-Square* by *Bishopsgate*, and *Moorfields*, *Marine-Square* by *Goodman's Fields*. The several strait and spacious Streets, as *Cornhil*, *Lombard-street*, *Cheapside*, *Fleetstreet*, the *Strand*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Great Queen-street*, the *Pall-Mall*, and divers others. The many curious and uniform Piles of late Buildings and Streets, as those near *St. James's*, *Bloomsbury*, *York*, *Essex*, *Norfolk*, *Arundel*, *Beaufort-Buildings*, *Goodman's-Fields*, &c. The many Palaces of Noblemen, as *Northumberland-House*, *Montague-House*, *Powis-House*, now the *Duke of Newcastle's*, *Berkley-House*, *Buckingham*, *Leicester*, *Southampton Houses*, &c. they will find it equal to, if not surpass most of what they have seen abroad.

Here it may not be improper to mention the Office of Assurance for Widows and Orphans, in which 2000 voluntary Subscribers engage to pay a Crown each into a Common-Stock, at the Decease of any of the Company; by which their Widows and Dependants mention'd in the Policy, are sure of 500*l.* ready Money, without any defalcation, except 3*l.* per Cent. to the Master of the Office. This Office is kept in *Racquet-Court* in *Fleetstreet*, where Attendance is given from One till Five every Afternoon except *Holy-days*, for taking in Subscriptions:

tions: There are at present about 600 who have Subscribed: Bishops, Gentlemen of Quality, Clergy, Merchants, Tradesmen, &c. and there is a fair prospect of compleating the number soon, the benefit of the Project being very obvious.

The Arms of the City of London.] The Arms of the City of London, are *Argent a Cross Gules*, with the *Sword of St. Paul*; not the *Dagger of William Watworth*, as some have conceived; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Watworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the Queen's Great Wardrobe;

[Its Antiquity.]

THIS Office was usually kept within the City near *Pudding-wharf*, in an ancient House built by *Sir John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to *King Edward the Third*.

The Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry the Sixth*, and confirmed by his Successors. *King James* the first enlarged the same, and ordained, that this Great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick for ever.

Several Things furnished from thence.] This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Cloths of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all Her Majesty's Ambassadors abroad; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for Knights of the Garter at home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Herald, Pursuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Treasurer, Under-Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c. Livery for the Lord Chamberlain, Grooms of Her Majesty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of Her Majesty's Robes, and divers other Her Majesty's Servants; Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices; all the Barons of the *Exchequer*; divers Officers in those Courts; all Liveries for Her Majesty's Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the Tower, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fifes; the Messengers, and all belonging to the

Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postillions, and Grooms, &c. All Coaches, Chariots, Harnesses, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, &c. The Queen's Watermen, Game-keepers, &c. All Linnen and Laces for Her Majesty's Person, &c. As also rich embroider'd Tilts and other Furniture for the Barges; Furniture for all Royal Yachts; Furniture for Courts of Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 40000 *l.* but now much less, beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

This Office is at present enjoyed by Patent for Life, by His Grace the Duke of Montague, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of several ancient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l.*

The said House near *Puddle-wharf*, was long ago annexed forever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire of London, this Office is kept in *York-House* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Master are, a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Wardrobe, by Patent likewise for Life, whose Salary, in compensation of several ancient Fees and Allowances, is at present 300 *l. per Annum.*

Both those Officers had fair Dwelling-Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers, and others, to the number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the Queen.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of the next considerable Branch of the Queen's Revenue, is the *Excise-Office*, which is at present under an absolute Management for Her Majesty by Commissioners, in number seven; who pursuant to several Acts of Parliament, do receive the whole Product of the Excise of Beer and Ale, and other Liquors and Malt collected all over England, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 800 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the Queen only.

From the afore-named Commissioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commissioners of Appeal, who are five; and by Her Majesty are allowed 200 *l.* Salary each *per Annum.*

Of the Office of Post-Master General.

THIS Office is now in the Hands of the Queen, and is executed by
Two Post-Masters General.

In the Foreign Office.

Comptroller, Salary 150 *l.* per Annum.

Alphabet-Keeper, Sal. 100 *l.* per Annum.

Besides eight Clerks, 50 *l.* per Annum each.

Her Majesty keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of London, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched.

Every Monday to France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Kent, and the Downs.

Every Tuesday to the United Netherlands, Germany, Swedeland, Denmark, and to all Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Every Wednesday to Kent only, and the Downs.

Every Thursday to France, Spain, Italy, and all Parts of England and Scotland.

Every Friday to the Spanish and United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to Kent, and the Downs.

Every Saturday to all Parts of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The Post goes also every day to those Places where the Court resides, as also to the usual Stations and Rendezvous of Her Majesty's Fleet, as the Downs, Spithead, and to Tunbridge during the season for drinking the Waters. &c.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets are received in the said Office in due course, and from thence dispersed and delivered according to their respective Directions, with all Expedition.

From all Parts of England and Scotland, except Wales, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Wales every Monday and Friday; and from Kent and the Downs every Day.

This said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of the Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in Ireland another general Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in Dublin, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

Her Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets in times of Peace,

Between Eng-
land and

}	<i>France</i> , 3 Pacquet-Boats.
	<i>Spain</i> , 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in a Fortnight.
	<i>Flanders</i> , 2 Pacquet-Boats.
	<i>Holland</i> , 3 Pacquet-Boats.
	<i>Ireland</i> , 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet-Boats in time of War with *France* and *Spain*, as to *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, to the *Leeward Islands*, &c.

All which Officers, Post-Masters and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at Her Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations establish'd by the Post-Masters-General, for the better Government of the said Office, they have annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easy and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Tho' the Number of Letters missive in *England* were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that this Office was Farm'd before the Addition of the Penny-Post, at 40 or 50000 *l.* a Year.

Note also, That Letters are convey'd with more Expedition, and less Charges, throughout *Great-Britain*, than in any Foreign Country.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 2 *d.* and 2 Sheets 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 3 *d.* a double Letter 6 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* and that in so short a time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five or six Days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile; and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horse-back, there is of late such an admirable Commodity, both for Men and Women of better Quality, to travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one

one may be transported to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways, free from endamaging ones Health, or Body, by hard jogging, or over violent Motion; and this is not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every Five Miles, but with such Speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from London to Oxford, or Cambridge, sometimes 70, 80, and 100 Miles, as Southampton, Bury, Cirencester, Norwich, &c.

Of the PENNY-POST.

MOREOVER, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is establish'd another Post, called the Penny-Post, whereby for One Penny any Letter or Parcel not exceeding one Pound weight, or ten Pounds value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to, and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality, to most Towns within ten, and to some within twenty Miles round London, not conveniently served by the General-Post.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters, belong to Her Majesty, being settled on Her by Act of Parliament, and managed for Her by a Comptroller: And for the better carrying on this useful Design, there are six General Offices kept at a convenient distance from one another; at all which, Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night every Day, Sundays only excepted; and a very great Number of Messengers are employ'd, who have all given Security for the Collecting and Delivering of Letters, &c. There are also five or six Hundred Receiving-Houses in London, and the other Towns, a List of which Towns will be deliver'd to any Person gratis at the General Offices, which are kept as followeth; the Grand Office in Crosby-House in Bishopsgate-street; the Office for St. Paul's Precinct, in Queen's-Head-Alley in Paternoster-Row; that for the Temple, in Chichester's Rents in Chancery-Lane; for Westminster, in St. Martin's-Lane; for Southwark, in Green-Dragon Court, near St. Saviour's Church; for Ratcliff, and the Hermitage, upon Little Tower-Hill.

And further Convenience of this Office, is, that whatsoever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General-Post, directed to Persons in any of those Country-Towns to which the Penny-Post does go; they are delivered by the Messengers thereof the same day they come to London, and the Answers being left at their Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carried every Night to the Office in Lombardstreet.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermens Rates.

THE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats, in and about *London*, is very great: But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the most part rude, exacting and quarrellsome, I hope it will not be thought amiss, to put down here these Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no body is obliged to pay them.

Rates of Coachmen, according to an Act of Parliament, 14 Car. 2.

For a whole Day in and about <i>London</i> and <i>Westminster</i> , reckoning 12 Hours to the Day	s. d. 10 00
By the Hour, for the first Hour	01 06
Every Hour after the first	01 00

N. B. They are obliged to carry you at this rate any where within 10 Miles of *London*.

From any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any part of <i>St. James's</i> , or <i>Westminster</i> (except beyond <i>Tuttle-street</i>) or from any of those Places, to any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts	01 00
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From any of the Inns of Court, to the *Royal Exchange*, 01 00

From any Inns of Court, to the <i>Tower</i> , <i>Bishopsgate-street</i> , <i>Aldgate</i> , or Places thereabout	01 06
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And the like Rates from, and to any Places of the like distance.

The same Rates are confirm'd by a late Act of Parliament, under the Penalty of 40 s. See *Stat. 5 & 6. W. and M. Sess. 3. cap. 16.*

Rates of Carmen, as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.

From any Wharf between the <i>Tower</i> and <i>London-bridge</i> , to <i>Tower-street</i> , <i>Grace-Church-street</i> , <i>Fen-Church-street</i> , <i>Bishopsgate-street</i> , within <i>Cornhill</i> , and Places of like distance up the Hill, with 18 hundred weight, not exceeding 20 hundred Weight	02 00
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And for every hundred weight above 20 hundred 00 02

Sea-Coals a Load, i. e. half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Faggots	01 02
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From any of the aforesaid Wharfs, to <i>Broadstreet</i> , <i>Lothbury</i> , <i>Old-Jury</i> , <i>Bassishaw</i> , <i>Colemanstreet</i> , <i>Ironmonger-Lane</i> , <i>Aldermanbury</i> , and Places of like distance, the aforesaid Weight	02 06
--	-------

Coals

Coals or Faggots

01 04

From any of the said Wharfs, to *Smithfield Bar, Hol-*
burn-Bar, Temple-Bar, or like distance, like weight, 5 03 04

And where the weight from 18 to 20 hund. pays 2s. 2 d. from
14 to 18 hundred pays but 1 s. 10 d. and where from 18 to 20
hundred pays 2 s. 6d. from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 2 s.

And where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 2 d. from 8 to 14 hundred
pays but 1 s. 6 d. and where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 6d. from 8
to 14 hundred pays but 1 s. 8 d. There are other particulars sta-
ted, but according to these Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates the Carmen are to help as
much as they can, to load, and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what Cart they please,
except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-
Work, Shop, and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every Licensed Carman is to have a piece of Brass fixed upon
his Cart, with a certain Number, which is registred in *Christ's*
Hospital. So that if any Carman offend, the Person grieved may
repair every Tuesday at 2 a Clock in the Afternoon to *Christ's*
Hospital, the Court then sitting, and telling the Number, the
Carman's Name will be found out, and he punished.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN at
they were set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of
Aldermen.

	Oars.		Skull.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From London to Lime-house, New-Crane, Shadwell- Dock, Bell-Wharf, Ratcliff-Cross, _____	1	0	0	6
To Wapping-Dock, Wapping new and Wapping old Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherith-Church Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, - _____	0	6	0	3
From St. Olaves to Rotherith Church-Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, _____	0	6	0	3
From Billingsgate and St. Olaves, to St. Saviour's Mill, _____	0	6	0	3
All the Stairs between London-bridge and West- minster, _____	0	6	0	3
From either Side above London-bridge, to Lambeth and Fox-hall, _____	1	0	0	6
From Whitehall, to Lambeth and Foxhall, - _____	0	6	0	3
From Temple, Dorset, Black Friars Stairs, and Paul's Wharf to Lambeth, _____	0	8	0	4
Over the Water between London-bridge and Lime- house, or London-bridge, and Fox-hall, _____	0	6	0	2

O A R S.

O A R S.

	Whole Fare.		Company.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gravesend	4	6	0	9
Graife or Greenbire	4	0	0	8
Purfleet, or Eriff	3	0	0	6
Woolmich	2	6	0	4
Blackwall	2	0	0	4
Greenwich or Deptford	1	6	0	3
Chelfea, Battersey, Wansworth	1	6	0	3
Putney, Fulham, Barn-Elms	2	0	0	4
Hammer-smith, Chiswick, Mortlack	2	6	0	6
Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond	3	6	0	6
Twickenham	4	0	0	6
Kingston	5	0	0	9
Hampton-Court	6	0	1	0
Hampton-Town, Sunbury and Walton	7	0	1	0
Weybridge and Chertsey	10	0	1	0
Stanes	12	0	1	0
Windsor	14	0	2	0

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between Gravesend and London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
A half Firkin	0	1	An ordinary Chest, or		
A whole Firkin	0	2	Trunk	0	6
A Hogshhead	2	0	An ordinary Hamper	0	6
A hundred weight of			The Hire of the whole		
Cheese, Iron, or any			Tilt-Boat	22	6
heavy Goods	0	4	Every single Person in the		
A Sack of Salt or Corn	0	6	ordinary Passage	0	6

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates, is liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a Years Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for twelve Months.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Two UNIVERSITIES.

University of Oxford.] Oxford, quasi Ousford, Isidis Vadium, the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated. It lies in

51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, in a very healthful Countrey, enjoying all the Benefits of a clear and wholsome Air; at the meeting of two clear Rivers, which render its Situation so very pleasant, that it has been sometimes called *Bellostum*, i. e. *Bellasis*, or *Beaulieu*.

Oxford is said to have been a place of public Studies above nine hundred Years ago, and much augmented, (as some say,) not founded by the Learned Saxon King *Alfred*, and hath been very anciently reckoned the second University among the four principal of *Europe*; whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bologna*, now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*; and although *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, (which was first model'd by *Alcuinus* an *Englishman*, in the time of *Charles the Great*) yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxonia Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects, 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford is an ancient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, Students and Citizens, living one amongst another, tho' wholly separate for Government and Manners. For, when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoin them, as much as might conveniently be, by Privileges, and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same Limits; for the University have them much larger: Nor the same Authority of Justice or Power of Magistrates; for the Chancellor of the University, and in his Absence, the Vice-Chancellor, is not only in Place, but in all Affairs of Moment (though the City it self be concerned) superior to the Mayor of the Town. Nor are they governed by the same kind of Laws; for all Members of the University, are subject to the Vice-Chancellor's Judicial Courts; the Proceedings of which are wholly managed according to the usage and form of the Civil-Law.

The University hath, time out of mind, exercised Power and Jurisdiction in all Causes (Maim, Felony, and Freehold excepted) whereof, or wherein a privileged Person is one Party; and are warranted to do so by divers Charters, whereof some are confirmed by Act of Parliament: and the Proceedings are according to the Course of the Civil-Laws. After Witnesses have been openly produced in Court and Sworn, their Examinations are taken in Writing by the Judge and Register, and then published that all Parties may have Copies of them, according to the Course of the Civil Law, the High Court of *Chancery* and the *Admiralty*: And the Sentences given there, are not as some ill-affected Persons to the Church and Universities maliciously suggest, merely Arbitrary and grounded upon no Law, but the Will of the Judge: But in all his Sentences the Judge is governed by the Justice and Equity of the Civil and Common Law,

Law, and the Statutes of the Land, against which he neither doth nor can give Decree or Sentence.

If the Judge be thought to give an erroneous or unjust Sentence, Writs of Error are not brought from this Court, because, as was said before, the manner of Proceedings here are not as at the Common Law, but the Party aggrieved, may either appeal or complain of a Nullity, and have Redress; and for the hearing such Appeals there are two Courts of Delegates annually appointed; one consisting of Doctors and Masters, to whom the Authority of the Congregation is delegated, and who are therefore call'd Delegates of Congregation, to whom the first Appeal lies; and another consisting of Doctors and Masters, to whom the Authority of the Convocation is delegated, and who are therefore call'd Delegates of Convocation; to these there lies an Appeal from the other, and from their Judgment there lies a further Appeal to the Supreme Power in *Chancery*, where the Judges of the Land, and other learned Lawyers both Common and Civil, have usually been nominated Judges Delegates, as is usually done in the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts.

Chancellor of Oxford.] Over the University next under the King, is placed the aforementioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor, who is usually one of the Highest Prelates, or of the prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*, whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, &c.

This Honour is held at present by *James Duke of Ormond*.

High-Steward.] The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of Oxford, is the *High-Steward*, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*, whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in the Execution of their places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by *Henry Earl of Clarendon*.

Vice-Chancellor.] The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and is always the Head of some College, and in holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Absence, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present. He Licenses all Books that are printed in the Universities Press at the Theatre; he gives License to Taverns, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University, unless otherwise specially appointed. Moreover, he takes care, that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Heretics,

Panders, Bawds, and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers, and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay; in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The Vice-Chancellor at his Entrance into the Office chuses four *Pro-Vice-Chancellors*, out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deposes his Power during his Absence. The present Vice-Chancellor is *William Lancaster D. D.* Provost of *Queen's College*.

Proctors.] Fourthly, The Two Proctors chosen every Year out of the several Colleges by turns, according to the present Cycle, which holds till the Year 1720. These are Masters of Art, and do assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the Business of the Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees; in searching after, and punishing all Violators of Statutes or Privileges of the University; all Night-Walkers, &c.

The University doth claim the Power of the Night-Walk, and Watch, the Right and Custom of which is so ancient, so strengthen'd by Confirmation of Parliament, and the Benefit thereof so great to all Inhabitants, by careful Practice and Exercise of it, and the continuance of it so absolutely necessary for the Government of the University (especially for securing younger Scholars against the many Temptations to Lewdness and Looseness, which they ordinarily are exposed to by means of such Townsmen as make their Advantage out of the Youth, Vanity and Luxury of the others) that no Man of any Civil Conversation, Strangers, Sojourners or others, except some Factious and Turbulent Citizens, hath ever express'd the least dislike of, or reluctance against it. As for such Disorderly Walkers, who are of a contrary Disposition, it is used only to reduce them to Civility; and the Proctors exercise the like Power over them, which the Constables and other Magistrates in other Places are allow'd to do by the Laws of the Land, to preserve the Quiet of the Place, and to punish the Misdemeanours of such as are disorderly.

They have also the oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

Publick Orator.] Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose Business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person that comes to see the University to make solemn Speeches, &c. The present Orator is *William Wilson*, A. M. and Principal of *St. Mary-Hall*.

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep

keep the Charters, Privileges and Records, that concern the University, but also to be so conversant with them, as to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the said University. The present *Custos Archivorum* is Bernard Gardiner L. L. D. and Warden of Souls College.

The Register.] Lastly, is the Register of the University whose Office is to register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c. The present Register is George Cowper, M. A.

Beadles.] Besides the forementioned Officers, there are certain public Servants of the University, called Beadles, from the *Saxon Bydel*, which signifies an Attendant upon an Officer of Justice. Of these there are Six, whereof three are called *Esquire Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in public, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any one; to publish the calling of Courts, or Convocations, to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c. And without one of these *Yeomen-Beadles* at least, the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

The Virger.] Upon more solemn Times and Occasions there is a seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*, who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on grand Compounders, &c.

Other public Servants of less note shall be passed by.

Privileges.] Many if not all the Kings of England from King Henry I. have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Privileges of the University.

The Mayor.] By Charter of Edward III. the Mayor of Oxford is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgeses in Oxford, and also the High-Sheriff of Oxfordshire, every Year in a solemn manner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Rights and Privileges, and Liberties of the University of Oxford.

And every Year on St. *Scholastica's* Day, being the 10th Day of February, a certain number of the principal Burgeses publicly and solemnly do pay each one a Penny, in token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

The Occasion of which Custom and Offering, was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign

Reign of *Edward III.* against the Persons and Goods of several Innocent Scholars, which drew a great and just Amercement upon the Criminals; the City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruin, and did humbly pray, and at last obtained a Mitigation from the University. An Annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this by the farther Favour of the University, was changed into a small yearly Acknowledgment, *viz.* That the Mayor and 62 such Townsmen as had been sworn that Year to preserve the Privileges of the University, should Yearly, upon *St. Scholastica's* Day, repair to *St. Mary's* Church, and should then and there offer sixty three Pence, in memory of that barbarous Murther of sixty three Innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward* as abovesaid.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within five Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* the First honoured both Universities with the Privileges of sending each two Burgesses to Parliament.

It is none of the least Privileges belonging to the two Universities, that they are subject to the Visitation or Correction of none but the King.

By Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there inhabiting, accused for Felony, or High-Treason, shall be tried by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Customs of the University; though now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is usually tried by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at Common Law for Debts, Accounts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath power to determine Causes, to Imprison, as aforesaid; to allot Corporal Punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to banish.

Colleges and Halls.] Anciently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leiden* (and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and Dispute; After that there were divers Houses for Students only to live together in Society (as now in the *Inns* of Court, and of *Chancery* in *London*) and those places were called either *Inns* from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lived wholly upon his own Charge, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths and Books, such Students, as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders, and these are called Colleges; whereof the first thus

endowed in Europe, were University, Baliol, and Merton Colleges in Oxford, and St. Peter's in Cambridge, all made Colleges in the 13th Century, although University College hath been reckoned place for Students, ever since the Year 872. by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid Saxon King Alfred, and was anciently called *Magna Aula Universitatis*, as since University-College, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colleges there are in Oxford eighteen; and of Halls (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, and annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them) there are seven. See the List of the said Colleges and Halls, as also of the Founders and Governors, &c. at the end of this Treatise.

These Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences read and taught, and in some of them public Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferior to some in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one College of Oxford in his time what might be said of some others there and in Cambridge, *Nunc Credo in Orbe Terrarum extra Angliam simile esse; addam, aut fuisse Magnæ illic opes & vestigalia, &c. Verbo vis, Dicam unum Oxoniæ Collegium (rem Inquisivi) superat vel decem nostra.*

The whole number of Students in Oxford, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many, besides Stewards, Mancipals, Butler, Cooks, Porters, Gard'ners, &c.

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, Inns, Hostels, or Halls; and as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30000 Students, and twenty Miles round Oxford, were by the Kings of England set apart for Provision in Victuals for this University.

The Discipline] of these Colleges and Halls is far more exact and excellent, than in any foreign University.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, that of Bachelor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some College or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House; Next they are to be subject to the chief Magistrate of the University, to perform public Exercise, and to be subject to the public Statutes thereof; they are to suffer themselves to be shut up by Night in their several Houses; they are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns; an excellent Order nowhere observed in foreign Parts, but in Salamanca, Alcala de Henares, called in Latin, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of Spain, and in Coimbra, and Evora in Portugal. Their Gowns are all to be black, only the Sons of the high

higher Nobility are herein indulged, for they may wear rich flower'd silk Gowns, and all Doctors are honoured with Scarlet Robes, which anciently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings; but now in *England*, besides the King, all Peers in Parliament, all Doctors in the Universities, all Mayors and Governors of Cities, and all the principal Judges, are, at certain times, clothed in Scarlet.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University are only two, of *Batchelor* and *Master* (for so they are anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physic*, as in the Arts); at present the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts *Batchelor* and *Master*.

The Act.] Every Year at the Act, or time of compleating the Degree of *Master*, both in the three Professions and Arts (which is always the *Monday* after the seventh of *July*) there are (unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not only for public Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers from all Parts, to their Friends and Relations, then compleating their Degrees; whereby, and by the Set-Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of *Divinity*, *Law*, or *Physic*, about 100 *l.* and a *Master* of Arts, 20 or 30 *l.*

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed *Masters* and *Doctors* Yearly, about an 150; and every *Lent* about 200 *Batchelors* of Arts.

The time required by Statute for Studying in the University, before the taking of the fore-mentioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any foreign University, shall be here set down more particularly.

Batchelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts.] To take the Degree of *Batchelor* in Arts, is required Four Years, and Three Years more to be *Master* of Arts.

The Four Terms.] The Year is divided into Four Terms; the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas-Term*: The Second, called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The Third, called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th Day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think meet.

Doctor of Divinity.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of *Master* of Arts, and then after seven Years more he is capable of being *Batchelor of Divinity*, and then four Years is requisite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be had.

Doctor of Law.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Law*, the more ordinary way is this: After seven Years standing in the University, and the performance of all Exercises required,

quired, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Bachelor* in that Faculty, and then in Five Years more of Doctor in the same

Or otherwise in Three Years after taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, he may take the Degree of *Bachelor in Law*, and in Four Years more of *D. L. L.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Bachelor* and *Doctor in Physic*.

Exercises.] The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that they may be performed in less time by any Men of good Abilities. But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors so to order, that before those Degrees were conferr'd upon any, and they allow'd to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion which comes with Time and Years; and perhaps, that those slower Parts might by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnificence of Oxford.] To speak now particularly of the most Magnificent and Stately publick Schools in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each publick Professor; of the most famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a noble, lightsome Fabrick, number of excellent Books, choice Manuscripts, diversity of Language, liberty of Studying, facility of finding any Book, equals, not surpasses, most of the foreign Libraries; the Reader may please to take this following Account.

The first *Publick Library* in *Oxford*, was set up in *Durham-Hall* (where *Trinity-College* now stands) by *Richard of Bury*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was Lord Treasurer of *England*, and Bishop of *Durham* in the time of King *Edward III.*

This Learned Prelate, as he tells you more at large in his *Philo-Biblon*, spar'd no Costs nor Pains in getting together a great Collection of Books, in order to which, he search'd most of the *Monastical Libraries* here in *England*; unlock'd their old Chests which had not been open'd in many a Year, purchas'd all the Books which he had occasion for; others he caus'd to be transcribed for him on purpose; and besides this, got from beyond the Seas vast quantities of foreign Manuscripts, so that at last partly by Money, partly by Presents (his Favour being sought after by Gifts in Books) his Library exceeded that of a private Person, and he grew solicitous how to render it useful to Learning, and to preserve those Books together which had been the great Work of his Life to collect. This he rightly supposed might best be done, by settling it for ever on the University which he did in the place above-mention'd, and appointed certain Statutes for the Government of his Library, which are as yet so extant in the *Philo-biblon*.

About the Year 1367, another Library built by *Thomas Cantuarum*, Bishop of *Worcester*, upon the old *Congregation-House* adjoining to *St. Mary's Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily increas'd by the bounty of the Founder, King *Henry IV.* all his Sons, and others of the Nobles of

ritual and Temporal; till about the Year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleas'd that most Noble Prince *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had just before built for the use of the University, and furnish'd it with those Manuscripts which he at any rates, got out of foreign Parts, (chiefly from *Italy*,) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books, together with his Letters which he sent along with them, are still extant in the *Archives* of the University. This Library was first open'd *A. D.* 1480, but within 80 Years more was utterly destroyed upon this occasion: In the beginning of the Reign of *Edward VI.* eight Commissioners were appointed to visit the University, in order to purge it clean from *Popery*, to establish Learning in it, and to encourage *Learned Men*.

These Commissioners, under pretence of rooting out *Popery*, *Superstition* and *Idolatry*, utterly destroy'd these two noble Libraries, and embezzl'd, sold, burnt, or tore in pieces all those valuable Books, which those great Patrons of Learning had been so diligent in procuring in every Country of *Europe*: Nay their fury was so successful as to the *Aungervillian* Library, which was the oldest, largest, and choicest, that we have not so much as a Catalogue of the Books left. Nor did they rest here; they visited likewise the *College Libraries*, and we may guess at the work they made with them, by a Letter still kept in the *Archives*, where one of them boasts, that *New College Quadrangle* was all cover'd with the Leaves of their torn Books, and that they had us'd *Duns Scotus* like a Dunce as he was, &c. not to mention their plundering the Libraries of *Baliol*, *Merton*, *Lincoln Colleges*, &c. The University thought fit to complain to the Government of this Barbarity and Covetousness of the Visitors, but could not get any more by it than one single Book, given to the Library by *John Wethamsted*, the Learned Abbot of *St. Alban's*, wherein is contain'd part of *Valerius Maximus*, with the Commentaries of *Dionysius de Burgo*. And to this day, there is no Book in the *Ballian* Library, besides this and two more, which are certainly known to have belonged to either of the former Libraries. Nay, and the University it self, after this general Destruction of their Books, despairing ever to enjoy any other *Public Library*, thought it advisable to dispose of the very Desks and Shelves they stood on, in the Year 1555.

This was the State of things, when *Sir Thomas Bodley* consider'd the Damage which Learning had sustain'd, and the great Use that a Public Library would be of to the Students: For as yet, tho' Printing was grown common, yet Books were so dear and scarce, as that an ordinary Scholar could not pretend to have in his private Study any more than those that were necessary for the performing his Exercises. *Sir Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mecenas*, he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and the Owner of a very plentiful Estate.

After mature deliberation, he desir'd leave of the *University* furnish Duke *Humphrey's* Library once more, with Desks, Seals and Books at his own Costs and Charges : which being gain'd, he acquitted himself in all points beyond their Expectation. He procured Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry both in Books and Money; he sent over Money on purpose to buy Books in *France*, *Italy*, *Spain* and *Germany*; he perswaded his Learned Friends to repose there their ancient Manuscripts, as in a place where they would be safe, at least till another general Revolution : And thereupon the Learned Society of *Merton* College where he was bred, likewise the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, where he was born, sent in great parcels. Another parcel was given by Mr. *Thomas Allen*, who had saved all he could get of the remains of the *University* and *Abbey* Libraries. Other Manuscripts were given by Sir *R. Cotton*, others by Sir *Henry Savile*, (who afterwards enlarg'd his Benefaction by his Manuscripts of *St. Chrysostom's* Works, from whence he publish'd his *Eaton-Edition*) and others from many other Benefactors. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November* 1600, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole *University* coming thither in their Formalities; and this day still continues to be the Visitation day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physic*, of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, with the two Proctors) do inspect the Library and call over all the Books.

Sir *Thomas* in a few years found his Library to increase so fast, that he built up another Building close to it, which made it in the shape of a *Roman T*, this he furnish'd with all things necessary, and especially with Books; wherein he was so diligent, that (as he wrote to Dr. *Tho. James* his first Library-keeper) there was not 400*l.* worth of Books in *England* fit for a Library, which were not actually plac'd therein, and that he would endeavour to compass them also.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it less than it ought to be : For after that the *University* had built the *Public Schools* just by the Library up two Stories high, he himself at his own Charge rais'd a Gallery all round a Story higher, to the intent that when the new part of the Library should be fill'd with Books, they might go on to furnish the Galleries also. Besides this he made an Agreement with the Stationers Company in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they shou'd print from thenceforward; which Agreement, they observ'd very well, till about the year 1640. And lastly, by his Will, he left a considerable Estate to the *University* in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabrick in Repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miserably short; for by the fraud of his Executor, by the Loan of a great Sum of Money to King *Charles* the First in his Distress, and by the Fire of *London*, the Estate will now do little more than pay the Officers the old Salary, though their trouble is increased.

Sir Thomas Bodley died January 28, 1612. after he had made fit Statutes for the Government of the Place, and they had been Confirm'd in Convocation, and he declar'd by the University to be the Founder of the Library; but with him, the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now more than double or treble the Number of Books in it, than were there at his Death.

For soon after, A. D. 1629. the then Earl of Pembroke (through the persuasions of Archbishop Laud) bought and gave almost all that Collection of Greek Manuscripts, which Francisco Baroccio, a Venetian Gentleman, had with great Cost and Pains gathered together, which are esteem'd the most valuable parcel of Books that ever came into England at one time. Those which that Peer kept for his own use, being about 22 in Number, Oliver Cromwell afterwards bought and gave. Sir Thomas Roe also, who was the English Ambassador to Constantinople, at his return presented a choice parcel of Greek Manuscripts which he bought in Turkey.

Sir Kenelm Digby presented a great parcel of Manuscripts newly bound, which he had from Mr. Allen above-mention'd, or otherwise procured in his Travels.

All this while Archbishop Laud had sent into the East to buy up Oriental Manuscripts, as also into Germany, from whence many excellent Manuscripts were gotten from the Swedish Soldiers who had ravaged the Libraries there. And at his Instigation, A. D. 1632. the University built up another Room, contiguous to the other end of the old Library, which makes it in the shape of a Roman H. This end of the Library is truly a Noble Room, as well for the goodness of the Wooden-work, as for the Value of the Books it is furnish'd with. They are plac'd thus; on the Gallery on the right hand, are the Baroccian Manuscripts, Digby's, Roe's, Cromwell's, and those which were before dispers'd over the Library, but now gather'd together and marked N. B. In the Gallery on the left hand, are the Manuscripts given by Archbishop Laud, at 4 or 5 Donations: They are about 1300 in Number, and written in above 20 Languages. All these well bound, except those he gave at his last Donation, which was in haste, by reason of the Troubles of those Times.

The remaining part of that New side of the Library, is mostly taken up with the excellent Study of the Learned Mr. John Selden: Though 'tis to be lamented, that his whole Library was not given by his Executors; for the Fire of the Temple destroyed in one of their Chambers 8 Chests full of the Registers of the Abbeyes, and other Manuscripts relating to the History of England; though his Law-Books are still safe in Lincoln's-Inn.

'Twill be too tedious here to reckon up all the greater Benefactors to this Place, though one more I will not pass by, Sir Tho. Fairfax, afterwards Lord Fairfax, the General to the Parlia-

ment Forces, who amongst other Manuscripts presented 160, written by the hand of Mr. Roger Dodsworth, and relating to our English History, as may be guess'd by the first Vol. of the *Monasticon*, which was chiefly taken from them. These Books stand in one of the new Galleries, lately set up in the middle part of the Library. Next to them on the Right Hand stand that noble parcel of Oriental Manuscripts, bought by the University of the late Dr. Huntington, who collected them in the East. On the left hand stand the Manuscripts of the Lord Hutton; and those which the University bought of Mr. Greaves. In the other Gallery stand the Oriental Manuscripts, brought from the East by Dr. Pocock, and bought by the University, together with two other parcels of Books, Written and Printed, those of Dr. Marechal, late Rector of *Lincoln-College*, and those of Dr. Tho. Barlow, late Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, who bequeathed to the Library, all such Books of theirs after their decease, as were not in the Library before. This method of giving to the Library, since it is now become so large, is approved by many wise Men; and there are some now living who have taken the same Course.

The World has had several printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian* Library. That of the printed Books publish'd by Dr. Hyde, was in the Year 1674. since which time, there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue is now composing by the Learned Dr. Hudson, the present Library-keeper, which will give the World full Satisfaction in this point, and that as soon as may be. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them also was publish'd about 7 years ago: Since which time, the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the Deceased Dr. Edward Bernard, with such of his printed Books as were fit for the Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in *Europe*: Nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in *Europe*, (let Foreigners say what they please) except the Emperor's and the French King's, which are both of them older by almost an hundred years. These, as does the *Vatican* in *Rome*, the *Medicean* at *Florence*, and *Bessarion's* at *Venice*, exceed the *Bodleian* in *Greek* Manuscripts; which yet outdoes them all in *Oriental* Manuscripts: And as for printed Books, no *Italian* Library is so Celebrated as the *Ambrosian* at *Milan*, though it is much inferior to the *Bodleian*; as is that likewise at *Wolfenbittel*, both in Manuscripts and Printed Books, though we should even allow the Account given of it by *Conringius*.

Besides the *Bodleian* Library, there are some others vested in the University, as the *Savilian*, by the Geometry School, and the *Ashmolean* by the *Museum*, both which are replenish'd with Manuscripts proper to their places.

The Studious Scholar has not only the benefit of the above-mention'd Libraries, but of the Inspection of two large Collections

lections of Coins, one in the *Museum*, and the other in the Galleries of the *Bodleian Library*, which is the most considerable, and whereof great part was given by Archbishop *Laud*. These Galleries are replenished with the Pictures of the *Founders* of the Colleges, and of other *Learned Men*: And down below, by the Theatre, is a great Collection of ancient *Inscriptions* and *Marbles*, most of them formerly part of the *Arundelian Collection*; the rest given since by Mr. *Selden*, and Sir *George Wheler*.

But as if all these Books were not sufficient for the Studious; and, in order to keep the Scholars as much within Doors as possible, the University has encouraged *Private Libraries*, whereof every College has one, as also some of the Halls. Amongst the rest, those of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Christi*, *Merton*, *Baliol*, *St. John's*, and *New College*, excel both in Manuscripts and Printed Books; *Lincoln*, *Jesus*, and *University Colleges* have lesser Libraries of both kinds: *Christ-Church*, *Trinity*, and *Queens*, consist mostly of Printed Books: The Case of which last mention'd Library, is a stately Fabrick lately erected, and the inside almost fill'd with the Books of the old Library, and the Benefactions of Dr. *Barlow*, late Bishop of *Lincoln*, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, and Dr. *Timothy Hutton*, the worthy *Provost* of the College, by whose Care and Management, this College has been of late Years exceedingly advanced. Besides these Libraries, every Student has his own Study, better furnish'd, generally speaking, than in other Universities; and some of the Heads of the University have Studies compleat in their several kinds.

Theatre.] To speak of the curious Architecture, and vast Charge of the new Theatre, the Model whereof was contriv'd by the most ingenious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of Scholastick Exercises.

To speak of the beautiful solid Stone Buildings, Chappels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. wou'd require another Volume; only of the Physick-Garden take this short Account.

Among the several Noble Structures and great Conveniences of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, this of the Physick-Garden, commodiously placed by the River *Charnwell*, claims not the least Place; Founded, Built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632, by the Munificent Benefaction of *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury*; who purchasing Five Acres of Ground, South of *St. Mary Magdalen's College*, thereon erected, about the Square thereof, most stately Walls and Gates, which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the best squared and polish'd Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 6000^l. on the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen.

Gloria

Gloria Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori, Caroli Regis, in Usum Academiae & Reipublicae 1632. Henricus, Comes Danby.

And endow'd the same with an Annual Revenue to perpetuity, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousand for the Use and Honour of the University; serving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversions of the Academical Students, and of all Strangers and Travellers; but of great Use also, as is easily found, among all Persons desirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for which here is supposed to be as good Convenience as in any place of *Europe* (if not the best), as also for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners*, supplying the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, and who else shall have occasion for things of the Nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The Care of this Garden is now committed by the University to that skilful Botanist, Mr. *Jacob Bobart*, who has carried on the Universal Herbal, begun by the Learned Dr. *Morison* deceased.

Also the newly erected *Museum* in *Oxford*, cannot well be pass'd over without some brief Account thereof.

The *MUSÆUM*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone was built at the Charge of the University, who found such Building necessary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Success, several Parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is excellently well contriv'd and design'd.

It borders upon the West End of the *Theatre*, having a very magnificent Portal on that side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several curious Frizes and other Artificial Embellishments; the Front about 60 Foot, is to the Street Northward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in gilt Characters, *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiae, Officina Chymica*; The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of April 1679, and it was happily finished on the 20th of March 1683, at which time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that Excellent and Publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just Series and Order, by the great Care and Diligence of the Learned *Robert Plot*, Doctor of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Museum*, as is now the Learned *Edward Lloyd*, M. A.

Accessions are continually made to the *Museum*, by several worthy Persons, as Dr. *Robert Huntington*, who hath given Hieroglyphicks

gyphicks, and other *Egyptian Antiquities*. Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*, to whose generous Favour they owe there an entire Mummy; and Dr. *Lifter*, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of several *Roman Antiquities*, as *Altars, Medals, Lamps, &c.* found here in England; so that it is justly believ'd, that in a few Years it will be one of the most famous Repositories in Europe.

of CAMBRIDGE.

What hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister, *Cambridge*; which, for Antiquities, gracious Privileges, beautiful Colleges, large Revenues, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and of all other things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present his Grace *Charles D. of Somerset*) is not so *durante vita*, but may be Elected every three Years, *aut manere in eadem Officio durante tantis Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all privileg'd Persons and Scholars, & under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determin'd by the Civil and Statute-Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High-Steward chosen by the *Senate*, and holds by Patent from the University.

Vice-Chancellor.] This high Officer is chosen every Year, on the 3d of *November*, by the *Senate*, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls.

Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endow'd and privileged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

Proctors.] The Two Proctors are chosen every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls.

There are chosen after the same manner Two called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors, have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

Registrar.] The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register.

There are also Three Esquire Beadles.

One Yeoman-Beadle and a Library-Keeper.

Privileges.] This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Privileges, Rights and Liberties, granted by several Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas*-day the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe

observe and conserve, according to the purport of the Grants.

The Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, and *Mathematics* are oblig'd by Statute, under a Penalty, to read four Days in every Week in Term-time.

As every Professor is oblig'd to read publickly in the School every Week in Term, to the Students in their several Faculties so these also are obliged to attend at their Lectures, and either them, for every Omission, are liable to a pecuniary Multitude. The *Regius Professors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, are obliged to moderate at every Doctor's and Batchelor's Act in their several Faculties, and to determine upon the Questions. The other Professors, as *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, &c. are likewise obliged to read every Week in Term.

The Exercise required for every Degree.

FIRST, 'tis required of every one that takes the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, that he be Resident in the University twelve Terms, and his last Year keep two *Philosophy Acts* (i. e. that he defend three Questions in *Natural Philosophy*, *Mathematics*, or *Ethicks*, and answer the Objections of three several Opponents at two several times; and that he also oppose three times. After which he is to be Exam'n'd by the Master and Fellows of his College, who, (if they find no Objection against him) give him leave to seek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to sit three Days, and to be examin'd by two Masters of Art, who are appointed by the University for that purpose; and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him, after which, he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the said Degree, which is read over three times in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the *Non-Regent-House*, and once in the *Regent-House*; and if the said Petition be allow'd of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts till three Years after he has taken the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, during which time he is obliged three several times to maintain two Philosophical Questions in the publick School and to answer such Objections as shall be urged against him by a Master of Arts: He must likewise keep two Acts in the Batchelor's Schools, and Declaim once: When this is done, and three Years expir'd, he must first have the Consent of the Master and major part of the Fellows of his College (which is requisite to all Degrees) and then visit every Doctor and Regent that is Resident in the University; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two several Congregations to the *Caput Senat.* *Regents*, and *Non-Regents*; afterwards if it be not rejected

jected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which is completed on the first *Tuesday* in *July*.

It is required, that a Man be seven Years *Master of Arts*, before he takes the Degree of *Batchelor of Divinity*; in order to which he is oblig'd, during that time, to oppose a Batchelor of Divinity twice, to keep one *Divinity Act*, to Preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*, before the University, after which he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, that the Commencer hath been seven Years Batchelor of Divinity; that he Oppose twice, and Respond once in the Divinity-Schools; that he Preach at *St. Mary's* once in *Latin*, and once in *English*. Moreover, he is oblig'd under the penalty of Forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the publick Schools within a Year after he has taken the said Degree, and to determine upon the same.

But in several Colleges the *Gremials* are dispens'd with from taking their Batchelor of Divinity's Degree; if they keep a Divinity-Act when it comes to their turn it is sufficient: and as for those that are not *Gremials*, they need only go out *per Salutem*, &c.

Any one who makes the *Civil Law* his chief Study, from the time of his first Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchelor of Law* at the end of six Years, provided he keep one Law-Act in the publick Schools, where he is to answer such Objections as the Professor shall urge against his Questions.

A *Batchelor of Arts* may be admitted to the said Degree in four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, if he performs the like Exercise.

After a Man has been five Years *Batchelor of Law*, or seven Years *Master of Arts*, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and Oppose once.

No one can be admitted Batchelor in Physick, till the 6th Year after his Admission, and has kept one Physick-Act, Responding to the Professor or some other Doctor, and Opposed once: After which, if he keeps two Physick-Acts, and Oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the end of five Years. A Master of Arts must stay seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, tho' not express'd in the Statute, seems to be this, that they who take the Degree of *Master of Arts*, are not suppos'd to have apply'd themselves much to the Study of *Physick*, before the taking their said Degree; and therefore 'tis reasonable they stay longer before the highest Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exercises perform'd every Term, are

Every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, in Term-time, or at least, within a little after the beginning of the Term, there are Philosophical Disputations in the Sophisters Schools, from 1 to 3 in the Afternoon.

Eve-

Every *Wednesday* and *Friday* there are publick Disputations in the *Batchelors of Arts* Schools, upon some Philosophical or Political Questions; and Declamations in the same place upon *Saturdays*; all perform'd by *Senior Batchelors* (i.e.) those of the third Year.

Every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, and *Thursday*, between the Hours of 9 and 11 in the Morning are held *Philosophical Disputations*, between a *Master* and *Batchelor of Arts*.

Every second *Thursday* in Term is held a publick Theological Disputation, in the Divinity-Schools, from 1 to 4 in the Afternoon, between a *Master of Arts* of some considerable standing, who is Respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth *Thursday* in every Term, a *Batchelor of Law*, or *Master of Arts*, professing the *Civil Law*, is oblig'd to keep a *Law Aet*, responding to two Opponents.

Publick Disputations in *Physick* are performed in like manner the ninth *Thursday* in every Term.

Note, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same manner, by those that take Degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every day in Term time, either by the Fellows, or the Scholars of every particular College in their respective Colleges.

Exercise performed at a publick Commencement.

The first day (which is always the *Monday* before the first *Tuesday* in *July*) is kept a *Divinity-Aet*, by a *Doctor* in that Faculty, who is opposed by several Heads of Colleges and *Doctors* of the same Faculty, who are *Gremials*, the *Vice-Chancellor*, or the *Regius Professor* moderating; which said Disputations continue from 8 to 11 in the Morning. — From 1 to 3 the same day is kept a *Philosophical Aet* by a *Master of Arts*, those of his own Degree opposing him. — From 3 to 4, an Aet by a *Doctor of Law*, opposed by some other *Doctors* of the same Faculty. — From 4 to 5 an Aet by a *Doctor of Physick*, opposed likewise by *Doctors* of his own Faculty.

On *Tuesday* from 8 to 11 is kept a *Divinity-Aet* by a *Batchelor of Divinity*. — From 11 to 2 a *Philosophical Aet* by a *Master of Arts*. — From 2 to 3 a *Law-Aet* by a *Batchelor of Law*. — From 3 to 4 a *Physick-Aet* by a *Batchelor of Physick*. These are all opposed by those that Commence *Doctors* in their respective Faculties.

After these is a *Musick-Aet*.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*; *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-Week*, and ends the Week before *Whitsuntide*: *Trinity-Term* they have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with them. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 6th of *December*.

Commencement.] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiarum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Magisters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively, as the *Bachelors of Arts* do theirs in *Leam*, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*.

As to that part of Government in this University, whereby there is put a stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Chancellor sometimes visits the Taverns and other publick Houses in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very frequently, and have Power not only to punish offending Scholars, by pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the *Tolbooth* at his Pleasure; but also to Fine all such publick Houses as entertain Scholars at unreasonable Hours, that is, after Eight in Winter, or Nine in Summer; by which time they ought to be all in their respective Colleges.

For at those times the Gates are lock'd; and the Dean of each College visits every particular Chamber in the same, to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be caretaken both for discovering and reforming all sorts of Disorders.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two short days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration.

These are the chiefest Store-houses of letter'd Men, which send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Physicians, &c. to serve all Parts of this Kingdom.

Libraries.] After what has been said of the *Oxford-Libraries*, it may not be amiss to say something concerning those in this famous University, so far as is consistent with our intended Brevity. Every College and Hall in Cambridge has its Library like as in Oxford, and excelling in the same kinds of Books, Manuscript and Printed. We need not tell over the Names of each College in order to enumerate their Libraries, tho' some of them well deserve to be particularly mention'd, viz.

Trinity-College-Library.] Which is the most magnificent Building of its kind, in the three Kingdoms; and is daily more and more furnish'd with variety of good Books; not to mention the great number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserv'd; amongst which, the *Codex Holmianus*, containing a great part of *Origen's* Works in Greek; the Epistles of *St. Paul*, suppos'd to be writ by *Venerable Bede*; *Eadwin's Psalterium Triplex* (being the most valuable Latin Psalter in England) ought to be particularly mention'd. But in

Benet-College-Library] There is a most valuable Collection of Manuscripts, and ancient Printed Books, given by Mat-
thias

threw Parker, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury in the time of Elizabeth. These Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abby-Libraries, and from those belonging to *Colleges and Cathedral Churches*, and do chiefly relate to the *History of the Island*, as may easily be seen by the continual References which those that write on this Subject, do make to it: Not that this Collection is destitute of Writings, or most valuable Books of other Faculties; as witness the *Four Gospels*, and *Juvenius*, in Capital Letters, *Claudius Presbyter in Matthaum*, *D. Ambrosius Hexaëmeron*, & *Origines in Lucam*, both in *Lombardic Letters*, besides Numbers of other scarce Manuscripts. These, together with some other Manuscripts formerly belonging to *Learned Daniel Rogersius*, are contained in the *Inner Library*. Besides which, there is another in this College, replenish'd with Books of both Sorts, *Written and Printed*. I had almost forgotten to say, that *Archbishop Parker* took a particular care to collect all the *Saxon Manuscripts* he could: And 'tis not unlikely, that he had the greatest Collection of them, that was ever made by one Man. For now in this very Library, there is the second or the third best Collection of them that is to be had; the other two being in the *Cottonian* and *Bodleian Libraries*. And in these, especially in the former, many of them are known to have belong'd formerly to this most worthy Prelate; and perhaps might have been bought amongst *Mr. Fosceline's Books*, who was the *Archbishop's Secretary*. In *Trinity-College-Library* there is another parcel of *Saxon Manuscripts* given by *Mr. Parker*, Son to the *Archbishop*: And his Grace himself, *Will*, did bequeath another large Parcel of *Saxon* and other Manuscripts to the

University-Library,] Which are there very safely preserved. Amongst these, there is a *Gregory's Pastoral Care* in *Saxon*, admirably well written, and a large part of the *Septuagint*, in ancient *Greek Letters*. This Library seems to contain about 14000 Books in all: Amongst which are many very curious. The worthy Library-keeper, the Reverend *Mr. John Laughton*, of *Trinity-College*, does very well know. Amongst these may be reckon'd the ancient Monuments of the Church of the *Waldenses* or *Vaudois*, brought by *Sir Samuel Moreland* from *Piedmont*, and given here; as also that most ancient Copy of the *Four Gospels* and the *Acts*, taken out of the Monastery of *St. Irenæus* at *Lyons* *A. D. 1562.* and presented to this University by *Theodore Beza* *A. D. 1581.* This Book is written in *Greek and Latin*, not far from the *Alexandrian Manuscript* in *Her Majesty's Library*; tho' it differs in some places from the newer Copies, it is said to agree very well with *Irenæus* and other ancient *Fathers*.

St. John's College-Library] was chiefly founded by *Archbishop Williams*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* in *King James the First's* time, and a Man of a Noble Spirit. The Collection is very large and beautiful, and the Collection as to *Prose* Books

Books, the second or third in *Cambridge*. It has lately received great Augmentation by the Accession of the Library of Dr. Gunning late Bishop of *Ely*, who gave it to that College. And so also

[*Manuel College Library*] has lately received another valuable Collection of curious Books by the Decease of Archbishop *Sancroft*. And here the Reader may please to observe, that all the Libraries in *Oxford* are *Studying Libraries*; and those of *Cambridge* (except that of *King's-College*) are *Lending-Libraries*. That is, He that is qualify'd may borrow out of it any Book that he wants. This now seems to be the best way of disposing Libraries, for thereby there is much room gain'd, as is seen in the *University* and *St. John's-College-Libraries*. You are not disturb'd by any other Students molesting you, as often happens when the Books are chain'd: Nor does chaining Books entirely answer the End; because careless Persons will clap a chain'd Book into the wrong place; and a Thief will cut off the Book notwithstanding the Chain, which also spoils the Cover tho' it happens to preserve the Book.

In *Cambridge* also, the Scholars have Libraries furnish'd according to their Abilities and Inclination; amongst which, those of the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Covell*, Master of *Christ's-College*, and Mr. *Laughton* abovementioned, deserve a peculiar Encomium, in regard to the many rare Manuscripts, and Coins, therein contained.

[*Cottonian Library*.] Since so much has been said about Libraries, perhaps the curious Reader may expect in *The Present State of Great-Britain*, some sort of Account of the *Cottonian-Library*, especially since the Kingdom has put so high a value upon it, as to make an *Act of Parliament* for the securing it to the Publick, and to prevent its being alienated from the Family. For this Reason, I have taken the Liberty of inserting this short Account of it, and of the Noble Founder.

Sir Robert Cotton (to whose diligent Care, Pains and Charges we are beholden for it) was born *A. D.* 1570. and deceas'd *A. D.* 1631. By his last Will bequeathing his great Estate, and therewith his invaluable Library, (which he had been Forty Years in collecting) to his Son Sir Thomas Cotton, and after his Decease, to his Grandson the late Sir John Cotton, who was then about Ten Years old.

Sir Robert in his Life-time fix'd it at his House in *Westminster*, by *Westminster-Hall*, which was formerly part of the Palace of the Kings of *England*; and the Library stands in that very place, which is thought to have been the private Oratory of K. *Edward the Confessor*, the last *English-Saxon* King of the old Royal Line. And perhaps, it might therefore by Sir Robert, be thought a proper Place for the Preservation of so many of their Authentic and Genuine Remains, as he had most fortunately gathered together.

The *Library* seems to have arrived almost at its Height during the Life of the *Founder*: For though some few Books have been since given thereunto by particular Gentlemen, in Token of their Gratitude for the Use they have made of it; and some Books long wanting have been lately recovered: yet these are but few; and considering the many *Vacancies*, (occasion'd, as 'tis thought, by lending the Books to those who were not sufficiently careful to see them safely restored) the Number is reputed to be much the same with what it was before.

They are all *Manuscripts*, and as they are now Bound up together, are not above a *Thousand*. The Subject chiefly aimed at by Sir Robert Cotton was the *History of England*, whereunto he was naturally inclin'd, and in which he came to be a great Master and consequently his Collections lean'd principally that way though he seems to have been ready either to buy or receive any other Curiosity which had no Relation to his main Design.

'Tis certain that Sir Robert Cotton had opportunities of enlarging his Library, if he would have taken in other *Faculties*, *Arts*, and *Sciences*, which he seems to have studiously declin'd Instances of this might be given of his preserving some Fragment, Leaf or Leaves of a Manuscript, and rejecting the remaining part of the Book; and by his accepting or buying up in a parcel, those compos'd by *English Writers*, or relating to *English Affairs*, and refusing the rest.

By his continual Pursuit of this his *First Design*, he gathered together a most prodigious Collection; nay, it seem'd as if Things had fallen out on purpose to enrich his Library. He lived at a Time when there were many Noble Books yet remaining in *Private Hands*, which had been taken from the *Monasteries* at their Dissolution, and from our *Universities* and *Colleges*, &c. at their Visitation. He liv'd at a Time when divers Studious and Learned Men died, who had made it their chief Business to scrape up the shatter'd Remains of our *Monastic Libraries*, and either by *Legacy* or *Purchase*, he became Master of all which he thought valuable, in their Studies. By this means he saved so many Books, Charters, &c. which had formerly been searched out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Joseline*, *Noel*, *Allen*, *Lambard*, *Bowyer*, *Elfing*, *Cambden*, and very many others. And as his Intent was publickly known, so those who sought after his Favour, (as well as his Money) knew no better way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him some other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being (by many considerable Accessions) grown very numerous, he consecrates it to Posterity in the Place I mention'd before, having newly repair'd it, and taken sufficient Precautions against Fire, which has hitherto been the common Destroyer of almost all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not set out for Ostentation or a Pompous Shew, but so

put together as to be of greatest Use to the Student : And very many Tracts being bound up in one Cover, the Value of his Books increas'd, as he lessen'd the Number of his Volumes.

I have before said that his main Design was the History of England, but in relation to the whole, his Books may be ranked under these Heads.

- I. Histories and Chronicles written on that Subject. *Ex. Professe*, together with other shorter Annals which serv'd as Attendants on larger Pieces.
- II. Register-Books of the Monasteries, with their Histories, Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters,
- III. Original Charters and Instruments of our Kings, Queens, Bishops, Nobles, &c.
- IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Family, of other Sovereign Princes, our Nobility, Eminent Scholars, &c.
- V. Original Instructions to Ambassadors, &c. Petitions, Treaties, and Transactions between England and those other Kingdoms and Republicks it had any Concerns with.

VI. Originals and Transcripts of our public Records.

VII. Genealogies and other Treatises and Memoirs relating to all the Business of Monarchy, Church History of England from the beginning of Christianity here to the time of King James I. especially about the time of the Dissolution of Abbys, and the Reformation by King Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our Saxon Ancestors, in Books as well Saxon as Latin. In Saxon are many Chronicles of England, Laws of the Saxon Kings, Books of Homilies, Pieces of the Holy Scripture, Prayers, Translations of many Latin Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and many Originals, Glossaries, &c. of all which, (and of those in our other English Libraries) A new Catalogue has been lately published with surprising Accuracy and Diligence, by the Ingenious Mr. Humphrey Wanley, whereby we are now appriz'd of the Treasures of that kind, of which we are full possessor; as that Inimitable Critic of the Northern Languages, the Learned Dr. Hickes has taught us in his *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, to apply them to the best Advantage. In Latin are divers ancient and curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scripture, Prayer-books, &c. belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, ancient Rituals, Lives and Passions of the Saints, &c.

IX. Divers excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations either in Latin, or in their respective Languages.

X. Other Books curious in themselves, tho' not appertaining to the History or Affairs of England: Such as the Fragments of the Gospels in Greek, written all with Letters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest Pieces of Writing in England. The Book of *Genesis* in Greek being reputed to be the oldest and most magnificent Copy in the World. The *Samaritan Pentateuch*, and many other curious Oriental Authors.

XI. Great Numbers of Original Bulls, Original and Valuable Charters, Grants, &c. of the Ancient and Modern Kings, Bishops, and Nobility of England, and of most other Countries in Europe, &c. lying in the Drawers, and not fix'd into any Books, as Hundreds of others are.

Sir Robert Cotton had also a due regard to Decency in the Disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the twelve *Roman Casars* over every Set of Shelves, which gives the Name to that Set, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Fauslin*, after *Domitian*: So that there are fourteen such Sets. Besides the Heads, which seem to be copied from the Antique Statues, 'tis adorn'd with Pictures, viz. Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Thomas and Sir John; Judge *Dodderidge*, Sir Henry *Spelman*, Mr. *Tom. Allen*, John *Buchanan*, Mr. *Cambden*, Sir *William Dugdale*, Dr. *Thos. James*, Mr. *William Lambard*, and Mr. *John Speed*, not to mention the old Altar-piece anciently belonging to St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital; with other ancient and some choice Pictures in the House.

To make his Library a Compleat Magazine of Antiquities, Sir Robert Cotton procur'd also many of the *Roman Laves* and *Tuscan Gods*, Weapons, &c. and a very fine Set of Coins, *Roman*, *British* and *Saxon*; a guess at which may be made by a view of *Speed's Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were cut from the Originals still extant in this small but Noble Library.

C H A P: XIII.

Of the rest of Her Majesty's Kingdoms and Dominions,

Ireland.] THE Governor whereof is his Excellency *Thomas Earl of Pembroke* by the Title of Lord Lieutenant.

Other Dominions belong to the Queen of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deserve the Name of Kingdoms, as do *Countries*, which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *England, Virginia, Jamaica, &c.* but our Kings have never affected those five Titles.

Of Jersey and Garnsey.

THE next and nearest are Her Majesty's two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Garnsey* lying near the Coast of *France*, with two lesser, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in Her Majesty's Possession, both of which the *French* Tongue is generally retained.

Jersey.] *Jersey*, the biggest of the two, tho' not above 40 Miles in circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all kinds of Grain, and several sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make great Quantities of Cider: 'Tis well stock'd with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great store of Wool, which employs most of the poor in making Stockings, which in time of Peace were chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market.

Civil Government.] For the Civil Government of this Island, the Prime Magistrate is the Bailiff, now *Sir Charles Carteret*, Baronet, who is of Royal Nation; and with 12 Jurats, chosen by the People, administers Justice, and determines all Causes within the same, Treason only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board in matters of Civil Property above the value of 300 *Livres Tournois*.

There are here several Seigneuries or Royal Fiefs; the chief whereof is *St. Ouen* belonging to the said *Sir Charles Carteret*, and therefore commonly called *Mont de St. Ouen*.

The present Governor is the Right Honourable Lieutenant General *Lumley*; Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant Colonel *Collier*.

Garnsey.] The Island of *Garnsey* lying about 20 Miles distant from the foot of *Jersey* is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in space, but somewhat inferior in the richness of the Soil, which has this rare quality, that it nourishes no Venemous Creature in it; both of them are furnished with great variety of Fish. There are Ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peter*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping; upon the *Peer*, which is curiously paved, is the usual walk of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There are two Royal Fiefs or Seigneuries in this Island, held of the Crown in Fealty and Homage, viz. *Anneville*, by *Madam d' Anneville*, Relict of *Charles Anneville* Esq; late Lieutenant Bayliff; and *Sammars* by *Sir Edmond Andros* the Bayliff. Right Honourable General *Churchil* is Her Majesty's Governor here; the Lieutenant Governor is *Sir Edmond Andros*, Kt. since the late Revolution, and time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of Foot quarter'd in these Two Islands, which is now commanded by Major General *Henry Mordaunt*.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jersey*, managed by a Bayliff of Royal Nomination, and Twelve Jurors of popular Election: And the Inhabitants have the same Liberty of Appeal to the Queen and Council.

The End of the First Part.

TH

A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 SCOTLAND
 In GENERAL.

CHAP. I.

Its Name, Climate, Dimensions and Division.

Name.] **T**HE Ancient Monks who relished no Antiquities but what were Fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scotta*, Daughter of *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, Married to *Gathelus*, Son of *Cecrops*, King of *Athens*: It is most probable, that *Scot* and *Scythian* are derivable from the same Root: From something analogous to the Saxon *Scyran*, which signifies to *Shoot*, in which Exercise all these Northern Nations were Excellent. This is certain, that the Names of *Scot* and *Scotland*, were at first only proper to those People who in their own Language call themselves *Albanians* still; such as the *Scoto-brigantes* mentioned by *Seneca*, and *Scoto-deni* by *Protonée*, which by a Corruption usual in MSS. where the Initial Letters of Sentences

tences were left out at first, and never filled up afterwards. now read *Ottodeni*, who call'd their Country *Albin*, which Name is retained to this day, for that Part of *Scotland* which is call'd *Braid-Albin*: These *Scots* were first planted in *Ireland*, whence from them was call'd *Scotia* (*Scotland*) as *Orosius* and *Clauian* acquaint us, and as the *Scottish Annals* manifest; for there were Settlements of *Scots* in *Britain*, antecedent to their Settlement in *Ireland*, from whence they made frequent IncurSIONS; but they do not seem to have been thoroughly fixed there, till after the Decay of the *Roman Empire*, when the *Saxons* had conquer'd the Southern part of *Britain*, which they call'd *England*. The Habitations of these *Scots*, were among the *Picts*, but not being able to continue there, they returned home again into *Ireland*. But they did not stay there very long, for the *Saxons* having begun with the *Britains*, and made some Progress in conquering the Southern Parts, were resolv'd to push on towards the North and there came a fresh Body of them out of *Germany*, in small Vessels which they call'd *Ceulas* or *Keels*, over *Edinburgh Firth* and possess'd themselves of a good part of the Low Lands of *Scotland*, as far as the Confines of the *Picts*: These compos'd a part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*, which was then call'd *Bernicia*; which putting the *Picts* into apparent Danger, they invited over from *Ireland* a Colony of the *Scots*, (with whom they had had a League for many Ages,) to their Assistance, who accordingly came again into *Britain*, about the Year 500. under the Conduct of *Fergus* the Son of *Ere*, who was the first of his Race that Reign'd in *Scotland*, and erected his Kingdom in *Dalriada*, (the Inhabitants of which *Bede* calls *Dalreudini*) which, as the most Excellent Archbishop *Usher* conjectures, contain'd *Cantire*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, *Argile*, and *Braid-Albin*, with some of the Neighbouring Islands. This Countrey they held long time very peaceably; till differing with the *Picts* about the Year 850. they conquer'd all in their Possession on the North of *Graham's Dyke*; and about the Year 900. got the rest of the Country, and totally subdued the Old Extraprovincial *Britons* or *Picts*, who till then were Sovereigns of a good part of the Island; so that now a great People in *Britain*, being call'd by the same Name that those were in *Ireland*, to distinguish them from the other, these being call'd *Scots*, those in *Ireland* were call'd the *Irish Scotch*, or *Irish* without any Addition: And the Island where they inhabited, being sufficiently known by its ancient Name of *Tervue*, *Erin*, or *Ireland*, its Inhabitants began to lose the Name of *Scots*, by which they had been call'd for many Ages; and the Name of *Scotland* came in time to be appropriated to the North Part of *Britain*, and so continued till the Year of May, 1707. at which time, according to the Treaty for Uniting *England* and *Scotland*, those Names were thenceforwards

be sunk into the common Appellation of *Great-Britain*; which the King *James I.* upon his Accession to the Crown of *England*, endeavour'd to introduce, yet it could never gain ground at home, especially in the *South*, how current soever it has been abroad.

Climate.] The most Southerly Part of *Scotland*, about *Whithorn*, is situate in 54 d. and 54 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude*, 15 d. 40 m. The Northermost Part about *Dungsby Head*, is in 58 d. 32 m. of *Latitude*, and 17 d. 50 m. of *Longitude*.

Dimensions.] *Scotland* from the *Mull of Galloway* in the South to *Dungsby-head* in the East point of *Cathness* in the North, is about 250 Miles long, and between *Buchaness* on the East Sea, and *Ardnamurchan* point on the West, is 150 Miles broad; and yet no part of it is Fifty Miles from the Sea.

Division.] During the *Roman Times*, all below *Edinburgh* *Frish* was possess'd by them, and what lay more Northwards, by the *Extra-Provincial Britains* or *Picts*. The *Roman Part* was particularly called *Valentia*, towards the latter end of their Government. The *Picts* afterwards had the whole till the *Saxon Invasion*, which was in the beginning of the VIth Century: Upon the Saxons seizing the *East Lowlands*, the *Scots* were call'd in, who possess'd *Dalrieda*, so that then there were 3 Kingdoms in *Scotland*, *Bernicia*, *Dalrieda*, and that of the *Picts*. The Saxons kept their Portion, till they were weakned by the *Danes*, which made them a Prey to the *Scots*, who by Degrees, partly by War, and partly by Agreement, became Masters of all *Scotland*. Their great Division was into *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with respect of the River *Tay*; Besides a great many *Islands* lying round about the Kingdom. We have no certainty of the Number of *Parishes* in *Scotland*; but they are commonly supposed to amount to about a Thousand.

Christianity.] The Inhabitants of *North-Britain* were Converted to the Christian Religion very early, by *Britains* that were Subjects of the *Roman Empire*, but what Progress Christianity then made is uncertain. *St. Patrick* is esteemed to have been the first Bishop of the *Scots*, rather than *Palladius*, who died in the first Year of his Mission into *Britain*, being unable to do any good upon that then uncivilized Nation; *St. Patrick* was sent by Pope *Celestin* for that purpose, and the Conversion that he wrought, (as very Learned Men suppose) was not from the *Pelagian* Heresy, but from downright *Gentilism*. The Church of *Rome* had not yet impos'd new Articles of Faith upon other Churches; but afterwards, when they came to make great Innovations, which the *Britains* and *Scots* refused to submit to, they were shut out of her Communion, and called the *Schismaticks* of *Britain* and *Ireland*. However laying the Schism upon those that were the Cause of it, they held Communion with each other

other, and kept their Religion the same in most Points, as it was anciently in the purer Roman Church, and continued their Church Government as first Established, in a *Diocesan Episcopacy* not only in Name but Authority.

C H A P. II.

Of the Bishopricks that were formerly in Scotland.

Archbishop Spotswood, discoursing of the first Plantation of Christianity in Scotland, demonstrates, contrary to the Assertions of some other Historians, that *Episcopacy* was the first Ecclesiastical Government there, as soon as the Church was Formed. The Bishops were appointed their *Dioceses* by King Malcolm II. A. D. 1070. At the time of the late Revolution, the Scottish Bishops were under Two Archbishops, of St. *Andrews* and *Glasgow*. The Archbishop of St. *Andrews* was stiled His Grace Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland, and had under his Jurisdiction the Bishops of *Dunkeld*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Dumblane*, *Brechen*, *Ross*, *Cathness*, *Orkney*, and *Edinburgh*. This Archbishop, as all the rest of the Bishops of the Kingdom of Scotland, is said to have been Consecrated by the Archbishops of *Tork*, till King James III. procured them an Exemption from Pope Sixtus IV. But Pope Innocent VIII. is said to have bound him and his Successors to keep and observe the laudable Customs of the Metropolitan Church of *Canterbury*. The Bishops of Scotland took their places after this manner, St. *Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Edinburgh*, *Galloway*, and the rest according to the Seniority of their Consecrations. The Cathedral Church of St. *Andrews*, an Ancient and Magnificent Fabric, was demolish'd with the Priory by the Rabble, about the Time of the Reformation, and the Parish Church afterwards served instead of it. The Arms belonging to the Archiepiscopal See were *Saphir*, a *Saltier Pearl*, being the Cross of St. *Andrew* the Apostle: Whilst Episcopacy stood, all the Archbishops and Bishops were Peers of the Realm, and the Archbishop of St. *Andrews* took place of all Dukes, next to those of the Royal Blood.

Under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Glasgow*, were the Bishopricks of *Galloway*, *Argyle*, and the *Isles*; his own Diocese consisted of the Shires of *Dumbarton*, *Renfren*, *Air*, and *Lanrick*, with part of the Shires of *Roxborow*, *Peebles*, *Selkirk*, and *Dumfries*. The Cathedral of *Glasgow* a Magnificent Structure, was built by Bishop John Achaian. It is standing still, and it with the Inhabitants of that City, are obliged to King James VI. for its Preservation from utter Ruin, by the Fury of the Rabble. The

The Arms belonging to this See were *Argent: St. Ninian standing fullar'd proper, clothed with a Pontifical Robe purple; On his Head a Mitre, and in his Dexter hand a Crosier Or.* This Archbishop took place next to the Lord Chancellor.

The Bishoprick of *Edinburgh* was founded by King *Charles I.* about the Year 1633. and liberally endowed by him. The Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Giles*, stands in the middle of the City, built of hewen Stone, and adorn'd with Stone Pillars and Arches. 'Tis large enough to be divided into three Churches, each whereof has its Parish. This Diocese had under its Jurisdiction the Shires of *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, part of *Strivelingshire*, the Constabulary of *Haddington* and Baileries of *Lauderdale* and *Berwick*. The Arms of this See, were, *Azure, a Saltire Argent, in Chief a Mitre of the second, garnish'd Or.*

The Bishoprick of *Dunkeld*, was founded by King *David I.* In it are still to be seen the Ruins of the Cathedral Church: The Diocese contain'd most of *Perthshire*, part of *Angus*, and part of *West Lothian*.

The Bishoprick of *Aberdeen* was translated thither from *Murthlake* (a little Village) by King *David I.* The Cathedral was dedicated to *St. Machar*, and founded by Bishop *Kinninmouth*, who dy'd before the Work was six Cubits high. Other Bishops continued it by Degrees, so that it was Ninescore Years in Building; but before it had stood Twenty Years, was almost ruin'd by a Sacrilegious Rabble; but the Body of the Cathedral was preserv'd by the Earl of *Huntley*, and in 1607. was Repair'd, Cover'd with Slate at the Charge of the Parish, and continues in indifferent good Repair. The Diocese of *Aberdeen* contain'd *Aberdeenshire*, part of *Bamffshire*, and part of *Mernis*.

Murray Diocese contain'd the Shires of *Elgin*, *Nairn*, and part of *Inverness* and *Bamffshires*; the Cathedral Church at *Elgin*, founded by *Andrew* Bishop of *Murray*, Anno 1230. was one of the Noblest Buildings in *Scotland*, almost equal in Length to *St. Paul's* in *London*, and exceeding it in Breadth. It was Demolish'd at the Reformation; yet some of the stately Ruins are still to be seen: The Parish Church dedicated to *St. Peter*, was founded by *George* the second Earl of *Huntley*, about the Year 1490.

Briehen or *Brechen*, was founded by King *David I.* and had Jurisdiction over part of *Angus*, and *Mernis*. The Cathedral Church at *Brechen* is a tolerably good Building, with a Steeple not much unlike the Monument at *London*; the Chancel was pull'd down by the Rabble at the Reformation.

Dumblane Diocese, containing part of *Perth* and *Strivelingshires*, was founded by King *David I.* The Ruins of the Bishops and Regular Canons Houses are yet to be seen. Here was also a Church of excellent Workmanship, part of which still remains entire.

Ross Diocese extended its Jurisdiction over the Shires of *Tayn*, *Cromerty*, and the greater part of *Invernessshire*. The Cathedral was demolish'd at the Reformation, but some part is lately Re-built.

Cathness Diocese, contain'd the Shires of *Cathness* and *Southerland*: *Dornock* in *Southerland* was the Bishop's Seat, an obscure Village, were it not for that former Privilege.

Orkney, of which we shall give a more particular Account at the end of the Shires, has under its Jurisdiction all the Northern Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. The Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Magnus*, is in *Kirkwall*; it was founded, as 'tis thought, by *St. Magnus* King of *Norway*; but afterwards enlarg'd by some Pious Bishops of that See; Besides the Cathedral, there are Thirty One Churches in this Diocese. At the Reformation, *Robert Stuart*, Earl of *Orkney*, having obtain'd the Bishoprick from Bishop *Bothwell*, by the exchange of the Abbey of *Holy-Rood-House*, became sole Lord of the Country, and did what he pleas'd in it, as did his Son Earl *Patrick* who succeeded him; but at last *James Law*, being made Bishop of *Orkney*, and the Earldom being united to the Crown, by the Death and Forfeiture of the said *Patrick Stuart*; this Bishop with the Consent of the Chapter, resigned all the Church Lands to King *James VI.* who gave back to the Bishoprick several Lands in the Parishes of *Ham*, *Orphir*, *Stromness*, *Sandwick*, *Shapensha*, *Waes*, *Hay*, *St. Ola*, *Envie*, *Burra*, and *Flotta*; to be a Patrimony to the Bishop and his Successors for ever; with the Right of Patronage of all the Vicarages of *Orkney* and *Schetland*, together with the Heritable and Perpetual Right and Jurisdiction of Sheriffship and Bailery, within the Bishoprick, exempting the Inhabitants and Vassals of the Bishoprick, from the Jurisdiction of the Sheriffs and Stuarts of the Earldom. The Bishop's Revenue was formerly very great, but lately did not amount to much more than 800 Marks, Chamberlains and other Officers Fees being deducted.

Argile Diocese contain'd, *Argile*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre* and *Liquhaber*, with some of the *Western Isles*.

Galloway Diocese contain'd the Shire of *Wigtoun*, the *Stuarts* of *Kircudbright*, the Regality of *Glenluce* and part of *Dumfriesshire*.

The Bishop of the Isles had under his Jurisdiction most part of the *Western Isles*, which are describ'd at the Shires, under the Title of the *Western Isles*, together with the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*.

C H A P. III.

A Description of the several Shires, or Counties of Scotland, Alphabetically Digested, with the Names of the Sheriffs.

Scotland is divided according to its Temporal Jurisdiction, into 31 Shires or Counties, and 2 Stuartries, and those into Sheriffdoms, Baileries, Constabularies, Free-Corporations or Royal Burghs.

1. *Aberdeenshire.*

So call'd from the Chief Burgh in it, contains the Countries of *Marre*, *Fourmanteen*, *Garioch*, *Strathbogie*, and that part of *Buchan* which lies South to the Water of *Eugie*. It's about 46 Miles long and 28 broad. The Inhabitants are generally Civil and Polite. Here they find a spotted sort of *Marble*, and much *Slate*, and in the Waters are taken an incredible Number of *Salmons*, to the great Advantage of the Countrey; besides abundance of *Pearls*, some very big and of a fine Colour. They have *Deer* in great abundance, and *Eagles* make their Nests upon the Crags of *Pennan*. The Chief Cities are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which are about a Mile asunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital of the Sheriffdoms of *Aberdeen*, where Causes are try'd, and exceeds all the Cities of the North of *Scotland* in Bigness, Commerce, and Beauty; the Air is wholesome and the Inhabitants well Educated. The Houses are generally four Stories high, and having Orchards behind them, cause the City at a distance to appear like a Wood. There is also a Free-School-House, founded by *Dr. Dune*, having one Master, and three Ushers: A Musick-School, an Alms-House, and three Hospitals, founded by several Persons. This Town had formerly a *Mint*, as appears by Silver Coins stamp't there, with this Inscription, *Urbs Aberdea*, which are still preserv'd in the Closets of the Curious. At the West End of the City is a little round Hill, where breaks out a Fountain of clear Water, and in the middle another Spring bubbles up, call'd the *Aberdenian Spaw*, coming near the Spaw-Water in the Bishoprick of *Liege* both in Taste and Quality. Besides *Aberdeen*, *Kintor* is a Burgh-Royal upon the *Don*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Kintor*: And *Inverurie*, erected into a Burgh-Royal by King *Robert Bruce*. On the South side of the Water of *Eugie*, stands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain an Hundred Sail of Ships; and at this place 'tis High-Water when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones plac'd in a Circle, and one of the greatest in the

middle towards the South; which seem to have been Places of *Worship* in the Times of *Heathenism*. The *Dropping-Cave* of *Slains* is very remarkable, of the petrified Substance whereof they make excellent Lime. *Old Aberdeen* was the Bishop's Seat and has a Cathedral Church commonly call'd *St. Machars*, large and stately, built by several Bishops of this See. The Windows of the Church, wherein is a fine Monument of Bishop *Elphinstoun* the Founder, were formerly very remarkable for their Painted Glass, and something of their ancient Splendor still remains. In the Steeple, besides others, are two Bells of extraordinary bigness. *Marr* is an inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of the *Don* stands *Kildrummy* the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marr*. *Strathbolgy* was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Athol*; now the chief Residence of the Marquis of *Huntley*, rais'd by King *James VII.* to the Dukedom of *Gordon*. This Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift.

Other Seats in *Aberdeenshire*.] *Inverurie*, Earl of *Marischal's*; *Keith-Hall*, Earl of *Kintor's*; *Pittfigo*, Lord *Pittfigo's*; *Kairnbulg*, Colonel *Buchan's*; *Dalgety*, Earl of *Errol's*; *Aboin*, Earl of *Aboin's*; *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazer's*; *Pitmeddens*, Sir *Alexander Seton*, Knight and Baronet; *Knockhall*, *Woodny*, Esq; *Drum*, *Irwin*, Esq; *Cragywar*, Sir *William Forbes's*; *Forquhan*, *Forbes*, Esq; *Munimusk*, *Forbes*, Baronet; *Castle Forbes*, Lord *Forbes's*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet of Leys*; *Frendraught*, Lord Viscount *Frendraught's*; *Philorth*, Lord *Saltoun's*; *Fetterneir*, *Lefly* of *Bolquhines*, alias Count *Lefly's*, now in Germany. *Fyrie*, Earl of *Dumfermling's*; *Tyri*, *Hugh Frazier's*.

2. *Aireshire*

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the head Burgh of the Shire, and is divided into three Jurisdictions or Baileries, *Kyle*, *Carick*, and *Cunningham*. *Carick* is abundantly furnish'd with Fish and Flesh, but there are no good Harbours for Shipping. *Kyle*, the *Cramford's* Family is ancient there, but has no great Estates in it, and the chief of that Name being the Lord *Garnock*, has his Residence at *Kilburny* in *Cunningham*. In *Cunningham* there are several Gentlemen of Estates of that Name, the Earl of *Glencairn* is Chief of that Name, and his Eldest Son is Lord *Kilmaurs*, which is a small Town in *Cunningham*; but now the Earl of *Glasgow* of the Family of *Boyl*, has the most considerable Estate in *Cunningham*.

Aire is a little Mart and a well known Port upon a River of the same Name, situate in a sandy Plain, yet has pleasant and fruitful Fields, with Greens, which afford a pleasant Prospect both Winter and Summer. The Country generally produces good store of Corn and Grass, is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding industrious. Between the Town and the Sea, *Cromwel* built a Citadel, which was well Fortified with a

Air and a Stone Wall, it was demolish'd at the Restoration, and now only some Houses are standing, and some Angles of the Ramparts. By the King's Patent, *Aire* is the Sheriff's Seat, and has a Country of 32 Miles extent under its Jurisdiction. This County contains the three great Baileries of *Scotland*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Pastures, and abundantly furnish'd with Commodities by Sea and Land. *Robert Bruce*, that famous King of *Scotland*, who was the Founder of the present Royal Line, was Earl of *Carrick*. *Kyle* is a plentiful Country and well Inhabited. *Cunningham* signifies the King's Habitation, whence we may guess at the Beauty of its Situation. Not far from *Ardrassan* in this County is *Largis*, imbued with the Blood of the *Norwegians* by King *Alexander III.* In this District are the Seats of the Earl of *Loudon*, the Earl of *Stairs*, and the *Wallace's*, famous formerly for their Bravery, in the defence of their Countries Liberty. Upon the Water of *Air* there are many pleasant Seats, encompass'd with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trouts. A Mile North of *Air Town* stands *Kinross*, which was formerly a Place of Retirement for Leprous Persons: A Mile beyond that is *Munro-Castle*, a pleasant Seat belonging to the Name of *Cunningham*; about two Miles from hence in the Sea lies *Lady-Isle* where there is great plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but here there are no Inhabitants.

[Other Seats in the Shire of *Aire*.] *Cassilis*, Earl of *Cassilis's*; *Eglington*, Earl of *Eglington's*; the *Cove*, *Archibald Kennedy* of *Collean*, Esq; *Craig*, Sir *Thomas Wallace's*; *Duncharron*, Sir *John Ferguson's*; *Abings*, Earl of *Dundonal's*; *Closetbourn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick's*; *Garven Mains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*; *Stairs*, Earl of *Stairs*; *Enterkin*, *Cunningham*, *Gadgirth Chambers*, *Caprington* belonging to the *Cunninghams*; *Adamton* to the *Blairs*; *Crosey* to the *Fullertons*; *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is one of the ancientest Families in *Scotland*, upon whose Ruin the Family of *Hamilton* did raise their Greatness. This Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift.

3. Argileshire.

Comprehends *Argile*, *Lorn*, *Cantire*, and the *West-Isles* of *Isla*, *Jura*, *Mul*, *Wyf*, *Teriff*, *Coll*, and *Lismore*. Here the Dukes of *Argile* have *Jura Regalia*. The Family of the *Cambells*, of which they are the Head, has great Authority and Interest over this whole Shire, deriving their Pedigree from the ancient Kings of *Argile*, from whom by a long Series of Descents, they claim their Original; their Surname is taken from the Castle of *Campbell*; they were advanced to the Title of Earls by King *James II.* of *Scotland*, whose Posterity by the Favour of their Kings, have been a good while Justices generally constitute of the Kingdom, and Great Masters of the King's Household. This Country had formerly

merly two Sheriffdoms, *Argile* and *Tarbat*, but now they are united into one, which comprehends *Kantire*, *Knapdale*, *Askeodniss*, and *Cowel*, in which is *Denoun*, formerly the Bishop of *Argile's* Seat, *Lorn*, and others already named. It joins to *Perthshire* on the East, on the North-East to *Loquhabar*, on the North West to the *Isles*, and on the South to the *Irish Sea*. 'Tis about Sixty Miles in Length, and in Breadth Forty Miles. The *Sea*, in many Places runs a great way up into the Land, in long Bays which they call *Loughs*. The Tract properly call'd *Argile*, lies between *Loch-fyne*, wherein is a great Herring-Fishery, and *Loch-aw*, a fresh Water *Loch*, 24 Miles long and 1 broad. The whole Shire is Mountainous, and the Inhabitants who speak *Irish* i. e. the ancient *Scottish*, live chiefly by Hunting and Fishing. *Lorn* lies somewhat higher towards the North, a Country producing the best *Barley*; divided by *Loch-leave*, a vast *Lake*, upon which stands *Bergonum*, a Castle wherein the Courts of Justice were anciently kept. Its Stewards in the last Age, were the Lords of *Lorn*, but by a Female-Heir it came to the Earl of *Argile*, whose Eldest Sons (before they were made Dukes) were Viscounts *Lorn*. *Cantire* the southermost Division of this Shire is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad. *Campbell Town*, Royal Burgh, is in this Division, where is a safe Harbour for Ships, having an Island in the Mouth of the Bay.

The chiefest Royal Burgh in the whole Shire is *Inverara*, the Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*, from whence the whole Shire has been sometimes denominated. It stands in *Lorn*, and is commended for a very beautiful Place. The Duke of *Argile* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Argileshire*.] *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbells* *Achubrock-Castle*; *Kilchurn*, Earl of *Braid-Albin's*. The Castle of *Dunstaffnage*, formerly a Seat of the Kings; and there lye many *Scottish* Kings bury'd: It now belongs to the Duke of *Argile* and is govern'd by a Heritable Captain under his Grace.

4. *Bamffshire*

Is so denominated from *Bamff* a Burgh Royal, seated at the Mouth of *Doverne* in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the Salt Fishing very advantageous. In length from West to East, it is about 32 Miles, and the breadth about 30 Miles. In *Balvenie* found the Stone of which *Allom* is made; and in the County of *Boyne*, great Quarries of spotted *Marble* have been lately discover'd. The Country is generally well furnish'd with Grain and Corn, and comprehends that part of *Buchan* which is North of the River *Eugie*, with the Countries of *Strathdeven*, *Foyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven* and *Balvenie*. *Bamff* shews the Ruins of an Old Castle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which pertain'd to the *Cistercian* Monks, and was founded by *William Camin*, Earl of *Buchan*.

Seats in Bamffshire.] Gordon-Castle, Duke of Gordon's; Cullen and Deskford, Earl of Seafield's; Indruer, Lord Bamff's; Craig of Boyne, Ogilvy of Boyne's; Birkenboye, Sir James Abercromby's; Park, Sir John Gordon's; Durn, Sir James Dunbarr's; Forglain, Sir Alexander Ogilvy's, a Lord of the Session. Rothemay, Gordon's; Pittendrich, Lord Oliphant's; Kinardie, Donalson's; Castle-Grant, the Laird of Grant's; Crombie, Duff's of that Ilk; Bracco, Duff's of that Ilk; Glassaugh, Abercromby's; Ballendallack, Grant's of that Ilk; Caron, Grant's of that Ilk; Torsken, Gordon's of that Ilk; Skieth, Abercromby's; Kinminnity, Sutherland's of that Ilk; Glengerack, Gordon's of that Ilk; Meyen, Abernethie's; Buckie, Gordon's of that Ilk; Raness, Hay's of Raness; Achentoul, Gordon's of that Ilk; Bognie, Marjison's of that Ilk.

5. Berwickshire.

This Sherifffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merse*, *Lam-moore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in length, and 14 Miles in breadth. The *Merse* or *Merch* is so call'd from its Situation, it being a *March* or *Border Country*, between *Scotland* and *England*; formerly this Country lay open to all the Inroads made by both Nations, upon one another. Upon the Union of the Crowns, they felt the Blessings of Peace, and by the Union of the Kingdoms, they with the rest of the Borderers are secured for ever with the rest of the *Island*. In this small Tract, there are several notable Towns. *Kelso*, a noted Thorough-fare between *South Berwick* and *Edinburgh*. *Coldingham*, once a famous Nunnery. *Hume-Castle* and *Fast-Castle*, are both Seats, belonging to the Earls of *Hume*, who are Hereditary Sheriffs of this County.

Other Seats in Berwickshire.] Polwart-Castle, Earl of Marchmont's; Blackader, Sir John Hume's; Harcous, Sir Roger Hog's; Allenbeg, Sir Robert Stuart's; Nisbet, Carr's of Cavers; Lanton, Cockburn's of Lanton; Mertin, Robert Scot's of Harden; Hirsfel, Earl of Hume's.

6. Bute, or Bute, or Booter.

A small Island, near the Coast of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and one broad, is so call'd from *Bute*, a Religious House founded by one *Brendanus*; it is a Shrievalty by it self, and has a Sheriff of the Family of the *Stuarts*, who has under his Jurisdiction, the Island of *Glotta* or *Arran*; the Earldom whereof is enjoyed by the Family of the *Hamiltons*, of which, *James Duke of Hamilton* is now the Head. In the Island of *Bute* stands the *Castle of Rothsay*, which gives the Title of *Duke* to the Eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*, who is born *Prince of Scotland*, *Duke of Rothsay*, and High Steward of *Scotland*, ever since King *Robert III.* invested his Eldest Son *David* with that Title, who was the first in *Scotland*, that was Honour'd with the stile of *Duke*. Both these Islands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of the

the same Nature with that of the other *Western Islands*. *Stuart Earl of Bute*, is the chief Proprietor of that Island; *Ross* is Seat. *Ballantine* has another Seat at *Keams*; and *Stuart* of *ick* another, to which belongs a Park and Orchard. Near are two small Islands, call'd great and little *Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glasgow*, now *Montgomery of Shelmarran* is bigger than *Bute*, 24 Miles from South to North, 7 Miles from East to West. It is almost all belonging to *Duke of Hamilton*, who has a pleasant Summer Seat at *Brodie Castle*, and a Forest in the Island, in which are usually about a Head of *Deer*. The People, who speak all *Irish*, are *Protestants* and are still compos'd of several *Tribes* or *Clans*. The most ancient is *Mc. Lewis* (i. e. Sons of *Lewis*) who own themselves to be of *French* Parentage. In *English*, they are call'd *Fullerton*, and are *Lairds* of *Kirk-Michel*, where they reside. There are also several other smaller Islands in the same Bay, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of *Bute*. By the Act of Union of *Scotland* and *England*, *Bute* is join'd with *Caithness*, in sending Representatives to the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and the first Turn is adjudg'd to *Bute*. *Stuart Earl of Bute* is Hereditary Sheriff.

7. Caithnessshire

Lies far North, butting upon the Eastern and Northern Sea full of Creeks and Inlets for the Sea, which runs in many places far within the Land. *Week* a Royal Burgh, is the Residence of the Sheriff or his Officer. The Inhabitants of this Province who are but few, subsist chiefly upon Grazing and raising Cattle, Oats; and Barly, and Fishing. *Girnegu*, the Seat of *Earl of Caithness*, is the principal Seat in the Country. *Earl of Braid-Albain*, who is Lord of the greatest part of the Country, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Caithnessshire*.] *Thirsko Castle*, *Earl of Caithness's*; *Duncobin*, *Earl of Sutherland's*; *Dunbeath*, *Sir William Sinclair's* of *May*; *Skelbo*, *Lord Duffe's*; *Murklo*, *Earl of Caithness's*.

8 Clackmannanshire

Is part of *Fife*, so call'd from *Clackmannan* the head Burgh it is bounded to the North by the *Ochill Hills*, to the South by the *Frith of Forth*, to the East by part of *Perthshire*, and to the West by part of *Sterlingshire*. 'Tis about 8 Miles in length, 5 in Breadth, where broadest. The Country is plain, and fertile. Most of it is fit for Pasture; what is below the *Ochill Hills*, bears Corn very well. About *Alloa* and *Clackmannan* they have great store of Coal Pits, the Coal whereof with the Salt, they export in good Quantities. *Bruce of Clackmannan* is Hereditary Sheriff of this little Shire.

Seats in *Clackmannanshire*.] *Alloa*, *Earl of Mar's*; *Knappet*, Colonel *James Bruce's*; *Mensfri*, *Sir Ja. Holburn's*; *Tilliculph*, *Alexander Abercromby's*; *Tilliculph*, *Robert Stuart's*, Lord of

Session; *Sanchie*; Sir John Shaw's, of *Greenock*; *Forth*, *George Gordon's*.

9. Cromartyshire

Is denominated from *Cromartie*, a Royal Burgh, standing upon the *Frith* of *Cromerty*, which is 15 Miles long, and in many places 2 Miles Broad: The Entrance of the *Frith* is narrow, yet when once in, it is very safe and easy: The Waters of *Connel* are famous for the *Pearls* found in them. Earl of *Cromarty* is Sheriff and Proprietor of great part of this County, resides at *Trivet*. This Shire comprehends part of *Ross*, lying upon the South side of *Cromartie Frith*; 'tis in length 50, and in breadth 40 Miles. The Straths or Valleys, upon the Water sides, are full of Wood, particularly upon the *Carron*, the Waters of *Bracken*, and near *Alferig* are great Woods of Firr, and on the Hills, great store of all sorts of Game.

Seats in Cromartyshire.] *Cromerty Castle*, Sir *Keneth MacKenzie's*; *Castle Leod*, *New Tarbat*, *Castle-haven*, all Three the Earl of *Cromerty's*.

10. Dumbarton, or Dumbartonshire.

So called from *Dumbarton* a Burgh Royal and chief Town of the Shire, comprehends all *Lennox*, bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the West by *Looklong* and a Water of the same Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grantsbani* Hills, and on the East by the River *Blane*, which divides it from *Sterlingshire*: In length it is about 24 Miles, and in breadth about 20; the lower part is very Fertile in Corn; the higher is Hilly, Moorish, and more fit for Pasture. Here are *Loughs* both of Salt and Fresh Water. The greatest of the fresh Water *Loughs*, is *Lough-Lomond*, 24 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth where broadest, and where narrowest but 2. 'Tis surrounded with Hills on all sides, except the South, and is full of *Islands*, some of which are cultivated and inhabited; the Country is well furnished with Gentlemen's Houses; and here is the Castle of *Mugdock*, the Residence of the Duke of *Montrose*. The Town of *Dumbarton* is situate in a Plain, on the Bank of the River *Levin*, near the place where it comes into *Clyde*, a little below the Castle, excellently fortified by Nature, and owing little to Art. The Privileges of this Town were procured by one of the Countesses of *Lennox*: The Situation of the County is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde* and *Levin* meet, there's a Plain extended the length of a Mile, at the Foot of the neighbouring Hills: And in the Angle, where the Rivers meet, there rises a Rock, with two Tops, the higher of which looks to the West, with a Watch Tower on the top of it, having a large Prospect on all sides: the other being a little one lies to the East. Betwixt these Two tops are steps, hewen out of the Rock, in which but one Person

son can pass at a time to the upper Part of the Castle. To South it has a little Descent which embraces the plain Ground so enclosed by Art and Nature, that it furnishes Room for several Houses and Gardens. The Harbour is secured by a Fort: The Circumference of the Castle is but small, and yet at the top of the Lake, and several other Springs.

The House of *Lennox* were of a long time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire; when the House was extinct by the Death of *Charles*, Duke of *Lennox* in 1672, his Estate in Scotland fell to the King by Succession, who gave it to *Charles Lennox* his Natural Son, whom he Created Duke of *Lennox*.

Seats in Dumbartonshire.] *Rose Neath*, Duke of *Argyll*; *Rose Due*, *Calhoun's of Luss*; *Ardukaple*, *Moranlay's*. Now the Duke of *Montrose* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lennoxshire*.

11. The Shire of *Dumfries*, with the Stewartry of *Annandale*

Dumfriesshire comprehends *Annandale* and *Niddisdale*; it takes its Name from *Dumfries* the chief Burgh in the County. It is bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kyle*, on the East with *Solway Frith* and the Marches of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with part of *Clidisdale*, *Tweedale*, and *Troviatdale*; and on the South with the *Irish Sea*. From West to South it is about 50 Miles long, and in breadth about 34. The Inhabitants are a stout warlike People, and before the Kingdoms were United, they were look'd upon as the Bulwark of the Kingdom. The Soil is generally not so good for Corn as *Paragage*; so that they deal mostly in Cows and Sheep, which is of considerable Profit. *Annandale* runs in a straight Line from West to East. *Lough Mahan*, a Royal Burgh in it, is situated upon the South side of the River *Annan*, in the middle of the Country; near the Source of which River is *Moffat*, famous for its Medicinal Well. *Annandale*, though commonly esteemed as a part of *Dumfriesshire*, yet is a distinct Stewartry, of which the Marquis of *Annandale* is Hereditary Stuart. Between *Annandale* and *Eskdale* is *Wachopdale*, much of the same Nature as the former. The most ancient Monument thereabouts is *St. R. Church*. Near this place, the People have a way of making Salt of Sea Sand, and the Salt is somewhat bitterish, which probably proceeds from the Nitre contain'd in it. Another Burgh of *Dumfriesshire* is *Niddisdale*, encompass'd with a Ridge of Mountains on all sides; it is divided into the *Overward*, containing the parishes in the Presbytery of *Penpont*; and the *Neathward*, containing those in the Presbytery of *Dumfries*. Here is *Drumlanrig* the Seat of the Duke of *Queensbury's*, which is very Magnificent and adorned with stately Avenues, Gardens and Terraces. The Streets in *Dumfries* are large, and the Church and Castle stand stately. The Tide flowing up to the Town, makes a great Harbour for the Convenience of Trade; and here is also an Exchange for the Merchants. The Duke of *Queensbury* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Sherifffdom.

Seats in Annandale.] *Wester-Hall*, Sir John Johnstoun's; *Wether-Hall*, Mr. Robert Johnstoun's; *Lochwood*, Marquis Annandale's; *Apple Girth*, Kelwad, Sir William Douglas's; *Springkell*, Sir Patrick Maxwell's; *Howmains*, Sir John Caruther's; *Castle-Milk*, Sir John Douglas's; *Dornick*, Douglas's; *Kelburn*, Thomas Sas's; *Erkleton*, William Elliots; *Langholm*, Melvin's; *Kameuskale*, Thomas Caruther's; *Denby*, John Caruther's.

12. Edinburghshire, or Mid-Lothian.

Commonly called *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of Scotland; in length 20 or 21 Miles, in some places 16 or 17 broad, and in other places not above 5 or 6. On the Southside it's bounded with *East Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington* 13 Miles together; on the East side with the Baillery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdom of *Tweeddale* for about 13 Miles, on the South-West with the Sheriffdom of *Lancashire* for 6 or 7 Miles, and on the West for 2 Miles by the said Sheriffdom; on the North-West with *West Lothian* or the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow* for 14 Miles, and on the North with the *High or Forth* for the space of 8 Miles. This Tract of Land is abundantly furnish'd with all Necessaries, producing a great deal of Corn of all sorts, and affording good Pasture for Cattle. It has much Coal and Limestone, as also a sort of soft black Marble; and some few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, they have a Copper Mine. The Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift. And as this Country has at present several considerable Houses, whereof *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewn out of the Rock, and *Roßlin* for the great stately Chapel, so can it produce some remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Cammond*, where Salmon and several other Fish are taken, many Stones have been dug up with Roman Inscriptions. Also in the Grounds of *Inglishtown*, belonging to *Hugh Wallace*, were found 2 Stones, parts of a Pillar, upon one of which is a Law-rod Crown, upon the other, the longest of the Two, there is on each side the Roman *Securis*. The Name of the Emperor is broken off, but by the Progress of the Roman Arms described by *Tacitus*, it cannot have been set up before the time of *Julius Agricola*, who conquer'd this Country for *Domitian*. These Stones are to be seen in Sir Robert Sibbald's Garden at *Edinburgh*.

Seats in Mid-Lothian.] *Halyrood House*, the Queen's; *Dalkeith*, Dutchess of Buccleugh's; *Newbottle*, Marquis of Lothian's; *Dalbusy*, Earl of Dalbusy's; *Roseberry*, Earl of Roseberry's; *Borthwick*, once Lord Borthwick's, now Sir James Dalrymple's; *Roseburn*, *Sinclar's*, descended from *Sinclar* Earl of Orkney; *Cranston*, once Lord Cranston's, now Sir John Dalrymple's; *Cranston*, Mac Gill, Viscount Oxendford's; *Prestoun Hall*, Mr. *Adair* Mackenzie's, a Lord of the Session; *Smetoun*, Sir *James Richardson's*; *Roystoun*, Earl of Cromartie's; *Barntoun*, Earl of

of *Ruthglen's*; *Halton*, Earl of *Lauderdale*; *Calder*, Lord of *Shikha's*; *Arnistoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundas's*, a Lord of the Session; *Shank*, *Mackenzey's* of *Rosehaugh*; *Pinkie*, Marquis of *Tweeddale*; *Addistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, Sir *James Fowles*; *Bennetoun*, Sir *Robert Chersly's*; *Melvil Castle*, Lord *Ross's*; *Cranston*, Mr. *William Maitland's*; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gillmore's*; *Pringlefield*, Sir *James Dick's*; *Walmet*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lochart's* of *Carnwath*; *Elphinston*, Viscount *Primrose's*.

13. *Elginshire*

Takes its Name from *Elgin* a Royal Burgh, where are the Ruins of an ancient Castle, and one of the most stately Churches in Scotland; it comprehends part of *Murray*. The Shire of *Elgin* is bounded upon the North by the *Frith* and the River *Ness*, which separates it from *Invernessshire*; to the East it's separated from *Banffshire*, by the River *Spey*; To the South it hath *Badenoch* and to the West, part of *Loquhabar*: The whole Country of *Murray*, of which this Shire is a part, is about 30 Miles long, and 20 broad. The Air is very wholsome, and the Winter mild. The Low Country has very much Corn, which is soon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Pasture. Here are many good Woods of *Fir* and other Trees, 10 Miles long, with some low Woods of *Oak*. *Elgin* gives the Honour of Earl to *James Bruce*, Earl of *Ailsbury*. *Kinross* is very near *Elgin*, and gives the Title of Baron to the Earls of that Name. The Countess of *Douffres*, by Virtue of the Barony of *Westerfield* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Elgin*.

14. *Fifehire*

An excellent Country, wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Tyne* shoots out far to the East. It abounds with Corn and Pasture in some places, with Lead, Ore and Coal, the Seas yield great Quantities of Fish, as well Shell-Fish as others: Near the *Forth* is the Town of *Culross*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Family of *Colvill*; near that is *Kincardine*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce* of *Carnock*; in the same County is *Dunfermling*, once a famous Monastery, built by King *Malcolm III.* who was there interred. Upon the same Shore stands *Dysert*, of which *William Murray* of the House of *Tullibardine* was first created Earl by King *Charles I.* whose Daughter and Heiress, *Elizabeth* Countess of *Dysert*, was Marry'd to Sir *Leoline Talmach* of *Helmingham* in *Suffolk*, Baronet, by whom she had the present Earl of *Dysert*. Here also is *St. Andrew's*, once the See of the Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland; and here is *Cowper* a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff sitteth to administer Justice, upon which account this Shire is call'd sometimes the Shire of *Cowper*. The Hereditary Sherifdom of this Shire is in the House of *Rothies*, the Heirs-male of which Family fail'd in the Person of *John Lessly* the late Duke of *Rothies*, his eldest Daughter *Margaret*, Countess of *Rothies*, being Marry'd to *Charles*

Charles Hamilton, Earl of Haddington, had John Lord Lefly, Earl of Rothes, who succeeded his Mother in the Earldom of Rothes, and the Privileges thereunto belonging.

Seats in Fifeshire.] Weems, Earl of Weems's; Lefly, Earl of Rothes's; Melvin, Earl of Melvil's; Balgony, Earl of Leven's; Denbighsey, Earl of Murray's; Brunt Island, Colin M^r. Kenzie's; Abbot's Hall, Sir Andrew Ramsay's; Raeth, Lord Raeth's; i. e. Earl of Melvil's Son. Dury, Sir Alexander Gibson's; Belcarras, Earl of Belcarras's; Kelly, Earl of Kelly's; Balcasky, Sir—Anstruther's; Cambo, Sir Alexander Areskin's, Lyon K. at Arms.

15. Fife or Angus.

This Sherifffdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the South with the Ocean, and the *Frith* of *Tay*. Upon the West and North West 'tis divided from *Perthshire* by a Line 27 Miles long; towards the North, the Ridge of *Binchinmin* Mountains parts it from the *Brae* of *Marr*; and to the East it's separated from the *Mernes*, by the River *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from it to the River *North Eske*, which to its Mouth continues to divide this Shire from the *Mernes*. 'Tis in length about 28 Miles, and in breadth about 20. Here are several Quarries of Free-stone and much Slate, with both which they drive a good Trade. Near the Castle of *Inner Markie* are Lead Mines, and they find great plenty of Iron Oar near the Wood of *Dalboge*. The higher Ground called the *Brae*, abounds with Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Roebucks and Fowls; and their Salmon Trade turns to a good Account: Near the *Tay's* Mouth is *Dundee*, a Town well frequented, driving a good Foreign Trade, well built, and having a Hospital for the Poor; The Constable of this Town, by a peculiar Privilege, was formerly Standard-bearer to the Kings of *Scotland*. As it gave the Title of Earl formerly, and Dignity of Constable to the Chief of the *Scrimgers*, so hath it of late afforded the Title of Viscount to the Lord *Dundee*, of the Family of the *Graham's*, who was kill'd in 1689, at the Battel of *Gillcrankie* in *Athol*. *Brechin* is a considerable Market Town for Salmon, Horses, Oxen and Sheep: It has a stately Bridge over the River *South Eske*, and is famous for a memorable Slaughter of the *Danes* not far from it. In this County it was that the General of the *Danes* was killed by the Valiant *Keith*, who thereupon was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm II.* who was present in Person at that Battel. Upon the General's Grave, there was a high Stone Erected, still called *Canus's Cross*, and about 10 Miles distant from this is a Cross, erected over the Sepulchre of some of the *Danes* that were killed there. Both these have some Antique Pictures and Letters upon them. *Aberbroath*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath a Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endowed formerly with ample Revenues, consecrated to the Honour of *Thomas* of *Becket* by King *Wili-*

am I. of Scotland, the Founder, who lies buried there under a stately Monument. The Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Disposal.

Seats in Forfarshire.] Dun, Arskin's of that Ilk; Inglismady, Falconer's of Newton; Hetherwick, John Scott's, Esq; Borrowfield, Robert Talor, Esq; Fullerton, John Fullerton of Kinabir, Esq; Pittarow, Sir David Carnegie's; Newman's Walls, Scot's of Logie; Galro, Falconer, Esq; Brime, Turnbull's of Stricathro; Edgehill, Lindsay, Esq; Old Barr, Robert Young, Esq; Corse, Lyon's; Morphe, Graham, Esq; Logge, Wishart, Esq; Balmiquien, Barklay's; Kirkton-Hill, Ferguson's; Grangi, Mr. James Martin's; Achter-House, Patrick Lyon, Esq; Mains, David Graham's of Fintri; Castle Pouri, Pouri, Esq; Lethem, Sir Ja. Wood's of Bonitoun; Bonitoun, Ferguson, Esq; Montrosse, Earl of Middleton's; Craig and Rossie, Scot's of Rossie; Duinald, Robert Scot, Esq; Ulysses Haven, Patrick Remy, Esq; Glamis, Earl of Strathmore's; Panmure and Brechin, Earl of Panmure's; Kinaird, Earl of South Esk's; Ethie, Earl of North Esk's; Cariston, Stuart's of Garutully; Fotheringham, Thomas Fotheringham's of Pouri; Inverchartie, John Ogilvy, Esq; Blacknefs, Wederburn, Esq; Cragy, Kied, Esq;

16. Haddingtonshire, or Constabery.

Contains *East Lothian*, which like the rest of *Lothian* is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are *Dumbarr*, once a Place of great Strength, remarkable of late for the Victory obtain'd by *Cromwell* against *King Charles II.* and the *Scots* who assisted him 8. September 1649. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, which give Name to this Shire. The Sheriffdom of this Shire is at the Queen's Disposal, and is now possess'd by the Marquis of *Tweeddale*.

Seats in Haddingtonshire.] Tantallan and North Berwick, Sir Hugh Dalrymple's, Lord President of the Session; Dirleton, William Nisbet's; Yester, Marquis of Twedale's; Seton and Wintoun, Earl of Wintoun's; Keith, formerly Earl Mareschal's, now Mr. Hepbourn's; Salton and Abernethy, Mr. Fletcher's; Elphinstoun, late Lord Elphinstoun's, now Lord Primrose's; Byars, Lord Lindsay's; Harriison, Matthew Sinclair's; Hauls, once Stepbourn Earl of Bothwell's, now Sir David Dalrymple's; Liddington, Lord Blantire's; Dunglas, Sir James Hall's; Ormiston, Adam Cockburn's Lord Justice Clerk; Stevenson, Sir Robert Sinclair's of Longfornmaine; Tinningham Earl of Haddington's; Broxburn, Duke of Roxburgh's; Newbaith, Sir William Baird's; Whittingham, Viscount Kingston's; Banreith, Lord Olibank's; Beil Lord Belhaven's; Gosford, Sir Peter Halker's; Clerkington, Mr. Cockburn's; Colston, Mr. Brown's; Carberry, Sir Robert Dickson's.

17. Invernesshire

Comprehends *Loquhabir* and part of *Murray*, is bounded on the South by the *Brae of Marr* and *Athol*, on the West by the Western Sea; on the North by *Ross*, and on the East by part of *Murray Frith*. The length of *Loquhabir* from *Inverlochess* to *Inverness*, in a strait Line, is 50 Miles. It has plenty of Iron Ore, great Woods of *Fir*, with some large ones of *Oak*. *Inverness* is the head Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, it is commodiously Seated upon *Loughness*, which renders it convenient for Trade; The *Lough* is 24 Miles long; the Water thereof is almost always warm, and all the Year long is never so cold as to freeze; nay, in the sharpest Winter, if Cakes of Ice are thrown into it, they will be quickly thaw'd by the warmth of its Waters. *Badenoch* which is part of this Shire, abounds with Deer and many other Conveniences, and *Loquhabir* is a very pleasant Country, and for the multitude of Fish, both Salt and Fresh, scarce any Country in *Scotland* can compare with it.

Badenoch, *Loquhabir* and *Marr*, take up all the breadth of *Scotland*, between the *Deucaledonian Sea* and the *German Ocean*. The Sheriffdom is at the Queen's Disposal. The present Sheriff is

Seats in Invernesshire.] Castle of *Invernesshire*, the Queen's, the Duke of *Gordon* is Heretable Constable of it, and its Superiorities, &c. Castle-Stuart, Earl of *Murray's*; Castle-Urquhart, Sir *Lothvie Grant's*; Castle of *Glengeray*, *Alexander Macdonald's*; *Burwegian*, *MacLeod's*; *Duntulm*, Sir *Donald Macdonald's* of *Sleat*, *Dalcross*, Mr. *Intosh's*; *Donnie*, Lord *Lowat's*; *Ercuter*, *Christholm's* of *Comer*; *Glenmoriston*, *Grant's*.

18. Kincardineshire.

So called from the ancient Town of *Kincardin*, includes the *Merns*, a little Province, bounded by the *German Ocean* on the East; on the South by the River *North-Eske*; on the West by the *Grainsbane-Hills*; and on the North with the River *Dee*. It's about 26 Miles in length, and about 20 Miles broad. The Soil is rich and generally level. The most memorable Place in it is *Dunotyr*, a Castle situated upon a high and inaccessible Rock, Fortify'd with strong Walls and Towers at certain distances; an ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Keith's*, who in recompence of their Valour, have been a long time Hereditary Earls-Marshals of *Scotland*: Upon the Sea Coasts are several convenient Creeks, and some good Harbours, whereof *Stone-bive* is one of the best; and for its greater Safety, the Earl Marshal, who has a Salmon-Fishing on the North-side of the Harbour, has rais'd a Peer of *Stone*. Where the Water of *Coway* falls into the Sea, stands *Coway*, a free Burgh. Beneath the Town are the Ruins of a Castle, built, as 'tis said, by *Malcolm Kenmore*, who made the Town a Free Burgh. On the Lands of *Arbuthie* and *Redelock*, are some Trenches to be seen, cast up by the *Danes* at one of their

their Invasions made upon those Parts, and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the *Scots* Encamped. *Dunotyr-Castle* stands upon a Rock, washed by the Sea on three sides, and joyn'd to the Land only by a narrow Neck.

Seats in Kincardineshire.] *Craigy*, *William Burnet's* of *Witton*; *Halkerton*, *Lord Halkerton's*; *Launston*, *Ramsay's*; *Brotherton*, *Hercules Scot, Esq;* *Benholm*, *James Scot, Esq;* *Allardice*, *George Allardice, Esq;* *Arbuthnet*, *Lord Viscount Arbuthnet's*; *Fettereston*, *Earl of Mareschal's*; *Urie*, *Barclay's*; *Elfik*, *Sir Alexander Bannerman's*; *Glenberry*, *Sir Thomas Burnet, Baronet*; *Leys*, *Sir Thomas Burnet, Baronet*, Head of that Family, of which the Bishop of *Salisbury* is descended: They give the Bugle-Horn between Three Oaken Leaves in their Arms, in Memory of their Ancestors having been chief Huntsmen to King *Robert Bruce*. *Glenferquher*, *Sir Alexander Falconer's*; *Fordon*, *Arbuthnet's*; *Fasque*, *Sir David Ramsay's* of *Bomain*; *Fetercairn*, *Earl of Middleton's*; *Thornton*, *Thomas Forbes's*; *Balbegno*, *Middleton's*.

19. *Kinrosshire.*

Is a little Tract of Ground, so called from a Town seated in the middle of the Shire, not far from a Lough about 4 Miles in length, and as many in breadth, which abounds with Pykes Trouts, &c. with all sorts of Water-Fowl. It has one Island upon which the Castle stands, and another wherein are to be seen the Ruins of the Priory of *Port Mollock*, which belong'd to the *Augustinian* Monks: 'Tis call'd *St. Serf's Inch*, and is said to have anciently been the Residence of some of the *Kuldees*. Out of this Lough, flows the Water of *Levin*. *Culross* is seated on a Descent, and its chief Commodities are Salt and Coals. Its greatest Ornament is the stately House of the Earl of *Kincardin*, with the Gardens and Terrace-Walks about it, which has a pleasant Prospect to the very Mouth of the *Forth*. Between the Town of *Culross* and the Lough is a pleasant Plain, where *Sir William Bruce* the Proprietor has built a stately House, which for the goodness of the Stone, the curious Architecture, the Gardens and Inclosures, together with the pleasant Prospect of the Lough and the Castle, yields to few Seats in *Britain*. *Bruce*, Earl of *Kincardin*, is Sheriff.

20. *Lanerkshire.*

So called from the Town of *Lanerk*, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, contains part of *Clidisdale*, bounded on the South with the Stuartry of *Annandale*; on the West, with the Sheriffdom of *Dumfries*, properly so called; on the North with the Shire of *Dumbarton*; and on the East with the Shire of *Linlithgow*. 'Tis in length about 40 Miles, in breadth where broadest about 24, and where narrowest 16 Miles. The Country abounds with Coals, Peate, and Lime Stone; but what turns to the greatest Account, are the Lead-Mines belonging to the Lord *Hopton*.

Hopton; not far from which (after Rains) the Country People find Pieces of Gold, some of which are of a considerable Bigness: This seems to be what *Cambden* calls *Crawford Moor*, where they daily dig up the *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clyde* is divided into two Parts, Overward and Netherward; this hilly and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding, the other level and fit for Grain: It's watered with the pleasant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It rises at *Errick-Hill*, and running through the whole Country, glides by many pleasant Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and several considerable Towns, till it falls into its own *Frith* at *Dumbarton*. The greatest Ornament of these Parts is the Palace of *Hamilton*, the Court whereof is adorned on all sides with very noble Buildings. It has a magnificent coming in, a Frontispiece to the East, of excellent Workmanship, and fair large Gardens well furnish'd with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for its tall Oaks, is six or seven Miles in Compass, and has the Brook *Aven* running through it. Near the Palace is the Church, the Vault whereof is the Burial Place of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. Upon the East-Bank of *Clyde* stands *Glasgow*; which in respect of Largeness, Buildings, Trade, and Wealth, is the chief City in the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries small Vessels up to the very Town; but *New Glasgow* which stands at the Mouth of the River, is a Haven for Vessels of the largest Size. The greatest part of the City stands on a Plain, and is almost Four-square. The Tolbooth stands in the very middle of it, and is a stately Piece of Building, all of *Ashter-Stone*; four principal Streets crossing one another, divide the City as it were into four equal Parts. In the upper part stands the Cathedral Church, commonly call'd *St. Mungo's*, consisting indeed of two Churches, one over the other. The Architecture of the Pillars and Towers is said to be very Exact and Curious. Near the Church stood that which was the Archbishop's Castle, enclosed with a noble Stone Wall; nor does this Tract want some remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errick-Stone* in the one end, to *Maul's Mire* in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, there are evident Footsteps of a *Roman* Causeway or Military way: This in some parts is visible for whole Miles together, and the People have a Tradition that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanerk* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*. The Duke of *Hamilton* is Sheriff.

Seats in *Lanerkshire*.] *Carmichael*, Earl of *Hindford's*; *Halkhead* Lord *Ross's*; *Pasely*, Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Fintaston*, Earl of *Glenairn*; *Pollock*, Sir Robert *Pollock* of that Ilk; *Ardgowan*, Sir *A. Stuart's* of *Blackball*; *Malestie*, Mr. *Daniel Carmichael*.

21. Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian.

Takes its Name from *Linlithgow* the head Burgh, and has on the North the *Forth*; is divided from *Mid-Lothian* towards the South and East by the Rivers *Almond* and *Breichwater*: Towards the North West it meets with part of *Sterlingshire*; and to the West with part of *Glydsdale*: 'Tis in length 14 Miles, and in breadth about Nine. It affords great plenty of Coal, Limestone and white Salt; and in the Reign of King *James VI.* a Silver Mine was found there, out of which a great quantity of Silver was extracted. The Town of *Linlithgow* is a Royal Burgh well built, and accommodated with Fountains that supply the Inhabitants with Water, and with a stately Town-House for the meeting of the Gentry and Citizens: But its greatest Ornament is the *Queen's-House*, which stands upon a rising ground that runs almost into the middle of the *Lough*, and looks like an Amphitheatre, with something like Terrace Walks; and a Descent from them; but upon the top where the Castle stands, it's a Plain. The Court has Apartments like Towers, upon the Four Corners, and in the midst of it is a stately Fountain, adorned with several Curious Statues, the Water whereof rises to a good height. The *Levisfones*, Earls of this place, are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bailiffs of the King's Bailiwick, and Hereditary Constables of the Queen's Castle & *Blackness*. Near the Palace upon a Level with it, stands the Church, a curious Building of fine Stone *Torphichen* which lies South of *Linlithgow*, a Burgh, and once the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, but now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgow*, there is an Ancient Altar of great unpolished Stone commonly call'd *Arthur's Oven*, and thought by the Learned to be the Temple of *Terminus*, built by the Romans; leaning one another, in such a manner, that they mutually support and are supported by each other. Near this Altar are several great Stones, set in a Circle; and upon two Adjacent Hills are remains of old Camps, with great heaps of Stones and ancient Graves. Some Miles also to the West of *Queen's-ferry* on the Sea Coast, is *Abercorn Castle*, near which place, as *Bede* tells us, the Roman Wall begun: One may trace it along toward *Cariddin* where a figured Stone is to be seen, and some ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Cariddin*, there is a Village which still keeps the Remains of the Old Wall, and is call'd from it *Wall-town*. From the Name of the Artificial Mount call'd up there, one would believe it to be the very place which *Bede* calls *Penwall-town*. The Track of the Wall appears in several places between this and *Kinweil*, and from thence to *Falkirk*, but of this Wall, more hereafter. *Hope*, Earl of *Hope-town*, Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

22. *Pairnshire.*

So called from *Nairn* a Royal Burgh, situate upon the Coast of *Murray Frith*, where the Water of *Nairn* runneth into the Sea. It comprehends the West part of *Murray*, where the Air is very wholsome, and the Winter Mild. The lower part of the Country bears much Corn which is soon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Pasture. There are many great Woods of Firr, and other Trees in this Country. Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Caddel* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Pairnshire.] Kilravock, Rose's; Calder, Sir H. Campbell's; Lethin, Brody's; Moyness, Sir H. Campbell's; Tarnway, Earl of Murray's; Brody, Brody's; Forres Castle, Dunbar's of Westfield, who is Hereditary Constable of it; Moortown, Sir J. Calder's; Gordonstown, Sir—Gordon; Spynic Castle, the Bishop's House; Elgin House, Lord Duff's; Castle Grant, Sir Lodowic Grant's; Inver, Sir Henry Innes; Rothes, Earl of Rothes's.

23. *Peeblesshire.*

To which the Royal Burgh *Peebles* gives the Name. It is seated in a pleasant Plain, on the side of the *Tweed*, over which is built a stately Bridge of 5 Arches, and it has a fine Church. This Shire is otherwise called *Twedale*, from the River *Tweed*, which rising at a place call'd *Tweed's Cross*, runs East the whole length of the Shire, and for the most part with a rapid Stream. 'Tis bounded on the East with *Etrick Forest*, on the South with part of the Forest *St. Mary Lough* and *Annandale*, on the West with the *Overward* of *Clydsdale*, and on the North with part of *Caldemoor*, the head of *North Esk* and *Mid-Lothian*. In length it is 26 Miles, and where it's broadest does not exceed 16, in which compass are 17 Parishes that make up a Presbytery, called the Presbytery of *Dables*. The Countrey is generally swell'd with Hills, many of which are green and Grassy, with pleasant and fertile Vallies between; well water'd and adorned with Gentlemens Houses. Their Grain is generally Oats and Barley; and as for Planting, they make but little use of it, except about the Houses of the Gentry. There are in it some remains of Antiquity, the place call'd *Randall's Trenches* seems to have been a Roman Camp; and a Causeway leads from it for half a Mile together to the Town of *Lyne*. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Twedale.] Nidpath, Earl of Marche's; Traquair, Earl of Traquair's; Dawick, Sir James Nisbet's.

24. *Perthshire.*

So called from *Perth*, (otherwise called *St. Johnstown*) a Royal Burgh, and head Town of the County, has *Badenoch* on the North, on the West *Argyleshire*, on the South *Clackmannanshire*, and to the East *Angus*. The length from East to West is above 52 Miles, and the breadth about 48. The high Grounds are good Pasture, and the low very Fruitful in Corn. This She-

riffdom comprehends *Atbol*, *Gource*, *Menteith*, *Strathern* and *Braid Albin*. *Atbol* is fruitful enough; the places therein are of little Account, but the Earls to whom it has given a Title, have been very Memorable. *Strathern*, i. e. the Vale along the *Erne*, would seem to have been the *Jerne* of the Romans (if we did not otherwise know that Island, still called *Erne* by the Natives, was the Countrey they called by that Name) for in it are many Roman Camps, one particularly at *Ardoch*, the Figure and Description whereof may be seen in the Account of the *Thule* of the Ancients written by Sir Robert Sibbald; besides which there is a *Via Militaris* or Roman Highway towards *Perth*. Several Roman Medals have also been found there, and of late two *Fibulae*, curiously enammel'd with a Sepulchral Stone, the Inscription whereof is given us in the aforesaid Account of *Thule*. The *Ochil* Hills which run along the South Parts of this Shire abound with Metals and Minerals: Particularly they find good Cooper and the *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glen-Lyon* they meet with Lead. Here is great want of Coal, but their excellent Peate and the abundance of Wood, supply that defect. They have several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry: *Drummond* Castle, formerly the chief Residence of the Earls of *Perth*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of *Stratherne*; *Kincairne*, the Duke of *Montross's*; *Dunkeld*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Atbol's*; This Territory, as also *Menteith* adjoining, is under the Government of the Barons *Drummond*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of it; *Menteith*, as they say, has its Name from the River *Teith*; at *Kirk-Bird*, that is *St. Bridge's* Church, the Earls of *Menteith* have their principal Seat; the Ancient Earls of *Menteith* were of the Family of *Gumin*, but are now of the Family of *Graham*. *Goury* is celebrated for its Corn Fields and the Excellency of its Soil: It lies along the other side of the *Tay*, being a more Level Country. *Braid Albin* is the highest part of *Scotland*, and is Inhabited by the Successors of the true Ancient *Scots*; speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albanach*. They are a People of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength and swift of Foot; of great Spirits, impatient of Servitude, born as it were for War, not willing to pass by Injuries without receiving Satisfaction. They wear after the manner of the *Irish*, striped Mantles of divers Colours called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fishing and Fowling; In War, their Armour is an Iron Head-piece and a Coat of Mail; their Arms a Bow, Barded Arrows and a broad Back Sword: They are divided into Families, which they call *Clanns*; these *Clanns* formerly harrassed one another almost perpetually, with Civil Wars within themselves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, Enacting, that if one of any *Clann*, committed Robbery or Murder, whoever of that *Clann* should chance to be Apprehended, should repair the Damage or suffer Death. The Duke of *Atbol* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Perthshire*. Guthrie

Other Seats in **Perthshire.**] *Blair-Castle, Tullibardine-Castle and Huntingtour, Duke of Athols; Taymouth, Earl of Braid Athol; Mephen, Smith, Esq; Duplin, Viscount Duplin; Falkland, Royal Palace.*

25. **Kenshire.**

Is separated from *Dunbartonshire*, on the West by the River *Clyde*, which carries up Ships of great Burthen Ten Miles within the Country: On the East it is joined by *Lanerkshire*, and on the West and South by the Sheriffdom of *Aire*; it is in length 20 Miles, and in breadth, where broadest, 13, in most places about 8. That part which is near the *Clyde* is pleasant and fertile, without Mountains, only has some small Risings; but that to the South, and South-West, is more hilly, barren and moorish. This Country is full of Nobility and Gentry, who by frequent Intermarriages, are most of 'em related to one another. The Conveniency of the *Frith of Clyde*, the Coast whereof is all along very safe for Ships to ride in, has caused great Improvements in these Parts. At the West End of a Fair Bay, stands *Gumrock Town and Castle*, where there is a good Road and a Harbour lately fitted up. More inward stands *Greenock*, a good Road, and a well built Town, one of the most Considerable upon all that Coast; the chief Seat of the Herring-Fishing in the West-Seas, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a House for the Conveniency of Trade. Near this Place is *Crowford Dyke*, where Good Houses are lately built; and a little more to the South, *New-Work*, where the Town of *Glasgow* has built a New Port, and Named it *Port-Glasgow*, with a Large Publick House. Here is the Custom-House for all this Coast, and the Town of *Glasgow* has oblig'd the Merchants to load and unload here. Eight Miles up the River from New *Port-Glasgow* stands *Pasly*, Two Miles from *Clyde*, formerly a very Noble Monastery; the Abby and Church, with Fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow Deer, are all inclosed with a Stone-Wall about a Mile in Circuit. At this Town there is a Large Roman Camp, with a *Pratorium* at the West-End, on a Rising-ground, upon the Descent whereof the Town of *Pasly* stands. The *Pratorium* is not large, but has been well fortified with Three Fosses and Dykes of Earth, of which so much is still remaining, that a Man on Horseback cannot see over them. It seems to have included all that Ground which the Town stands upon, and may have been a Mile in compass. When one treads upon the Ground of the *Pratorium*, it gives a Sound as if it were hollow, occasion'd probably by some Vaults underneath, such as are at *Camelon* and *Airdoch*, two others of their Camps. At *Langside* also there is an appearance of an Old Camp on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battel was fought between Queen *Mary* and the Earl of *Murray*, call'd the *Langside Field*. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Passey*, there is a Remarkable

markable Spring which ebbs and flows with the Tide, though be on a far higher Ground than any Place where the Tide comes. The Water of the River *White-Cart*, upon which *Pasley* stands, commended for its Largeness, and the fineness of the Pearls that are frequently found hereabouts, and Three Miles above. The commonly fish for them in Summer time, and meet with them in the bottom of the Water in a Shell-Fish, which is much larger than the Ordinary Muscell. *Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglintown* Hereditary Sheriff.

Sears in Kentfreushire.] Pasley, Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Halkhead*, Lord *Rosse's*; *Castle Croixtown* and *Inch Common*, the Duke of *Lennox's*; *Cardonal*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Nesbepollocks*, *John Maxwell Arskine* Lord *Blantyre's*.

26. Rosshire.

Is the only Country in *Scotland*, which preserving its Name reaches from Sea to Sea; where it beareth upon the Western Ocean; it is woody and mountainous, and abounding with Deer all sorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other side it is adorned with Corn-Fields and Pastures, and the People are much more civil. *Fortrose*, *Tayn* (from which the Shire has sometimes been denominated) and *Dingwall* are in this Shire. *Tayn* stands upon the Frith of the same Name, near 20 Miles long, and inconvenient for Shipping. *Lewis* belongs to this Shire. This Country has not been long erected into a Sherifdom, and the Sheriffs are nominated by Her Majesty. The present Sheriff is —

Sears in Rosshire.] Brahan-Castle, and *Fortrose-Castle*, Earl of *Seafort's*; *Red-Castle*, *Mackenzie's*; *Craighorse*, *Ross's*; *Kilravock*; *Han Donan Castle*, Her Majesty's; it hath a Garrison, the Earl of *Seafort* is Heritable Constable of it. *Balgonie*, *Ross's*; *Innerbrokie*, *Sir William Gordon's*; *Pittinactly*, *Mr. Ker's* of *Scatwell*; *Foulis*, *Sir John Moncois*.

27. Roxburghshire.

Roxburgh, sometimes called *Marchidun*, from its being seated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh, but its Royalty was transmitted to *Jedburgh*, the Chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The adjacent Territory is the Sherifdom of the Family of the *Douglases*; and *Roxburgh* Town by the Favour of King *James V.* was made a Barrony in the Person of *Robert Kerr*, of the House of *Kerr*, a very Noble and Numerous Family in this Tract; a Descendant of which Family, *John Kerr*, Earl of *Roxburgh*, was made a Duke of *Scotland* by Her Majesty, in 1707. for his Great and Eminent Services in promoting the Union between the Two Kingdoms. This Shire contains part of *Teviotdale*, *Liddisdale*, *Esdale* and *Ensdal*, and is in length, from *Reddingburn* on the East, to *Annandale* on the West, about 30 Miles; and in breadth from the Border to the *Blew-Cairn* in *Laudermoor*, about 14 or 15 Miles. Its Soil is good, proper either for Grass or Corn, and water

with several Rivulets that run into *Teviot* and *Tweed*. The Lower Grounds abound with Corn, especially Oats, little inferior to any Shire in *Scotland*, for the Goodness of the Grain; great quantities whereof are carried into *England*. Free-stone and Lime are here in great plenty. The High-Grounds are furnish'd with Excellent Grass, and produce great store of Cattel of all kinds, and of the best Breed in *Scotland*, both for Largeness and Goodness. Here are great Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; such as Footsteps of their Encampments, and a Military Way runs from *Hownam* to *Tweed*, call'd, *The Roman Causey*, and by the Vulgar, *The Rugged Causey*. The most Eminent Mountains in it are at *Gokraw*, from which there runs a Tract of Hills Westward, dividing *Scotland* from *England*, which are only passable in some Places. *Roxburghshire* contains the Regalities of *Jedburgh-Forest*, belonging to the Marquis of *Douglas*; of *Harwick*, belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*, and *Melrofs*; once a very Famous Monastery, belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several Ancient Families of Gentlemen inhabit this Country, and those of Considerable Estates. The Sherifffdom is in the Family of the *Douglasses*; *Archibald Douglas*, Esq; of *Cavers*, who is usually called Sheriff of *Teviotdale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. In this Shire are Three Priories, *Jedburgh*, *Kelso*, and *Melrofs*. After *Teviotdale*, follows *Liddisdale*, where we have an High Prospect of an ancient Hermitage, now a very strong Castle belonging to the *Stepburns*, once Earls of *Bothwell*, and long Admirals of *Scotland* by Inheritance. But by a Sister of *James* Earl of *Bothwell*, last of the *Stepburns*, married to *John* Prior of *Coldingham*, a Natural Son of King *James V.* both Title and Estate devolved to his Son. *Eskdale* and *Ensdale*, which are also reckon'd parts of *Roxburghshire*, have little in them worthy Observation.

Seats in *Roxburghshire*.] The Floors and Friers, Duke of *Roxburgh's*. Eridgend, Sir *William Kerr's*. Marlesfield, Sir *William Bennet's* of Grubet. Kingdale, Sir *William Scot's* of Harden. Aulham, Sir *John Scot's*.

28. *Selkirkshire*.

Is otherwise call'd the Sherifffdom of the Forest of *Etterick*, because it was formerly almost wholly cover'd with Woods, which were once well stock'd with Red and Fallow Deer, but now are in a great measure destroy'd. It is properly part of *Teviotdale*; on the North it is partly bounded by *Tweeddale*, and partly by the Regality of *Stow* in *Mid-Lothian*; on the East and South by the rest of *Teviotdale*, and partly by *Annandale*. The Figure of this Shire is very near a Square, whose side is about 16 Miles long. The Inhabitants have generally strong Bodies, are sober and frugal in their Diet, and maintain themselves by raising and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade with

with England for their Wool, Sheep and Cows. *James Murray of Philiphaugh, Esq;* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Selkirkshire.] Philiphaugh, Sir James Murray Lord Register. Whitelaid, Robert Scot's. New-Work, Lord Bank's.

29. Stirling, or Stribelingshire.

Otherwise call'd *Sterlingshire*, is encompass'd to the West with *Dunbartonshire*, to the East with *Linlithgowshire*, to the South with *Clidisdale*, and the North with the *Forth*, and the River of *Forth* where 'tis longest, it is about 20 Miles, and where broadest 12 Miles over. The South part is High, Hilly, somewhat Moorish, and fit for Pasture; but that part which lies upon the *Forth* is very Fertile, and abounds with Coal. *Sterling* is a Royal Burgh, where the Courts are kept. At the Head of the Town stands a well fortified Castle belonging to the Crown, of which the Earl of *Marr* is heretable Governor. Not far from the Church are the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Earl of *Marr*, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilsyth* is a Burgh or Barony, which gives the Title of Viscount to one of the Family of *Lewingstone*, who has several Mannors and Lands in that Neighbourhood. *Falkirk* is another Burgh or Barony, well built upon a rising Ground, much beautified with Buildings by the first Earl of *Kalender*, Brother to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, whose Name is *Lewingstone*. *Elphinstone* is the Residence of the Lord of that Name, adorn'd with a large Wood of Firrs, &c. with several other Seats. Near *Sterling* stands the Abby of *Cambucheneth*, which belonged formerly to the *Augustin* Monks, and was Founded by King *David I.* *Emmel* was a Nunnery of the *Cistercian* Order, Founded by *Malcolm IV.* and stands upon *Evan* Water. The Heir of *Lewingstone*, Earl of *Kalender* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

Other Seats in Stirlingshire.] Houston, Sharp's. Dundas, Dundas's. Abercom, Earl of Hoptoun's. Barnbogle, Earl of Roxbury's. Craigy-Hall, Marquis of Annandale's. Gogar, Sir Andrew Morton's. Kalender, Earl of Linlithgow and Kalender's. Bannockbourn, Sir Hugh Patterson's. Cardross, Earl of Buchan's. Cumbernadam, Earl of Wigtoun's. Newliston, Earl of Stair's. Binn's, Sir Thomas Dalziel's. Cariddin, Earl of Dalhousie's. Blackness-Castle, a Garison. Kenneil, Duke of Hamilton's.

30. The Shire of Sutherland, which takes in Strathnabern also.

Is one of the most Northerly Shires of Scotland, much fit for Pasture than Corn; And abounds with Hills of white Marble, which is of little Use to the Inhabitants, and less to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The *Gordon* Earls of *Sutherland*, got this Country erected into a Sheriffdom in 1633. to be heretable to their own Family, who have been likewise Justiciary and Admiralty Jurisdiction; and because

most of the Heritors of this Shire hold of the Earl, he chuses likewise the Commissioner that represents them in Parliament. This Shire is 55 Miles long from East to West, and 22 Miles broad from North to South, *Duncobin* is the chief Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Dornock* in this Country is a Royal Burgh.

31. Wigtownshire.

So called from *Wigtown*, the chief Burgh in the County, where the Courts for the Administration of Justice are held, and which gives Title to the *Flemings*, Earls of *Wigtown*: Comprehends the West part of *Galloway*, and the Baileries of *Kyle*, *Carrie* and *Cunningham*. *Galloway* is a Hilly Country, fitter for breeding of Cattle, than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fishing as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, that lie every where under the Hills; in which about *September* they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels, by which they are no less Gainers, than by their little Horses, which for the compactness of their Bodies, and hardiness in enduring Labour, are frequently bought up in *England*. *Galloway* had anciently its own Princes and Lords, but now it is an Earldom in the Family of the *Stuarts*. Sir—*Agnew of Locknaw*, is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire of *Wigtown*.

Sits in Wigtownshire.] *Glasserton*, Earl of *Galloway's*. *Castle-Kennedy*, Earl of *Stair's*. *Garthland*, *Mac Dowal's*. *Lockhart*, Colonel *Agnew's*. *Revenston*, *William Stuart's* of *Castle-Stuart*. *Sorbie*, Colonel *James Stuart's*.

Besides these 31 Sheriffdoms which sent Members to Parliament, under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries, which differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer, who is in the one called Sheriff, in the other *Stuart*. These are *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*.

1. Kircudbright.

This Stuartry takes its Name from *Kircudbright*, a Port Town in *Galloway*, situate upon the River *Dee*, a Town which lies as conveniently for Trade, as any one upon that Coast. The Earls of *Nithisdale* are hereditary *Stuarts* of this Stuartry.

2. Orkney.

Contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. These Islands were long subject to the Kings of *Norway*. The last Session of the *Scottish* Parliament restored the present Earl of *Morton* to the Crown Rents, formerly enjoy'd by his Ancestors, but still redeemable by the Crown for the Sum of ; and during his Possession he is obliged to pay yearly to Her Majesty's Treasury 600 l. Sterling. The Earl of *Morton* names the *Stuart* of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; the Queen has only the Bishop's Rents in those Isles.

The King of Denmark made over Orkney and Schetland to King James VI. by a formal Renunciation at his Marriage to the late King's Sister, the Princess Anne of Denmark. Of the Inhabitants of these Islands see afterwards.

Seats in Orkney.] Burray, Sir James Stuart; Sound, B. channan's of Sanside.

These Shires and Stuartries which are ranged here Alphabetically, were called over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union, in the following Orders :

Members.		Members.	
1	E Dinburgh	19	Inverness
2	Haddington	20	Nairn
3	Berwick	21	Cromertie
4	Roxburgh	22	Argyle
5	Selkirk	23	Fife
6	Peebles	24	Forfar
7	Lanerk	25	Bamff
8	Dumfreis	26	Kircudbright
9	Wigtown	27	Sutherland
10	Aire	28	Caithness
11	Dumbarton	29	Agin
12	Buse	30	Orckney
13	Renfrew	31	Clackmannan
14	Striveling	32	Ross
15	Linlithgow	33	Kinross
16	Perth		
17	Kincardine		
18	Aberdeen		

In all 80

The Royal Burghs which sent Commissioners to Parliament were these.

Members.		Members.	
1	E Dinburgh	2	Montrose
1	Perth	1	Cowper
1	Dundee	1	Anstruther Easter
1	Aberdeen	1	Dumfreis
1	Striveling	1	Inverness
1	Linlithgow	1	Burnt-Island
1	St. Andrews	1	Kinghern
1	Glasgow	1	Breichen
1	Aire	1	Irwin
1	Haddington	1	Jedburgh
1	Dyfert	1	Kircudbright
1	Kinkaldie	1	Wigtown

Dun-

Dunfermling	I	Anstruther Wester	I
Pittenweem	I	Cullen	I
Selkirk	I	Lawder	I
Dumbarton	I	Kintore	I
Renfrew	I	Annan	I
Dumbarr	I	Lochmaban	I
Lanerk	I	Sanquhar	I
Aberbrothock	I	New Galloway	I
Elgin	I	Kilrenny	I
Peebles	I	Fortrose	I
Craill	I	Dingwall	I
Tayne	I	Dornock	I
Culrofs	I	Queensferry	I
Bamff	I	Inverrary	I
Whithern	I	Invernrie	I
Forfar	I	Week	I
Rothefay	I	Kirkwall	I
Nairn	I	Inverberry	I
Forrefts	I	Stranraver	I
Rutherglin	I		
North Berwick	I		

 In all 65

By the Articles of the Union this Number was retrenched, and now the Shires and Stuartries return 30 Members, *i. e.* every Shire or Stuartry one Member apiece, except *Bute* and *Caithness* which return one, and *Bute* is to chuse first. *Nairn* and *Cromarty* one, *Nairn* having the first turn. *Clackmannan* and *Kinross* one, *Clackmannan* chusing first.

The Burghs also which send 16 Members to the *British Parliament*, are now divided into the following Classes. *Edinburgh*, One. *Kirkwall*, *Week*, *Dornock*, *Dingwall* and *Tayne*, One. *Fortrose*, *Inverness*, *Nairn* and *Forrefts*, One. *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Bamff*, *Inverrary*, and *Kintore*, One. *Aberdeen*, *Inverberry*, *Montrose*, *Aberbrothock*, and *Breichen*, One. *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Coupar*, and *St. Andrews*, One. *Craill*, *Kilrenny*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Anstruther Wester*, and *Pittenweem*, One. *Dysert*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghorn*, and *Brunt-Island*, One. *Inverkeithing*, *Dunfermling*, *Queensferry*, *Culrofs* and *Sterling*, One. *Glasgow*, *Renfrew*, *Rutherglen*, and *Dunbarton*, One. *Haddington*, *Dumbarr*, *North Berwick*, *Locher*, and *Jedburgh*, One. *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Linlithgow*, and *Lanerk*, One. *Dumfreis*, *Sanquhar*, *Annan*, *Lochmaban* and *Kircudbright*, One. *Wigtoun*, *New Galloway*, *Stranraver* and *Whitehorn*, One. *Aire*, *Jovin*, *Rothefay*, *Cambletoun* and *Inverary*. One.

The Western Isles of Scotland.

These Islands (call'd by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Abuda*) which are very many, and several very large, and well inhabited, have been known to the World little more than by Name.

till

till very lately : Mr. *Martin* observes, that before him they never had been described by any Man that was a Native of the Country, or that had been in all of them. But his Care and Pains have removed that Defect, and we now by his means know as much of them, as of any other Part of Her Majesty's Dominions. From him therefore I shall borrow what I have to say of them, and shall keep to his Method in the naming of them, beginning first with those that lie most northerly, and so coming down to the South.

I. *Lewis*, by the Islanders called, *The Long Island*, is 100 Miles long from N. to S. and from 3 to 14 broad from E. to W. it belongs to the Shire of *Ross*, and was once in the Diocese of the *Isles*. It does not all go by one Name. The Northern Part, which keeps the Name of *Lewis*, is but 36 Miles long, and 10, in some Places 12 Miles broad ; it reaches from the North of *Bawlinghead* to the South of *Huffiness* ; the Soil generally sandy and fruitful in Barley, Oats and Rye, it bears also Flax and Hemp : With their Oats distilled, the Natives make *Usquebaugh*, which by frequent distillations becomes excessively strong. There are many Convenient Harbours in the Island, which abound with Cod, Lyng, Herring, and a great variety of Oysters, Cockles, Mussels, Limpets, and other sorts of Shell-Fish : Whales they have in great numbers, and of several sorts ; the lesser they eat, and find them tolerably wholesome. They have Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs ; their Beef is small, but very tender. Deer are plentiful in the Chase of *Oservaul*, which is 15 Miles round. The fresh Water Lakes with which the Island abounds, afford Trouts, Eels and Salmons ; every Lake has a River of its own, which runs from thence into the Sea, which in Summer time are stored with Salmon. The Southern part is named *Harries*, which for Soil and Commodities is much the same with *Lewis*. The Shore on the West side of the Island is stored with a great variety of curious Shells finely streaked with beautiful Colours. The Ground in *Bernera*, a small Island belonging to *Harries*, is so kindly, that when Manured with Seaweed (which is the great Manure of those Islands) Barley will yield 20, sometimes 30 fold increase. *Lewis* belongs to the Earl of *Seafort* ; and *Harries* to the Laird of *Macleod*. There are great numbers of small Islands which depend upon *Lewis* and *Harries*, which adjoin to them severally.

II. *North-Vest* about 9 Miles long from North to South, and 30 Miles in Circumference. The West side is Arable and exceedingly Fruitful, especially in Barley : It produces also plenty of black Cattle and Sheep : It has an excellent Harbour called *Lochmaddy*, in which incredible quantities of Herrings have been taken within the last 50 Years : Four Hundred Sail of Ships have been loaded with Herrings in one Season. In King *Charles* the First's time, a Magazine for Fishing was here begun and erected.

erected, but the Civil Wars put an end to that Design. Other Fish and Fowl are here much the same with those of the other North Western Islands. It has several small Islands that belong to it. The Proprietor is Sir Donald Mac Donald of Fleet. The Inhabitants of Lewis, Harries and North-Vist, are all Protestants.

III. Borer a small Island very near North-Vist, is possess'd by Mr. John Mac Lean.

IV. Benbecula, 2 Miles South of North-Vist, is nearly round, 3 Miles in Diameter, and about 10 in Circumference. Soil and Produce the same as North-Vist. Proprietor Ranal Mac Donald; Inhabitants all Papists.

V. South-Vist, 2 Miles South of Benbecula; 21 Miles long; and three, in some places 4 Miles broad. Soil fruitful and produces Barley, Rye and Oats plentifully. Lakes full of Trouts and Eels. Inhabitants healthy; one Man lately lived 130 Years, and retain'd his Appetite and Understanding. The Irish Tongue is here spoken in great Perfection. Alan Mac Donald of Moydart, descended from Mac Donald once King of these Islands, is Proprietor. He, and most of the Inhabitants are Papists.

VI. Barray $2\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues South-West of South-Vist, 5 Miles long, 3 broad. In all respects like the Islands which lie North of it. This with several smaller Islands which lie near it belong to Mac Neil, who pretends to be the 34th of that Name by Lineal Descent. He holds his Lands in Vassalage of Sir Donald Mac Donald of Slate, to whom he pays 40 l. Scots per Ann. and a Hawk if desired. He and his Tenants are all Papists; they pay great Reverence to St. Barr, who is as they suppose, their Tutelar Saint. All those Islands lie in a Row Southwards one of the other, from Barray down to Lewis.

VII. Between Harries and Ross lies Sky, the second for bigness of all the Western Islands. It is 40 Miles long, and 20, in some places 30 Miles broad, near 100 Miles in Circumference. It belongs to the Shire of Inverness, from which in the South it is not above 3 Leagues distant, and at the Ferry not a Mile broad, it is Navigable by the largest Ships of War; the Current there is so Violent, that no Vessel is able to Sail against it, though the Wind prove never so fair, so that the Tide must always be observed. The way of Ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry call'd the Kyle, where the said Tide is so rapid, is thus; they tie a With about the Cows lower Jaw, and so bind 5 of them together; after which a Man in the end of a Boat holds the With that ties the Foremost, and so Rows over, carrying in the space of a few Hours at low Water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Soil is fruitful enough in the flat Grounds, and produces those Species, Corn and Cattle plentifully, which are to be found in the other Western Islands. Herring, Cod and Ling are common upon their Coasts, and the Herring in great abundance; they have many and convenient Harbours for the

taking of 'em. Country populous, and the People handsome and very healthy. It is divided into Three Parts, possess'd by three different Proprietors. Sir Donald Mac Donald Barone (first of his Name either in the Isles or Continent, descende from *Sammerfed* Thane of *Argile*, whose Son *Donald* stiled himself *King of the Isles*) possesses the Southern part which is called *Slate*, with a good part of the Northern: The *Strath* belongs to *Mac Kinnon*, Head of an ancient Tribe: The North-West is possess'd by *Mac Leod*, Head also of another ancient Family who derives from *Leod*, the *Black Prince* of *Man*. Almost all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Protestants; none of them possess any Land.

VIII. and IX. *Bute* and *Arran* both belonging to the Shire of *Bute*, have been mentioned already.

X. *Islesay* is a large Rock, S. W. of *Arran* 6 Leagues, belonging to the Earl of *Casselles*, who receives by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down and Fish, about 100 Marks *Scots* year from this small spot of Ground.

XI. *Gigay* lies West of *Cantire*, 4 Miles long, one broad; belongs to the Shire of *Argile*. Soil good for Pasture and Arable. *Mac Neils* are Proprietors: Inhabitants Protestants: Near it *Caray* a little Island about a Mile round, belonging to *Mac Alister* of *Lergy* in *Cantire*, of the Tribe of *Mac Donald*.

XII. To the N. W. of *Cantire* lies *Jura*, 24 Miles long, and 6 or 7 Miles broad, belonging to the Duke of *Argile*, and is part of the Shire of *Argile*. The Ground is Fruitful, and lies high especially towards the middle, where two very high Mountains called the *Paps of Jura*, are noted Sea Marks for a very great way. This is esteemed the wholesomest spot of Ground belonging to the Isle of *Great Britain*. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. No Epidemical Diseases are ever known here; Gouts, Agues, Consumptions, Palsies, Lethargies, Rickets, Coughs, are very rarely heard of; and Madness has never been observed in this Island. When Mr. *Marten* was there no Women had dy'd in Child-bed among 'em for 35 Years. It is no wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gilbert Mac Crain* (who died about 50 Years ago) kept 180 *Christmasses* in his own House: A Woman in *Scorba*, a small Island just beyond lived 140 Years; and to live 90 or 100 Years was not rare. The Inhabitants who speak *Irish*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet with the other Islanders, are Protestants.

XIII. About a Mile S. W. of *Jura* lies *Ila* or *Issa*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbell* Brother to the Duke of *Argile*; from S. to N. it is 24 Miles long, and from E. to W. 18. In the Center of this Island *Loch Fintagan*, in which lies *Fintagan Island*, formerly the Residence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Isles, the Ruins whose Houses are still visible. This Island is annex'd to the Crown, under which Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Caddie* is Steward.

who also possesses half the Island. The Country is indifferently Fruitful. It lies lower than *Jura*, and consequently wetter and more unwholsome. The Inhabitants are Protestants.

XIV. XV. Two Leagues N. of *Ila* lies *Oronsay*, which is separated from *Collonsay* only by the Tide of *Hood*. *Oronsay* is about 4 Miles in Circumference. Soil dry and sandy, yet fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has a Church, Chapel and Monastery, built (as is said) by *S. Columbus*. Proprietor, *Mac Duffy*. *Collonsay* is from E. to W. 4 Miles long; and above a Mile over. Soil not so fruitful as *Oronsay*. Cattle small. Inhabitants Protestants. Proprietor, Duke of *Argile*.

XVI. West of *Loquhaber* lies *Mull*, 24 Miles long from East to West, and about that breadth from North to South. It belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. The *Mac Leans* were formerly Proprietors of the greatest Part of the Island, and upon the Forfeiture of Sir *John Mac Lean*, the Duke of *Argile* got it for a Debt owing him by that Family. The Soil is generally Fruitful, fit for Pasture and Corn. Inhabitants Protestants.

XVII. *Jona* an Isle renowned for being the Habitation of *S. Columba*, that great Apostle of the Northern *Picts*, is a small Island about 2 Miles long, and one Mile over, lying to the West of *Mull*. The *Irish* call it *J. Columkil*, (i.e. the Island of *Columba* the Monk.) Here is *St. Mary's Church*, formerly the Cathedral of the Bishop of the *Isles*, a very beautiful, though not a very large Building. *S. Columba* planted here a Monastery and a Nunnery, which continued till the Reformation. This Island was anciently the Burying-place of the Kings of *Scotland*, *Norway* and *Ireland*, and of all the Heads of Tribes in the *Isles* and Continent.

XVIII. Eight Leagues to the West of *Jona* lies *Tyre-ey*, an Island about 4 Miles long from S. E. to N. W. The Soil is extraordinary Fruitful, but lying low the People are not very healthy. Inhabitants Protestants; and as part of *Mac Lean's* Estate, it now belongs to the Duke of *Argile*.

XIX. *Coll* lies half a League E. N. E. of *Tyre-ey*: It is 10 Miles long, and 3 broad. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ey* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; that so these Two Islands may People one another without the assistance of their Neighbours. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XX. *Rum* lies 4 Leagues South of *Sky*: It is 5 Miles long from S. to N. and 3 from S. to W. Countrey Fruitful, especially in Fish and Fowl. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XXI. South West of *Rum* lies *Muck* a small Island, 4 Miles about, which has nothing particular different from its Neighbours.

XXII. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Gannay*, 2 Miles long from South to North, and 1 Mile from East to West. In the North end of this Island there is a Hill that disorders the Needle to that Degree, that when Mr. *Marten* laid the Compass on a stony Ground near it, he found that after the Needle had turn'd round swiftly several times, at last it settled due East. *Alan Mac Donald* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Papists.

XXIII. *Egg* lies South of *Sky* 4 Leagues, 3 miles long, 1 Mile broad, and about 9 Miles round. Soil indifferent good for Pasture and Tillage. Inhabitants Papists, and Bigotted in their way. Proprietors *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, and *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moron*.

XXIV. The remotest of all the N. W. Islands of *Scotland* is South *Kilda* or *Hirt*. It is faced all round with a steep Rock, except a Bay at South-East, which is not a Harbour fit for a Vessel so that there is no landing but in a Calm, and that by Climbing. The Soil is not unfruitful, especially of Barley, which is the largest in the Western Isles. There are about 27 Families in the Island, who live chiefly upon Fish and Fowl, and the Eggs of the Sea Fowl, of which they have incredible Quantities. The Inhabitants who are Protestants are a very sincere kind People separated from the World, of which they know little and selfish; truly Religious, and every way what we may imagine the Inhabitants of the old World to have been before the Arts of Luxury got footing amongst Mankind. They pay a small Homage to the *Mac Leods*, a Cadet of which Family comes sometimes to receive his Tribute, which is paid in Down, Wood, Butter, Cheese, Cows, Horses, Fowl, Oil and Barly. More they have none, nor do they know the use of it.

The Number of the People in these Islands, are computed 48000. The natural Ports which they abound with, and the great, and indeed the almost incredible quantity of Herring Cod and Ling, with which their Coasts swarm, together with the natural Fertility of the Soil of most of them, and the Industry and natural Sagacity of the Inhabitants, are great Encouragements to set up a Fishery among 'em. It was try'd in King *Charles I.* Time, but the Rebellion broke it off. The blessed Union which this Auspicious Reign has produced, will without doubt, be felt among these innocent and diligent People in a short time; and since they only want to be set a-work, we ought not to think so ill of the present Generation, as to imagine that they will neglect to do it. One wonderful Qualification of some of these Islanders are possess'd of, ought not to be overlooked. It is too well attested to be called in question, though if it were not so, no Man without Folly could believe it; it is, the *Second Sight*. It is a Faculty of seeing absent Persons and Things to come, represented to their Imaginations as if they were actually visible and present: Thus if a Man is to dye,

Image shall appear in its natural and distinct Shape in a Shroud to one that perhaps never saw his Face, and some time after the Man whose Image so appears shall dye. This Quality of *Second Sight* is not Hereditary, the Person who has it cannot exert it at pleasure, nor can he communicate it to another, but it comes of it self, and exercises it self wholly against the Will, and often, especially in young Seers, to the great Trouble and Consternation of those whom it possesses. Observation teaches you to judge of those Visions; and they are scarce ever known to fail.

The Islands of Orkney, or the Orcades.

THIS Collection of Islands in our Tongue is called the Isles of Orkney, and by the *Latins* both Ancient and Modern *Orca-*
der. They lye in *Longitude* 22 d. 11 m. *Latitude* 59 d. 2 m. The longest day is 18 hours and some odd Minutes. The Winters, as in most small Islands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more subject to Rain than Snow; the Frost and Snow does not continue long, but the Wind is very boisterous, and it rains sometimes not by Drops but by Spouts of Water, as if the whole Clouds fell at once.

Hightland-Firth which divides the Southernmost Islands from *Cathness*, is in breadth about 12 Miles. The Islands of Orkney are 26 in Number, which are Inhabited, viz. *South Ronaldsay* (which in the *Danish* Tongue signifies Island) *Swinna*, *Hoy* and *Waes*, *Burra Lamtholm*, *Flotta*, *Faira*, *Cava*, *Gramsoye*, *Pemona*, or *Mainland*, *Coppinsoye*, *Shapinsoye*, *Damseg*, *Inhallo*, *Svensa*, *Papa-Stronsa*, *Sanda*, *North Ronaldsha*, *Eda Rousa*, *Wyre*, *Gaisfa*, *Eglesha*, *North Faira*, *Westra*, *Papa-Westra*; the rest of the Islands are called *Holms* (*Holm* in the old *Norwegian* signifying an Island) and are only used for Pasture; all of them being separated one from another by some narrow Streights. The People in these Islands are generally Civil, Sagacious, Circumspect, piously inclined, and given to Hospitality. The Women in these Islands are very handsome, and bring forth Children at a very great Age. One *Margery Bimbister* in the Parish of *Evie*, was in the Year 1683. brought to bed of a Male Child, in the Sixty-third Year of her Age. By reason of the Temperance of their Diet and wholesomeness of the Air, the People usually live very long. Their Diseases are the *Scurvy*, *Agues*, *Consumptions*, &c. All speak *English* after the *Scots* way, with as good an Accent as any in the Kingdom, only some of the common People, speak a Language among themselves which they call *Norns*, i. e. *Norrena*, or the *Norwegian* Tongue, which they learnt from their first Planters the *Norwegians*, who peopled these Islands about the time that they made their other Settlements in *Great-Britain*

and *Ireland*; that is, the old *Danish* Tongue, which is still spoken in great Perfection in this *Island*, and was spoken by the *Danes* that invaded *Britain* in the 9th, 10th and 11th Centuries. Their Corn-Land is every where Enclosed, and without these Enclosures, their Sheep, and Swine, and most of their Cattel go loose, without a Herdsman to keep them. The only remarkable Town in all this Country is *Kirk-wall*, a Royal Borough, long possess'd by the *Normegians*; it is built upon a pleasant *Ouse* or Inlet of the Sea, near the middle of the main Land; its Streets are narrow, it is about a Mile in length, having a very safe Harbour and Road for Ships. Here is the Seat of *Justice*; the Steward, Sheriff and Commissary, do all keep their several Courts in this place. Here is a publick School for the teaching of Grammar, endowed with a Competent Salary, and at the North-end of the Town is a Fort built by the *English* during *Cromwell's* Usurpation, ditched about with a Breast Work, and other Fortifications, on which they have some Cannon planted for the Defence of the Harbour. This Town had been erected into a free Borough in the time of the *Normegians*. And *Anno* 1486. King *James III.* gave them a Charter of Privileges; which was confirm'd by King *Charles II.* *Anno* 1662. and by the Parliament at *Edinburgh* 1670. The Church of this Country, as also that of *Schetland*, was under one Bishop, stiled the Bishop of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. The Bishop's Revenue was great formerly; but at present it will not amount to much more than 600 *l. Sterling*, and now the Queen's *Exchequer*, considering how much that Country has been lately impoverished, Farms it out for 400 *l. Sterling*. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to *St. Magnus* (a *Danish* Saint) stands in *Kirkwall*; it was Founded by *Roland*, Earl of *Orkney*; but it has been enlarged by some of the pious Bishops of that See. It's as beautiful and stately a Structure as any is in the Kingdom; longer than that of *St. Giles's* at *Edinburgh*; the Steeple is very high, and has a Set of a runable Bells, as are in any Cathedral of the Kingdom. Besides the Cathedral there are 31 Churches more in this Country, and above 100 ancient Chapels. The *Christian Faith* was greatly promoted in this Country, about the beginning of the 5th Century, *Eugenius II.* being then King of *Scotland*, at which time *Palladius* was sent by Pope *Celestin* to convert that Kingdom.

The first Planters and Possessors of this Countrey, were the *Picts*, as the generality of our Historians do affirm, who call *Orkney*, *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum*: And these Verses of the Poet *Claudian*,

*Maduerunt Saxone Fuso
Orcares; incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,*

do evidently shew that the *Picts* at that time were the Possessors and Inhabitants of these *Northern Isles*.

This Country was anciently govern'd by Kings after the manner of the *Picts*, and other Nations; but by the Injury of Time and Carelessness of Writers, only two of them are mention'd: One was *Belus* King of *Orkney*, whom *Holinshead* calls *Bladus*, and *Bothius*, *Balus*. The other King of *Orkney* was called *Ganus*, he Reign'd in the Time of *Caractacus*, King of the *Britains*. These Islands continued in all probability under the Government of their own Princes, till the utter Subversion of that Kingdom, *A. D.* 839. when *Keneth II.* that Martial King of *Scot*, subdued these *Isles* and added them to his other Dominions. But in the Year 1099. the *Norwegians* possessed themselves of this Country, and held it 164 Years, and then King *Magnus* of *Norway* sold it all again to King *Alexander* of *Scotland*, for 4000 Marks *Sterling*, and 100 Marks a Year. *Orkney* being thus recover'd from the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, it continued ever after annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*; King *Alexander* giving the Property of it to a Nobleman surnamed *Speire*, Earl of *Cathness*, whose Son, *Magnus Speire*, Earl of *Cathness*, *Orkney* and *Schetland*, was in great Repute in the Days of King *Robert Bruce*; but he dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth Speire* succeeding him in the Estate, was Marry'd to Sir *William Sinclair*, to whom came the Title and Estate; from him it descended to *Henry Sinclair*, to whom succeeded *William Sinclair*, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert Sinclair*, who being forefaulted for Non-compearance to the Parliament, the Earldom of *Orkney* and Lordship of *Schetland* was again annexed to the Crown, and so continu'd till the Reign of *Q. Mary*, who conferr'd it upon *James Hepburne*, Earl of *Bothwell*, and in order to make him her Husband, created him Duke of *Orkney*; but he dying as basely as he lived, after Ten Years Imprisonment in *Denmark*, the Lord *Robert Stewart*, natural Son of King *James V.* was made Earl of *Orkney*, in *August* 1581. and he being Beheaded, and his Son Hang'd, *Orkney* had several Governors till the Year 1647. at what time *William Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, procur'd a Wadset or Mortgage of this Country from King *Charles I.* To him succeeded his Son *Robert Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, Anno 1649. who was succeeded by his Son *Robert*, from whom *Orkney* and *Schetland* being redeemed 1669. were all re-annexed to the Crown, except the Bishop's Interest. At present *George Hamilton*, Earl of *Orkney*, Brother to the Duke of *Hamilton*, enjoys the Title by the Name of *Stuart of Orkney*. The Queen's Exchequer grants a Lease of it to any that bids highest at a Roup or Outcry. When the *Taxmen's* Lease is out, which is commonly in 3 or 5 Years, the Lords of the Treasury Roup it out anew, and he that gives most is *Taxman* or *Steward* during the Lease of Years that takes it for. Under the *Steward* are some Judges of his

Creation and Appointment called Bayliffs: In every Parish and Isle there is one. Their Office is to oversee the Manners of the Inhabitants, to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters to the value of 10 *l. Scots* (10 *s. English*) but if the matter be above, it's refer'd to the Steward or his Deputy. Under and subservient to those Bailiffs are six or seven of the most honest and intelligent Persons within the Parish, called *Lawrightmen*. These in their respective Bounds have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables, and they inform the Bayliffs of such Enormities as occasionally happen, which the Bailiff punishes according to the Importance and Circumstances of the Fault, and if it be above his Limits or the Extent of his Power he sends the Delinquent to the Seat of *Justice*, which is held by the Steward or his Deputy. These *Lawrightmen* have a Privilege inherent in their Office, by the Custom of the Country, which is not usual elsewhere; which is, if there be any suspicion of Theft, they take some of their Neighbours with them during the silence of the Night, and make search for the Theft (which is called *Ransaking*, from *Ransaka*, which is to make enquiry in the ancient *Danish*) they search every House they come to, and if the Theft be found, they seize upon him upon whom it is found, and bring him to the Seat of *Justice* for Punishment.

The Isles of Schetland.

The Isles of *Schetland* belong to the Crown of Great Britain as they did formerly to that of *Scotland*, being part of the Strath of *Orkney*, and govern'd either by the Stuart or his Deputy. They are placed by *Ptolomy* in the 63d Degree from the Equinoctial, between *Scotland* and *Norway*: The nearest Part of the Isles of *Schetland*, is about 80 Miles from *Orkney*, and the Sea between them is very Turbulent and Stormy. Those that are properly called Isles, are in Number about 46. with 40. Holms and 30 Rocks, all which are ranked under the general Name *Schetland*, tho' each of them has its particular Name. About 26 of 'em only are Inhabited; others tho' large enough, are only made use of to feed Cattle. Many of the Gentry of the Country have come from *Scotland* and settled here; but the common People that are Natives, are descended from the *Norwegians*, and speak a corrupt Dialect of the *Norwegian* Tongue. They are generally Healthy, commonly living to Five, Six, or Seven score Years of Age. There are many Obelisks still standing, and many old Fabricks, which are said to have been built by the *Picts*; they are in the fashion of Pyramids, with a winding Pair of Stairs within, to the top. Under them they have Cells all Vaulted over, and from the top of them they may

Sign by Fire, when they apprehended any imminent Danger. The Ground is clean, and the Soil naturally inclines to a sandy Clay. The produce of the Country is chiefly Fish, Butter, Oyl, Wool, Feathers, Beef, Tallow, Hides, Stuff, Stockings, Woollen, Gloves and Garters. Here has been seen at one time in *Brassay-Sound*, 1500 Sail of *Hollanders*, employed about that profitable Fishery, which they make about the *Scotch Islands*. After *Fara*, an Island lying in the midway between *Orkney* and *Schetland*, the first Island that appears is called *Mainland*, as being the largest; it is about 60 Miles in length, and 16 or 18 where broadest. In *Schetland*, they have one Presbytery, which assembles at *Scalloway*.

The Thule of the Antients, as describ'd by Sir Robert Sibbald.

Tho' the Ancients were at variance about the particular Situation of *Thule*, yet they all agreed, That it was somewhere towards the North; many make it to be one of the *British* Islands, and as *Conradus Celtes* said long ago, it was encompass'd with the Isles of *Orkney*, so I have also taken the liberty to subjoin it to them. *Bochart* observes, that *Thule* in the *Syrac* or *Chaldee*, (which is a Dialect of the *Phœnician*) signifies Darkness. And the Ancients had a mighty Notion of the Darkness of the Regions farthest North. That the *Phœnicians* sailed far beyond the *Mediterranean* is indisputable. It is probable therefore that when they came to Coasts where Foggs were thick, and Nights were long, they might call them by one general Name, *Thule*; which Name the *Greeks*, and from them the *Romans*, not understanding, applied to some Island in the most Northerly Part of *Britain*. That the *Roman Thule* must be placed there, will appear evidently from what follows. What *Cæsar* observ'd of the Ancient *Britains*, that they Painted their Bodies blue, and fought with hooked Chariots, *Silius Italicus* affirms of the Inhabitants of *Thule*; and it is plain the Poet could speak only of those whom the *Romans* fought with in his time,

*Cæculus haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thules
Agmina falcifera circumvenit acta Covino.*

Pliny was of the same Opinion, for he treats of *Thule* in the same Chapter with the *British* Isles; and *Tacitus* in his *Life of Agricola* says, that when the *Roman Navy* sailed about *Britain*, *despecta est & Thule*: They saw *Thule* as they sailed by the *Orkneys*.

Sir Robert Sibbald thinks that Island was the first of the *British* Isles that was called *Thule*, as being the first remarkable Island

stand that the *Carthaginians* met with in their course from *Cadin*, steering to the North, and also because *Statius* calls it *Hesperia*, (or Western) *Thule*: But if *Ireland* was ever called so, that is not the *Thule* which is mention'd by the *Roman Writers*; for the *Romans* never carried their Arms into *Ireland*; and therefore what they say must refer to some *British* Northern Isles, which they invaded under *Agricola*, and which was then possess'd by the *Picts*; whom *Statius* the Poet, who was contemporary with *Domitian*, calls *Caledonians*. *Claudian* does yet more particularly give the Name of *Thule* to the North part of *Britain*, when he speaks of the great Exploits done there by *Theodosius*, Father of *Theodosius* the Emperor, and Grandfather of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whom he makes to Conquer the *Scots* and the Inhabitants of *Thule*, in a cold frosty Country, and the *Moors* in a scorching one; where, by placing the *Moors* and *Britains* as the remotest People, then known in their several Parts, he clearly demonstrates that *Thule* must be somewhere near the North Part of the Isle of *Britain*, then Inhabited by the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Claudian's Words are these.

Illa Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis

Maduerant Saxone fuso

Orcaes, incaluit PICTORUM SANGUINE THULE,
Scotorum cumulos fervit Glacialis Jerne.

In *Caledonian* Frosts his Tents he pitch'd

When *Orkney* Isles he dy'd with *Saxon* Gore,

Then *THULE* with the *Pictish* Blood grew hot,

Icy Strathern bemoan'd huge heaps of *Scots*.

Jerne here is *Strathern*, i. e. the Valley of *Ern*, and had its Name from *Ireland* or *Erin*, from whence these *Scots* came. *Juvenal* also calls it by the same Name, when he says, *Arma quod ultra Litora, Juvernæ promovimus*, in which he alludes to *Agricola's* Conquests; as he does also to the great General's Care to instruct the *Britains* in the *Roman Arts*, in this Verse, *De conducendo loquitur jam Rhetore Thule*; which last Verse demonstrates that *Thule* belong'd to *Britain*, and tho' it was far North, whence it is called *ultima*, yet it could not be beyond that Island, because the *Romans* never carry'd their Arms any farther. *Jerne* therefore lying upon the West Coast, *Thule* seems to be upon the Eastern, and is most probably what is now called *East Ross*, *Sutherland* and *Caithness*; for there the *Picts*, or as *Silius Italicus* calls them, the blue Inhabitants of *Thule* were anciently settled, when the Southern Countries became part of the *Roman Province*. Before that time the *Britains* were all *Picts*, that is, all were Painted, and the *Brigantes* were Blue in *Seneca's* Time. We are sure *Thule* lies far North, and *Theodosius* was there, and

as he killed the Scots in *Jerne*, so he killed the *Picts* in *Thule*. Now *Claudian's Jerne* is not *Ireland*, because we have no account that the Romans ever carry'd their Arms into *Ireland*, nor were any Roman Antiquities ever found there. And besides the thick Woods in *Caithness* would appear very dark to Navigators, and so might well deserve the Name of *Thule*; tho' with Sir Robert Sibbald's leave, I rather think that the *Phœnician Thule* was *Ireland*, which was anciently very Woody, and consequently very Foggy; and that the Romans afterwards applied that Name, which they did not thoroughly understand, to the *Pictish Coasts*, meaning thereby only an Island, or rather Peninsula, that was very far North, as the first *Thule* was described to be. The Ancient Norwegians who sailed round *Britain*, and were Lords of the North and West Isles for some time, called one of the Western Islands *Ilar*, or *Thile*, but which of them we know not. Of this *Snorro Sturlæsin*, the Islandish Historian of *Norway*, who lived 500 Years ago, is a certain Evidence. For in his Account of *Magnus Olaffin*, King of *Norway's* Expedition in the Year 1095. towards the *British Isles*, he says, that King *Magnus* went with a mighty Fleet Westward to the Isles of *Orkney*, which he Conquer'd, and placed a Viceroy over them. Then he went to the Southern-Isles (*i. e.* the *Hebrides*, which lie S. W. of *Orkney*) where he wasted and burned, and forced the Inhabitants to fly, some into *Scotland*, and some into *Ireland*; That he particularly landed in *Joxa*, where he suffer'd no Man to hurt the People or the Church, and from thence went to the Island *Thile*, and from thence to *Satires Mulls*, Plundering both the *Scotch* and *Irish* Coasts, all along as he went. This shews what Opinion the Ancient Danes had of the Situation of *Thule*: And that one of the Western Islands was then so called, is unquestionable. But part of *Norway* is also called *Thulemark*. Were there not therefore anciently more Regions towards the North, than one called by that Name? It is most probable there were. And one may safely affirm that *Juvenal*, *Statius* and *Claudian*, went no farther than the North *British* Coasts for their *Thule*, wheresoever they placed it.

The Roman Wall in Scotland.

The first occasion of Building the Roman Wall, which now goes by the Name of *Graham's Dyke*, was given by *Julius Agricola*, to exclude the *Scotch-Highlanders*; for the Wall being Built upon that Isthmus or Neck of Land, betwixt the Rivers *Forth* and *Glyde*, which is not above 16 Miles over, the Enemy was by this means removed as it were into another Island; but here we must not imagine that this Wall was built by *Agricola*, since it is affirmed by no Historian. He contented himself only with placing

placing Garifons at convenient distances, that his Forces might easily draw together upon the first apprehension of Danger. The Garifons probably settled by him (for those upon the Wall must necessarily have been settled by others) were 1. *Camel Damnierum*, which the Neighbours at this Day call *Camel*, where the Remains of the Fortification are yet to be seen, and the Roman Military Way begins there, and runs to the South. Here also they discover old Vaults, and meet with Roman Coins. The 2d seems to have been about 6 Miles distant to the North West, where the Town of *Sterling* now stands; for besides the narrowness of the River *Forth*, which has now a Bridge over it in this Place, required a Garifon there; there is upon a Roman Ancient Inscription, intimating that a Legion once kept Garifon there. The 3d Garifon was plac'd about 8 Miles N. from the Second, where Roman Medals have been found, and near far from it runs a Roman Military Way. The 4th seems to be that which *Bede* calls *Guidi*, now called *Kirkintilloch*, situate upon the Wall, where are still to be seen the Ruins of great Fortifications, and near it several Inscriptions have been found. The 5th was where the Town of *Paisly* is now seated. The 6th was the most remote to the West, called at this Day *Dumbarton*, conveniently situated in a Point, where the *Leven* runneth into the *Clyde*; but if this Conveniency was not a sufficient Testimony to the Inscriptions that are found in the Neighbourhood, will prove it beyond all dispute. The placing of these Garifons was probably the occasion of building the Wall afterwards along this Trajectory; but in building they took the directest Line, which must be the cause why some of the Garifons are at a distance from it. The Wall seems also to have been built at several Times, and by different Persons, as the situation of the Ground required for repelling the Enemy, and covering the Provincial *Britains* against their Invasions. The Wall first began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and so was carried along the Neck of Land between the *Forth*, *Clyde* and *Forth*, but afterwards was carried farther East. The *Penpabel*, or *Penueltuin*, where *Bede* says it begun, is at this Day called *Walltown*, where there is an Artificial Mount dyked about; but the manner of the Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont*'s Description in Dr. *Gibson*'s Translation of *Camden*'s *Britannia*, p. 98. First there appears a Ditch of 12 Foot wide before the Wall, towards the Enemy's Country; the Wall it self is Ten Foot thick, but it is not known how high it was at first; there is a Paved Way at the Foot of the Wall, Five Foot broad, Watch-Towers with in Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night, a Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers against all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings. Besides these there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, strongly entrench'd, (though within the Wall) able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remain

In Mr. Pont's Time, who trac'd them all, were these, One at *Langtown*, a Mile East of *Falkirk*; One just at *Rouintree-Burn-head*; One at *Wester-Cowden*, above *St. Helen's Chapel*; one at the *Croy-hill*; a very great one at the top of the *Banhill*; One at *Atch-indrey*; One at *Kirkintilloch*, or *Kaerpentolloch*; One at *East-Caldar*; One at *Hill-toun Calder*; One at *Balmudy*; One at *Simer-Ann*, and over *Kilvin River*, and *Carestoun*; One at *Atermynie*; One at *Balcastle*, over against *Banhill*; One at *Kaellybe*, over against *Croy-hill*; One at the *Rock-hill*, over against the *West-Wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over against *Castle Cairy*; One at *Dumb-hill*: In the Ruins of that at *Bankyir* was found a Large Iron Shovel, or some Instrument resembling it, so weighty, that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the same Fort also were discover'd several Sepulchers cover'd with Large Rough Stones; and at *Dun-Chroe-Chyr*, by *Mony-a-broch*, there were formerly Large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 *Scotch Miles*, beginning between *Queen's Ferry* and *Abercorn*, it ranged along West by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, to *Innereving*, so on to *Falkirk*, from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of *Cumernald*; next it ran to the Great Fort at the *Ban-hill*, where have been found several Stones, some with Pictures engraven upon them, and some with Inscriptions. From whence it went to the *Peel* of *Kirkin-tilloch*, the greatest Fort of all, and so Westward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North side of the Wall all along. It had also many Square Fortifications in Form of *Roman Camps*.

[*Fort now in Scotland.*] Having mention'd the ancient Fortresses of *Scotland*, it is certainly not improper in this Place to mention the New. The Mount Fort in *Schetland*, stands on a rising Rock on the North end of *Lerwick Town*; it commands the Harbour call'd the Sound of *Brossa*. It has a large Stone Wall, within which a Batalion may Muster: There are several Houses within it, and about 30 Pieces of Ordnance mounted on the Wall.

CHAP IV.

Of its Air, Soil and Commodities.

[*Air.*] 'T Was not without reason that *Cesar* said of *Britain* in general, *Celum Gallico temperatius*, for even in the most Northern Parts of the Island, the Air is generally Serene; seldom clouded by Mists or Fogs, more mild and temperate than in the Continent under the same Climate, by reason of the warm Vapours from the Sea upon all sides; and for the

the same reason, the continual Breezes of the Wind, cause the Heat in Summer to be no ways Scorching. The constant Winds purify the Air, and keep it always in Motion; so that it's seldom known that any Epidemical Distemper rages in the Country.

Soil.] The Country is for the most part Hilly and Mountainous, there being but few Plains, and they of no great Extent; and those they have are generally by the Sea side, from whence the Ground rises sensibly, the farther in the Country the higher; so that the greatest Hills are in the middle of the Kingdom. The quality of the Soil, compared with that of *England*, is, take it all together, not so good. 'Tis commonly more fit for Pasture than Corn, and for that purpose is very well Water'd. Where the Surface is leanest, there are found Metals and Minerals, and considerable quantities of Lead are Yearly Exported: There is also plenty of other good Oars, in the Inhabitants would be perswaded to take the Pains to Work them. In a great part of the Inland-Country, especially where it lies upon some of the Friths, the Soil is very good, and there grow all the sorts of Grain that are to be found in the South parts of *Britain*. In the low Grounds they have store of Pease and Beans, which for the strength of their Nourishment are much used by the Labouring People. In the Skirts of the Country, which are not so fit for Grain, there grow great Woods of Timber to a vast Bigneis, especially of Fir-Trees which thrive best in Rocky and Mountainous Countries. Springs of Medicinal Waters are common enough; no Country is better provided with Fish, which would turn to good Account, if their Fisheries were manag'd to the best Advantage; besides Shoals of smaller Whales, the Porpus and the Meer-Swine are frequently seen upon their Coasts: And the great Whales of the *Baleen*, or Whalebone Kind, and those of the *Sperma Ceti* kind, are cast now and then upon several parts of the Shore.

The Hills, especially upon the Skirts of the Country, breed abundance of Cows, which not only afford store of Butter and Cheese for the Use of the Inhabitants, but considerable Profit by vending their Hides and Tallow, and by the great Numbers that are Sold into *England*, when there is no Prohibition. The Size of their Cows and Sheep is (as in all cold Regions) but small, but the Flesh of both is exceedingly Delicious, and very Nourishing. The Highlands breed great Flocks of Goats with store of Deer, and abundance of Rabbits.

Commodities.] It abounds with all Necessaries of Life and in respect of solid wholesome Food, stands in need of no Assistance from its Neighbours. There is very great plenty of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Conies; and in the North, of Red and Fallow Deer; of Wild and Tame Fowl, such as Partridges

Sea-Plover, Pewits, Woodcocks, Dotterels, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Larks, Herons, &c. of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, &c.

Then for Fish, no Country exceeds it, for extraordinary plenty of Salmon, besides Trouts, Carps, Pikes, Eels, and other River Fish; Herrings they have in such abundance, that the Dutch drive a considerable Trade in Foreign Parts, with the Herrings that they take in the Northern Seas. Oysters, Cockles, Lobsters, Cod, Ling, Scates, Turbolts, Mackrels, and Whittings, with other sorts of excellent Sea-Fish, they have in great abundance.

The Beer and Ale in *Scotland* is very good, and the *Scotch* are not ignorant of the Art of Distilling Brandy and Usquebaugh to a great Perfection.

Gardens for the Use of the Kitchen are not wanting; Orchards for Fruit are common, and for the most part the Pears are better than the Apples; yet here they have the Rennet and the Golden Pippin in great Perfection; and the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are adorned with Flower-Gardens and Wall-Fruit, better than one would expect to find so far North. For all those Fruits which can be ripen'd in the Summer Months, such as Melons, Figs, Apricocks and Peaches, are produc'd in their Gardens, with their true and natural Flavour and Taste.

The Woods, which are very large, some of them above 10 Miles long, do not only abound with Timber Trees, especially Oaks, Firs, and Birch, but also with great Variety of Physical Herbs and Plants.

For Cloathing, *Scotland* knows no want of very fine Wool, of which they make good Stuffs and Broad Cloath for the better sort, and Freezes for the Country People, to defend them in their Work from the Cold. Besides, of their Wool, and by their great Dexterity in Knitting, they make the finest Worsted Stockings in the World; some of them exceeding those of *Jersey* or *Guernsey*, which they sell for a greater Price than Silk: Some are sold at Thirty Shillings a Pair; and I have been credibly informed by some that have seen Stockings sold at Ten Pound a Pair; but these are rare and not made for the Market, but to show their Perfection in Spinning and Knitting.

There is also great plenty of Hemp and Flax; their Linnen Cloth is inferior to few for its Goodness, and the Manufactory of it, by Exportation into other Countries, is very beneficial to the Inhabitants.

The Leather that is dressed in *Scotland* is good, though it is not so nicely dressed as in several places in *England*; it is thinner than ours, by Reason of the hard Feeding of their Cattel, yet it is strong and durable; it is not very plentiful, because it is not so generally worn in Breeches, Doublets and

and Aprons, Boots and Shoes among the common People ; and besides they find it turns to as good and a much quicker Account to sell their Hides raw to the *English*.

For Building they want no Timber, though it is not so much used in this Country as in others for that purpose ; because they have great variety of excellent Stones, such as Sand-stone, Marble, Alabaster and Slate, with abundance of Chalk and Lime-stone.

For Firing, they have Sea-Coal and Pit-Coal, and the last in great Perfection almost every where, at a very small Price, and where that is wanting, there is in some places Wood, and in others great plenty of Turf and Peate.

For Shipping, which has been too long neglected, the Woods and Forests of *Scotland* yield very good Oaks, fit for Beams, Planks or Knee Timber ; Firs fit for Masts and Yards ; and the Ground affords Hemp for Cordage.

The *Scotch* Horses are generally small, but so well put together, that they are very fit for Labour or Travelling : There are also some of a larger Breed in the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry. They have also Dogs of all sorts and sizes, and for all Uses. Their Shepherd Dogs are surprizingly Sagacious ; for if you show him a Sheep among Ten thousand, he'll bring him to his Master, though the Flock mix never so much together.

Besides great Quantities of Lead, Iron, Brails and Copper Oar, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, (which is the chief Ingredient in making Brass) there are several rich Silver Mines in *Scotland* so that in respect of them only, *Scotland* is said to be richer underground than above : Nay, *James Atkinson*, Assay Master of the Mint at *Edinburgh*, in the Reign of King *James VI.* assures us that Natural or Native Gold was to be found in several places in this Country ; as one Mine on *Crawford Moor* and *Fryar Moor* in *Clydesdale* ; 2, on *Robburt Moor* and *Mannock Moor* in *Niddisdale* ; 3, on *Glangaber Watter* in *Inderland*, in the Forest of *Attrie*, and many other Combes or Valleys. It's commonly found, he says, after great Rains, link'd fast to the Sappare Stone, just as Lead Oar and White-Spar grow sometimes together : This is certain that one *Cornelius*, a German, who in that time was by Patent created Superior of the Gold Mines of the King of Scots, discovered Gold Mines at *Crawford John*, and in 30 Days time brought into the King's Mint at *Edinburgh*, Eight Pounds Troy Weight of Natural Gold, which was worth 450 *l. Sterling*.

Besides Grain and other Commodities already mentioned, Merchants Export Marble, Alabaster, Linnen and Woollen Cloath, Freezes, Plaids, Plaiding Stuff, Stockings, Malt, Ho Meal, Hides, Rabbits and Hare Skins, Fish, Eggs, Oker, Coal and Salt. To Conclude, though some Countries may pride themselves in being Richer, their Seas being better Navigated, and their Lands more Fertile, yet *Scotland* wants nothing that is

cellary for the Life of Man, and what should put Life into future Endeavours. The Country is capable of great Improvements, and having many safe and convenient Ports and Havens, if encouraged, it cannot long want a profitable Trade by Sea; which concurring with a prudent and industrious Management of the Inland Trade and Manufacturies, cannot fail of making that Part of *Great-Britain* much richer, and consequently much more considerable than it is at present, or indeed than it ever was.

CH A P. V.

Of its Inhabitants, *their* Number, Language and Character.

Inhabitants.] DURING the *Roman* Empire, the North-Eastern Part of *Scotland*, which was free, was inhabited chiefly by the *Picts*, who in all probability were *Britons*, that still retain'd the Custom of Painting their Bodies. I say chiefly, because it is most probable that the *Scots* came thither very early out of *Ireland*, especially into the *West Highlands*, though perhaps not in great Numbers. Afterwards came in the *Saxons*, and then the *Danes*, who were long Masters of the *Orkneys*, which have been claimed by the Kings of *Denmark* as part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, till very lately; so that the present Inhabitants of *Scotland* are a Mixture of *Picts*, i. e. Ancient *Britons*; of *Scots*, i. e. Ancient *Irish*; of *Saxons*, and of *Danes*; of *Normans*; 'tis probable, there may be some few, but so blended with other Nations, that it is impossible either by Names, or any other Mark to distinguish any Families at this Day, and ascertain their Descent from the *Roman* Stock.

Their Number.] Though *Scotland* be without comparison more barren than many Parts of *England*, yet for want of Trade, and those other Encouragements which naturally bring People together, and keep 'em together, when once they are gathered, it is certain that it is much thinner of People than otherwise it need to be, or than *England* is. A Million and half of People is the most that has been reckon'd; tho' if the Fishing-Trade and Husbandry were encouraged as far as they might, it would maintain above double the number.

Their Language.] The Inhabitants of the Southern Provinces speak *English*, varied only in Pronunciation: Their Language approaches indeed nearer to the *Dano Saxon* in many of its peculiar Words, than any other Dialect of the *English* Tongue, and for that reason those Writings which are true *Scottish*, such as *Gawen Douglas's* Translation of *Virgil's Aeneas*,

The Cherry and the Slae (a Poem so call'd) and others, are very useful to those that are curious in searching out the Originals of our own Language. The *Highlanders* speak a sort of *Irish*, which they have both from the ancient *Scots* who came out of *Ireland* and from the *Picts* who were originally *Britains*. For the *British* which is now preserved in *Wales*, and the *Irish*, were both different Dialects of the ancient *Celtic*, from which and from the ancient *Gothic*, almost all the Languages of the Northern, and North Western Nations of *Europe* are derived. In the *Orkney* the old *Norwegian* Tongue, spoken still in tolerable Purity in *Ireland*, is preserved. Their Court-Rolls, Records and Proceedings in Law, have been written for several Ages in *Latin*, of which the *Scottish* Lawyers are (generally speaking) great Masters; and Sir *John Skene* assigns the reason of their Law being writ in *Latin*, to their having been drawn up by the *Roman* Clergy, who always endeavoured to keep the People in Ignorance, which is one of the great Pillars of the Pope's Authority, tho' the truer Reason seems to be because the Civil Law, which was always the *Common Law* of *Scotland*, was written in that Language. There are also in the *Scottish* Tongue more French Words than in *English*, which has been occasion'd by the long and frequent Intercourses which the *Scots* have had with *France*.

Character.] The Air being very serene, and the Climate temperate in *Scotland*, the Natives partake accordingly of both. They have clear Understandings, are Sagacious, quick at finding out their Interest, and diligent in pursuing it. Abroad in foreign Countries, whither Necessity or Curiosity often drives them, they are Industrious, Frugal, and very Dexterous in Accommodating themselves to the Manners of the People with whom they live. The Gentlemen are well bred, and as generally Learned as in any other Country in *Europe*. The Women in Condition are Handsome, Fruitful and Modest, and very careful in that which is their great Business, the managing of their Families, and the Educating of their Children. The People are generally Religious, and very zealous in adhering to that Religion which they profess, so that the Rubrick of the Church of *Rome* receives no small Augmentation from this Country. They are very temperate in Eating and Drinking, even in Counties where Luxury and Excess in both is too much practis'd. Zealous Lovers of their Country, tho' very willing to settle abroad when they have any opportunity of doing so. Fearless of Danger, and patient to endure the Hardships and Fatigues of War. In a word, they are a People who have always been tenacious of their Liberty, and whom no Threatning, nor any Prospected Advantage could make to yield to Conquerors, tho' more Numerous and more Powerful than themselves.

The Scots, especially the *Islanders*, are generally longer liv'd than in the more Southern Parts of the World, a Man being scarce thought Old at Fourscore, several living to above an Hundred, in their Islands to Seventy, and at that Age able to gain their Bread by their Labour; all which is ascribed to their Temperance and frugal way of Living, being utter Strangers to the Luxury of wealthier Nations; but of late, excessive Drinking prevails in some Places, and the main Ambition of some Country Gentlemen is to be reckon'd Good Fellows.

Names.] In the South Parts of Scotland, where the Inhabitants are descended chiefly from the Saxons and Danes, their Names agree with those of England, both Christian and Surnames; Christian Names common, are James, John, Thomas, Alexander, David, William, Robert, Charles, Colin usual among the Campbells; Norman and Gilbert derived from the Danes, Archibald, &c. Surnames among the Lowlanders are either Local, as Douglas, Campbel, Hamilton, Smith, Maxwell, Dalrymple, Spotswood, Leflye, Lindey, Murray, Leith, &c. or derived from their Parents, as Davidson, Ferguson, Henderson, Youngson, Adamson, Anderson, Paterson, (i. e. Patrickson) Johnson (which in Scotland is usually written Johnstoun, as if it were local) &c. or from Offices and Trades, as Stuart, Fletcher, Clerk, Bailly, Falconer, Justice, &c. Saxon and Danish Names they have several, Sibbald, (i. e. *se bald*, the bold courageous Man) Ettrick which gives Title to the Earl of Dumbarton's Eldest Son, from Heydrek a famous Hero of the North, Clogie, which still signifies *Wise* in Danish, Graham, Dan: Gram, Dempster, (i. e. Judge) Cunningham, or Kinningham, which in Danish is the King's Hamlet. Bruce, Dan: Brufo, Bolloc Dan: Hrollang, Grerr, Logy (Loge Norw: Flame) &c. The Highlanders who are the old Scots and Picts blended together, keep their old Scottish Names pretty entire, as Malcolm, Duncan, Donald Murdoc, Kennedy, &c. and those that begin with Mac (i. e. Son) are numerous, as Mac Kensy, Mac Kay, Mac Leod, Mac Lean, Mac Pherson, Mac Cleland, Mac Gil, Mac Dongal, Mac Guffoc, &c. where Mac Kenzie, is the Son of Kennedy, or Kennet, Mac Leod, is the Son of the People, for that Leod signifies in Saxon; Mac Pherson, the Son of a Priest; Mac Guffoc, the Son of Guffoc; Mac Gil, the Son of Gilbert. How far an Enquiry into the Etymology of the Surnames of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, may go to determine the Nation from whence every Family sprung, is a Subject well worth the Pains of a skilful and judicious Antiquary. This is certain, it can never be done well, without a competent Knowledge of the Celtic and Gothic Languages, and of the several Dialects which have been formed in these Northern and North Western Parts of the World, from those two great Originals.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Religion of Scotland.

THE Christian Religion was without all Controversy preached very early in *Scotland*, but how soon, we do not certainly know. *Tertullian* says Christianity was Preached in the *British* Islands in Places where the *Romans* never came; whether he meant *Ireland* and the North of *Scotland*, is uncertain. *King Donald* the first, who is said to have begun his Reign in the Year 199. is also said to have desir'd Preachers from *P. Victor*, who went into *Scotland* and planted Christianity in that Country. These Preachers are said to have lived in Parity, without an Episcopal Government, nor is any Bishop said to have come in to *Scotland* before *Palladius*, who was sent by *P. Celestine* to Convert the *Scots* in the Year 431. And this Account, tho' supported by no Author who lived within 1200 Years after Christ is greedily taken up by all the late *Scotch* Historians; and the *Presbyterians* in *Scotland* have made use of it as an Argument to justify their Establishment, which they would have to be looked upon not as an Innovation of their own, but as the Restoration of the most ancient Church Government that was ever set a-foot in *North Britain*. For my part I have no manner of Design to choque the *North Britains* in what I shall say; But as to the first Establishment of Christianity in *Scotland*, it seems to me upon Examining what very Learned Men have said upon this Subject, to be as follows.

In *Britain* Christianity flourished before it was the established Religion of the *Roman Empire*. *Constantius Chlorus* (who never suffered any Man to dye for the Name of Jesus Christ in his Dominions) lived here the latter part of his Time: He died at *York*, and there his Son *Constantine the Great* was declar'd *Catholic* when he dy'd. Hence *Constantine* had his great Army with which he overcame *Mauritius*, in the presence of which Army he first declared himself a Christian. This he would not have done, had he not been sure that they would joyfully stand by him. *Bede* tells us that *St. Ninian* Converted the *South Brits* in the Year 412. *St. Ninian* being Educated at *Rome*, instructed them without controversy as himself had been bred up. *Archbishop Usher* tells us out of some old *Irish* Lives of Saints, that several *Irish* (or *Scots*) whom he Names, brought Christianity thither from *Rome* about the Year 400. and erected several Bishopricks. Whether these Southern *Scots* had any Communication with their Northern Brethren, who some time before they had made Settlements in the *Extra-Provincial Britain*, we know

not. The first famous Apostle of the Scots was *Palladius*, but he was not sent into *Scotland*, but into *Ireland*, as the Writers of *St. Patrick's Life* assure us. In *Ireland* he could do no good, and returning Home he died in *Britain* near the Country of the *Picts*. He was not out a whole Year. So that *St. Patrick* who was the true Apostle of the Scots in *Ireland*, and by Birth a *North Britain*, is the Person to whom their Conversion ought to be attributed. And he that was so concerned for the *Irish Scots*, would not, we may be sure, neglect those of them, whoever they were, that were settled in *Britain*. The *North Picts* were Converted long after by *St. Columba*, a *Scot*, in the Year 560. who settled in the Isle of *Hy*, called from him, *I-Columb-Kill*, as we have seen already. This Conversion of the *North Picts* was not from any former Schism or Heresy, but from downright Gentilism, as *Bede*, who is in this Particular a very competent Judge, does expressly assure us.

From what has been said, which can be proved beyond Dispute from what Archbishop *Usher*, and the present most excellent Bishop of *Worcester* have written upon this Argument, the ancient Ecclesiastical Government of *Britain* can be made out very plainly: And that the Provincial *Britains* were govern'd by a Diocesan Episcopacy, such as that now in force in *England* is allowed to be. *St. Ninian* who Converted the *South Picts*, was himself a *Britain* and Bishop of *Whithern*, now *Galloway*; and the Writer of his Life assures us, that he consecrated Bishops in proper Places wherever he went. Whither *Palladius* was sent, we have seen already. *St. Patrick* was Son of a Deacon, Grandson of a Priest, and his Mother's Brother, *St. Martin*, was the famous Bishop of *Tours* in *France*. But his Establishing of Episcopacy in *Ireland* is not disputed, since it is affirmed that his Predecessor *Palladius* settled Episcopacy among the *Scots*. *St. Patrick* too was a *Britain*, and from the *Britains* came the first Conversions both of *Scots* and *Picts*.

Whether *Columba* the Apostle of the *North Picts* established Episcopacy among them, will scarce be question'd by those that consider that he came out of *Ireland*, in which *St. Patrick* had settled Diocesan Episcopacy long before. And lest the thing should be left doubtful, his Successor *Adamnan* who wrote his Life, directly affirms that *St. Columba*, tho' only a Priest, always paid Obedience to Bishops. In the way of calculating *Easter*, the *Northern Scots* differ'd from the *Saxon* Bishops, who had their Ordination from *Rome*: But the Reason was, because the *Romans* had changed their Cycle, between the time of *P. Celestine*, who sent *St. Patrick* into *Ireland*, and *Gregory the Great*, who sent *Augustine* the Monk into *England*. During that Interval also, the Bishops of *Rome* had arrogated to themselves a Supremacy over other Churches, which was unknown in the Age of *St. Patrick*. This the *Scots* could not digest, as they had no

reason, any more than the *British* Bishops, who flatly deny'd to own *Augustin* for their Archbishop. Setting these two Things aside, it undeniably appears, that the *Scottish* Bishops would readily have been owned by the *English* Bishops, who held Communion with the See of *Rome*, and they did in many Occurrences own them with all readiness.

This then destroys the Notion of the *Culdees*, or Priests living without any Subordination to one another, prior to *Palladius*: They are first mentioned by *John of Fordon*, the Author of the *Scoti-Chronicon*, who lived about 1000 Years later than the things he speaks of. The word *Culdee* or *Kyldee* indeed is older. *Kyldees* are no more than Monks. *Kil* in *Irish* is a Monk's Cell. *I-Columb-Kill* is the *Island of Columba of the Cell*. *Ti* in composition *Dee*, in several Dialects of the *British*, is a *House*. *Kyldee* then is a *House of such Cells*: And any Man who was called by his own Name with an Addition of *Kyldee*, thereby shewed that he lived in a *Cell House*, i. e. was a Monk. The word *Kyldee* in *Scotland* seems to have been appropriated to the Chapter of *St. Andrew's*, which consisted of an Abbot and Monks for a considerable time, till *Canons Regular* succeeded them, who kept their Ground till the Reformation.

The Government of the Church by Bishops continued therefore in *Scotland*, from the beginning of Christianity till *Queen Mary's* Time. That the Ecclesiastical Government in *Scotland* has since been alter'd every body knows; perhaps the Steps by which that Alteration was effected may not be so generally known. The Nature of my design will not let me run out far into Particulars, but a short Account of what was done in *Scotland*, relating to Religion from the Year 1562. to the re-establishment of Episcopacy in that Kingdom, by *King James VI.* in 1603. will make what I shall hereafter say concerning the *Kirk of Scotland* better understood.

In the Reformation of *England*, under *King Edward VI.* the Bishops generally joined and that was attended with a perfect acquiescency with their Government, the Lawfulness of which was never questioned all that Reign. Whether some Ceremonies and Vestments should be retained, was debated; but *Hooper* Bishop of *Gloucester*, who scrupled the use of the Episcopal Robe at last comply'd. The Exiles in *Queen Mary's* Time resumed those Debates at *Frankfort* and *Geneva*, in which last place was the famous *John Knox*, who joined with those that opposed the use of Ceremonies. *Queen Mary* dying, her Sister *Queen Elizabeth* continued Episcopacy, and the Ceremonies now retained in our Church; soon after, the *Scottish* Reformation follow'd, in which *Knox* was the chief Agent. By his Persuasion the Ceremonies were by general Consent laid aside, and in the *Confession of Faith*, which he offered to be confirmed in Parliament 1560 Chap. 21. is this Clause, *That as Ceremonies are but Temporal,*

may and ought they to be changed, when they rather foster Superstition, than edify the Kirk using the same. And by the 6th Act of that Parliament, it is Enacted, That the Ministers of the blessed Evangel of Jesus Christ, whom God of his Mercy hath now raised up amongst us, or hereafter shall raise, agreeing with them that now lives in the Administration of the Sacraments, and the People of this Realm professing Jesus Christ, &c. according to the Confession of the Faith, are declared to be the only true and holy Kirk within this Realm. So far the Act of Parliament. The Bishops in that Parliament generally adhering to Popery, and refusing to sign the Confession of Faith, were laid aside. But in their stead Superintendents were appointed in some Districts, differing both in Number and Bounds from the Bishops and their Dioceses. Other Persons also having Commissions from the Kirk, executed particular Parts of the Ministerial Function committed to them. From these Commissioners Appeals lay to Provincial Synods, or National and General Assemblies, as appears by Act 7th of that Parliament. Two Bishops turned Protestants, and they were continued in their Bishopricks and Dignity; namely, Bothwell Bishop of Orkney, and Gordon Bishop of Galloway. Bothwell afterwards was deposed for marrying the Queen to the Earl of Bothwell, but was restored again, and being an eminent Lawyer, continued long a Lord of the Session, and is marked in the Rolls of Parliament as a Bishop; Gordon soon fell off to Queen Mary, and probably relapsed to Popery. Of the Abbots some turned Protestants, the Abbacies of others were given to Laymen in Commendam, and they under the Name of Commendators sat in Parliament and made up the first State of the Clergy, and had the Administration of their Titles and Temporal Baronies. The Scots Church at this time owned the Church of England for their Brethren, and Pastors and Guides of Christ's Flock, as appears by a Letter from the General Assembly of Scotland to the English Bishops, dated December 27th, 1566. It is superscribed thus, *The Superintendants, Ministers and Commissioners within the Realm of Scotland, to their Brethren the Bishops and Pastors of England who have renounced the Roman Antichrist, and do profess with them, the Lord Jesus in sincerity, wish the increase of the Holy Spirit.*

During this time, the Queen who was a Papist, and her Popish Servants, hindered the Ratification of the Acts for Reformation; and the great Men that had Grants of Church-Lands were unwilling that the Ministers Maintenance should be settled, and this increased the Divisions in the Kingdom. A Book of Discipline was drawn up, and signed by many of the Nobility, which was never ratified in Parliament. The Ministers however sat still out of fear of bringing in Popery again; and keeping well with the Body of the Nobility, Gentry, and People, waited for more favourable Times, which Times soon happened. For the Murther of King Henry, the Acquittal of the Earl of Both-

Bothwell upon the not proving of the Libel, the denying to the Earl of *Lenox*, the murdered King's Father, a competent time to make good his Accusation, *Bothwell's* hasty Divorce from his own Lady, and yet more hasty Marriage with the Queen, and his inducing the Nobility to subscribe Bonds, declaring their Approbation of that Marriage, put every thing into a Flame; the Queen was forced to quit Her Army, and leave *Bothwell* to shift for himself; and soon after She resigned Her Crown to Her Son and the Nobility and Great Men engaged themselves under a Bond to Crown the Child, and to stand by him. This was done in 1567, and Papists as well as Protestants signed the Bond. This Association did not indeed long continue in its full strength for before the meeting of the Parliament in December 1567, some fell off; and after the Queen's escape from *Loch-levin*, many eminent Men of both Religions joined to Her. In this time, the Assembly met and past several Acts relating to the Church, Universities, Colleges, Schools, and the Patrimony of the Church to which they assigned the Thirds of great Benefices, and some small ones: These Thirds were ill paid in many places, and absolutely denied to be collected in others. The Earl of *Murray* who was made Regent, was violently opposed, but by degrees he master'd his Enemies, and the generality of 'em subscribed Bond in the Year 1568, to maintain the King's and the Regent's Authority. The Queen after the defeat of her Army at *Langside*, May 13, 1568. fled into *England*, where she obtained from Queen *Elizabeth* a Commission to some of Her Subjects to hear the Complaints of the Queen of *Scots*, against *Murray* (Her Natural Brother) and his Party. The *English* Commissioners would not own themselves to have a Power to decide between the Ligitant Parties. The Regent justified his Proceedings, but refused at first to give in a particular Charge against his King's Mother, and his own Sister. But the *English* not promising that they would stand by him, he and the Queen of *Scots* Commissioners went to *London*, where he was forced to give in his Charge against the Queen, before Queen *Elizabeth*. The Duke of *Chatellerauet* (*Hamilton*) came out of *France* to *London* at that instant, and demanded the Regency as next Heir to the Crown. This Queen *Elizabeth* deny'd, and sent the Regent home with Honour. Upon his return he reduced the Duke, the Earls of *Argile* and *Huntly*, and brought them to submit to his Authority after which he called a Meeting of the Estates at *Perth*, where most of 'em were present. But his Power was not of long continuance, for he was Assassinated at *Linlithgow*, Jan. 23. 1567. Whereupon many of those who by Oaths and Bonds had been engaged to maintain the King's Authority fell off to the Queen's Party; particularly young *Lithingtown* (*Mailland*) and Sir *William Kirkaldy* Laird of *Grange*. *Grange* was Keeper of *Edinburgh* Castle, which he gave up to the Queen, and by that means be-

came Master of the Town, in which the Parliament called by the Earl of *Lenox*, the Regent, was to be held. Within the Town the Regent held his Parliament, and without the Town the Queen's Men held theirs, who play'd upon the Town with their Cannon by times all the while they sat. Each Parliament faulted the other, and Queen *Elizabeth's* Interposition, and the Abstinence from War which was granted at her Procurement, strengthened the Queen's Party exceedingly. This put Matters into the utmost Confusion, in which they continued till September 3. 1571. when the Earl of *Lenox* was Murthered. The Earl of *Marr* was elected Regent in his Place, September 5. 1571. and continued the Parliament which had been adjourn'd at the desire of Queen *Elizabeth*, who countenanced both Parties, to keep them both in a Dependance upon herself. The Earl of *Marr* died October 8. 1572. and was succeeded by the Earl of *Morton*. All this while the general Assembly, the Ministers of *Edinburgh*, the Superintendants, and the leading Ministers stood firm to the King and the Three Regents, and often apply'd themselves to the Regents and the Council for settling the Policy and Patrimony of the Church; and the Ministers of *Edinburgh* constantly refused to own the Queen's Authority in their Prayers. At last a sort of a Form of Policy was settled for the Government by 12 Persons, half Laity, half Clergy, which Form approached nearly to the Episcopal Government. *Hamilton* the Popish Archbishop of *St Andrew's* dying by the hand of Justice, Mr. *John Dunias* was nominated in his Place; Mr. *Robert Boyd* was made Archbishop of *Glasgow*, Mr. *James Paton* Bishop of *Dunkeld*, and Mr. *Andrew Graham* Bishop of *Dunblane*. This was done in pursuance of the Conclusions that were made in the Assembly that was held at *Perth*, August 1572. Some of the old Superintendants remained within the bounds first assigned them, and the chief Power remained in the General Assembly, who deposed and restored Ministers as they saw good, as appears by their deposing and restoring Bishop *Bothwell*. This Power of deposing Ministers was neither granted to Superintendants, nor to the newly nominated Bishops.

The Earl of *Morton*, the next Regent, had been Chancellor of *Scotland* during the 3 former Regencies, and some time under Queen *Mary*; he was acceptable to Queen *Elizabeth*, which facilitated his being chosen. Upon his Election a Pacification was made with the Queen's Party, of which none were to have the Benefit but those that acknowledg'd and profess the true Religion, and own'd the Authority of the King and Regent. *Grange* who kept *Edinburgh* Castle still stood out, but by the assistance of some English Forces was forced to surrender, and was publicly Executed. This Regent recovered the Revenues and Jewels and Moveables of the Crown, and repaired and furnished the King's Seats and Castles; but the Church which expected to have its

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Maintenance increased under his Government, miss'd its Aim, and was deprived of the Thirds of the Benefices that it had formerly enjoy'd, and was forced to depend upon the Court for all it received. This made the Ministers join with the Queen's Friends and others that envy'd the Regent's Greatness; and the Assembly in the Year 1575. restrain'd and lessen'd the Power which was given to the Bishops in the Year 1571. *Boyd* Archbishop of *Glasgow*, and some other Bishops and Superintendants, were present in that Assembly. The Bishops were commanded to be take themselves to particular Cures, and *Paton* Bishop of *Dumkeld* was deprived for Misdemeanors. Upon the Death of Archbishop *Douglas*, the Regent nominated Mr. *Patrick Adamson* to succeed him in the See of *St. Andrews*: But he being Elect without the Consent of the Assembly, was prohibited to exercise any part of his Jurisdiction till he should be Authorized thereunto. The Nobility also uniting against the Earl of *Morton* he laid down, and the King took upon him the Government.

King *James VI.* was not quite 12 Years old when the Earl *Morton* laid down. The Earl of *Athol* being made Chancellor and some Lords suspected of Popery being put into the Council the Church began to complain, and regretted the Change of Government: The Earl of *Morton* having always been severe keeping Papists out of the Administration. In 1578. the Assembly presented to the Parliament a Draught of Ecclesiastical Polity for setting up an exact Pattern of Presbyterian Government. It was referr'd to a Committee, and was not agreed in all its Articles, but was generally put in Execution by the Authority of the Assembly. In 1580, the Lord *Aubigné* a Papist, Cousin German to the King's Father, came out of *France* into *Scotland*, where the King soon created him first Earl, then Duke of *Lenox*. This disgusted the Kirk exceedingly. The King also in Council suspended several Ecclesiastical Censures and Excommunications; many Priests also and Jesuits, and others who were relapsed to Popery, flocked into the Kingdom. *Lenox* indeed publicly renounced Popery, but the Suspicion concerning his Religion still continued; especially after some Dispensations from *Rome* had been intercepted, giving a Liberty to Papists to swear and subscribe the Confession of Faith. In 1580, the King commanded a short Confession of Faith to be drawn up, in which all the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* in Faith and Rites were particularly abjured, with a Declaration that that Declaration was made without any mental Reservation or Equivocation whatsoever. This was sworn to by the King, the Council and the Court; and this is the Declaration which was afterwards renewed in the Year 1638, the Name of the NATIONAL COVENANT. The next Year, the great Men contrived to cut off the Earl

Morton upon an Accufation of being *Act and Part* in the Murder of King *Henry*, (King *James VI*'s Father) leaving the Church to secure themselves in an Assembly at *Dundee*, where the Office of a Bishop, as it was then used, was condemned, and the Bishops commanded to defist from the Exercise of their Episcopal Functions, till they were re-admitted by the Assembly, upon pain of Excommunication. The Duke of *Lenox* likewise, for all his Professions, was publickly taxed of Popery in the Ministers Sermons. The *English* Ambassador laboured for saving the Earl of *Morton*'s Life in vain, and accus'd the Duke of *Lenox* of diverting the King from keeping his Friendship with *England* inviolated, of removing his best Subjects out of Offices, and of Disaffection to the Ministers of God's Word. The Death of the Earl of *Morton* increased the Discontents between the King and the Church. In the Year 1582, the King was surprized by some Noblemen at *Ruthoen*, which he approved of by a Proclamation, and the Duke of *Lenox* was sent out of the Kingdom. The Assembly ratified the Proceedings at *Ruthoen*, and it was approved also by the Parliament. But in the Year 1583, this Surprize at *Ruthoen* was condemned in Parliament, though the Ministers in their Sermons still justified it. Thereupon most of the Nobility concerned in that Fact fled the Kingdom; and the Earl of *Gowry*, with some others lost his Head. In the Parliament of 1584, the King's Declaration concerning the Treasonableness of the Surprize at *Ruthoen* was ratified, His Authority over all Persons in all Causes confirm'd, and the declining the Judgment of His Majesty and His Council declared to be Treason. This is said to be the first time in which the King's Supremacy was enacted in Parliament in *Scotland*. But all these Measures were overturned by the Pacification which was made in the Year 1585; and in 1588 several Noblemen and others were forfeited for their being concerned in the *Spanish* Invasion. In 1592, Presbytery was fully Settled and Established by Act of Parliament. In that Act it was declared, that the Kirk might lawfully hold and keep General Assemblies once a Year at least, provided that either the King's Majesty, or a Commission by him appointed, were present at every Assembly, and that before it was dissolved they nominated and appointed Time and Place where the next General Assembly should be kept and held as it used to be in former times. In the same Act was a Clause regarding the Act of 1584, which granted Commissions to Bishops and other Judges to proceed in Ecclesiastical Causes, ordaining all Presentations to be directed to the particular Presbyteries; and requiring that all Matters and Causes Ecclesiastical within their bounds be tryed according to the Discipline of the Kirk.

All this while the Patrimony of the Church was quite ruined; for in 1587, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed to

to the Crown; which at first pleased the Church, because they thought the Church-Lands were safest in the King's Hands; but they were soon granted away, and even a great Part of Tithes which were thought a sufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were lessen'd by long Leases for small Reservations. They had indeed some Relief by an Act in 1592. by which it was forbidden to erect Kirk-Lands and Tythes into Temporal Lordships; and the Act which fixed the Stipends of the Ministers was confirmed.

The King after this, giving (as was alledg'd) too great Countenance to the Popish Nobility, was ill look'd upon by the Kirk; and he being bent upon Enlarging his Authority, he quickly fell out. His Majesty's Power of Calling, and Continuing or Delaying the Meetings of the General Assembly, of Inhibiting their Proceedings, was question'd. They were angry that they were called before the Privy Council, for Expressions used in their Sermons against the King and his Ministers, especially with relation to the Popish Lords, who had been Excommunicated in October 1593. in the Assembly of the Synod holden at St. Andrews; and also to some Papists, or popishly affected Persons, who were employ'd in the Chiefest Offices of the Kingdom. The E. of Huntley, the Head of the Popish Faction, was particularly maligned for Burning the E. of Mar's House at Dunibirstill, in the Year 1551. and the Lady Leving of the same Religion, was struck at, for being employed as a governess to the Princess Elizabeth. The Ministers on the other part gave great Offence to his Majesty, by declining his Authority over the Church, *in primâ instantiâ*, in judging of Serious Words spoken by any of them in their Sermons; and he was angry with the Ministers of Edinburgh in particular for exciting a Tumult in that City against him in 1596. At which, in the Year 1597. some Ministers were appointed Commissioners for the Church, to give Votes for Ecclesiastical Matters in Parliament; with certain Caveats, or Restrictions for Securing the Freedom of the Kirk. This was intended to keep the Ministers within their Bounds, but did not answer the Ends for which it was designed, several Ministers refusing to accept of that Office. In the Year 1600. the Earl of Gowrie and his Brother were killed, for attempting to kill the King; Orders were given to observe a Day of Thanksgiving upon that Account. Some Ministers doubting of the Reality of the Fact, refused to celebrate the Day; for which they were persecuted, and some were banished.

In 1603, King James VI. succeeded to the Crown of England vacant by Q. Elizabeth's Death. Being then free from the Influence of the Kirk, he resolved to introduce Episcopacy into Scotland again, and accordingly he nominated Bishops into every Diocese and by his Commissioners to the General Assembly, he proce

their Meetings to be continued beyond the Year, from July 1604. to July 1605. and then the Commissioners of the Church were order'd to desert the Diet, and make no Indiction of another Assembly till the King should be acquainted with it. Accordingly the King's Commissioner having intimated his Pleasure to the Assembly, few met in the Year 1605. at *Aberdeen*, and they by Warrant from the Privy-Council, were discharged by the King's Commissioner from meeting in an Assembly, and he commanded the Assembly to be dissolved. But those that were met, chose Mr. *John Forbes* first for their Moderator, and then continued the Assembly to September following. Upon this these Ministers were denounced Rebels, and cited to appear before the Privy-Council, who Imprison'd them. But they persisted in what they had done, and declined the King's Authority as incompetent in that Matter, appealing to a General Assembly as the only proper Judges. Hereupon they were tried for Treason upon the Statute of 1584. which established the King's Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical. They defended themselves upon the Statute of 1592. which gives the Kirk a Right of keeping General Assemblies. Six of the Ministers were found guilty of Treason; and their Sentence of Death was turned into Banishment. In the Parliament held in 1606. the Temporalities of the Bishops were restored, and the King's Supremacy again asserted. In the Year 1607. was the Conference at *Hampton-Court* between the Bishops and the Ministers; where Mr. *Andrew Melvil* for speaking undutifully to Sir *Thomas Haddon*, then King's Advocate, afterwards Earl of *Haddington*, was committed to the Tower of *London*, and the other Ministers who joined with him, confined for some time to other Places. The General Assembly which met that Year, appointed constant Moderators in every Presbytery, and Bishops for the time being, to moderate in Synods of the Dioceses, only accountable to the General Assemblies.

The Establishment of the Church by constant Moderators, which was made by this General Assembly, having a great Resemblance to the first Settlement of Superintendents at the beginning of the Reformation, might have proved a lasting Settlement, if the Ministers had not entertained a Suspicion, that this was only a Cover to introduce such a Diocesane Episcopacy, as was in use in the Church of *England*, which indeed was shortly after done. For as yet tho' King *James VI.* had filled up the sees, yet the Bishops had no Consecration, nor indeed Ordination from any other Bishops; and the Discipline of 1592. was still on foot. The Kirk too was exceedingly uneasy at the Countenance that was shewed to Papists, who grew extremely insolent, and the superstitious Rites used at the Funerals of the Lord *Ogilvy*, and the Laird of *Gight*, put them out of all Patience. In 1608. the General Assembly Petition'd against the Popish

Popish Lords *Huntly*, *Angus*, and *Errol*, who were according Imprison'd, and yet the Earl of *Wigton*, one of the Commissioners in that Assembly, was a Papist, and his Brother the Earl *Dunfermling* continued Chancellor.

In 1610. a general Assembly met at *Glasgow*, in which Archbishop *Spotswood* was elected to preside; There the King's Prerogative in Calling of General Assemblies was acknowledged. Synods were order'd to be kept Half-yearly, and the Archbishops or Bishops of the Dioceses were directed to preside over them; the Jurisdiction of the Church was wholly committed to their Care; and Ministers at their Admission were commanded to swear Obedience to their Ordinaries. This Assembly was ratified in Parliament 1612. and the Act of Parliament in 1599 rescinded, so far as it was inconsistent with this new Act. Archbishop *Spotswood* and the Bishops of *Brechen* and *Galloway*, were called to Court, after the Assembly was up, to be Consecrated in *England* (there not being a sufficient number of Bishops in *Scotland* to do that Business canonically) that so upon the return they might Consecrate the rest. To shun the Question of Primacy, a Commission was directed to the Bishops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Bath and Wells*, who Consecrated them in the Chapel at *London-House*, October 21. 1610. The same Year a High Commission was appointed in Matters Ecclesiastical, one Article of whose Instruction was, That Ordination of Ministers should only be by Bishops assisted by two or three Presbyters and another, That General Assemblies should always be Called by the King, who should be Supplicated for that purpose, and that no Ministers should be present but those that were Elect by the rest, and that they, the Bishops, Deans and Archdeacons should in all time coming Constitute the General Assembly. In 1614. Archbishop *Spotswood* prosecuted one *Ogilvy* a Jesuit who was Executed for his Treasonable Positions, and indeed that Archbishop was always zealous against Papists. In 1616 upon Archbishop *Gladstave's* Death, he was translated to *St. Andrews*.

King *James* began now to be earnest with the Primate to establish a Liturgy, and a Book of Canons for the Church of *Scotland*, by His Royal Authority and the High Commission. He desired likewise that these 5 Articles might be pass'd into Law. I. That the Lord's Supper should be received Kneeling. II. That Sick Persons might receive it at Home. III. That Baptism might be Administred, in case of necessity, in Private Houses. IV. That *Christmas-Day*, *Good-Friday*, *Easter-Day*, *Ascension-Day*, and *Whitsunday*, should be Religiously observed. V. That Children well Instructed in the Principles of Christianity, should be Confirmed by the Bishop. The Primate, who was cautious of Exercising Episcopal Jurisdiction, till it had been enacted in the Assembly of 1610. desired the King not
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introduce these Innovations into the Church, till they had the legal Sanction; and propos'd that his Majesty should try to get them enacted next Year (1617.) when he intended to go in Person into Scotland. This the King agreed to, and in 1617 he call'd a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, where these and other Matters, Civil and Ecclesiastical, were to be settled. Among the Articles, the King got this to pass, *That whatsoever Conclusion was taken by his Majesty with Advice of the Archbishops and Bishops, and a competent number of the Ministers, in Matters of external Policy, the same should have the Power and Strength of an Ecclesiastical Law.* When the Ministers got Notice of this, they were highly incens'd, and drew up a Protestation against passing this Article into a Law. None Signed the Protestation but Mr. *Archibald Simpson*, but in a separate Paper other Ministers subscribed their Assent to what Mr. *Simson* should do. When the King knew it, he was highly enraged, but order'd however that Article to be laid aside; and then conven'd the Bishops and principal Ministers to *St. Andrews*, to meet him upon July 10. 1617. where he propos'd the 5 Articles. The Ministers petition'd for a General Assembly, which was granted, and Summon'd for November following. Mr. *Simson* being Sick, could not be there, but sent a Letter to some Ministers there, in which the Articles were call'd *Trice Anglicane*. Mr. *David Calderwood* who carry'd the Letter, being call'd in Question for it, declined the Authority of the Assembly, as not being lawfully Conven'd, and consequently not having sufficient Authority to Suspend or Deprive him; for this he was immediately Imprison'd, and some time after Banish'd.

The Assembly however of *St. Andrew's* would not pass these Articles: They offer'd indeed to allow of private Communion, and that the People should always receive the Elements from the Ministers Hands, both which Concessions the King received with scorn. He order'd the Bishops therefore to observe the *Christmas-Day* ensuing at *St. Andrew's*, *Edinburgh*, and *Glasgow*, and stop't the Stipends of the disobedient Ministers for the next Year: But this last was got off by the Bishops Intercession; and in the Synods which they kept afterwards, they laboured to bring over the Ministers to give Consent to the Articles in the gross. Being confident after that of Success, they call'd an Assembly in 1618. at *Perth*, in which those 5 Articles were pass'd, which from that Assembly were afterwards call'd the 5 Articles of *Perth*. They did not pass however very easily, for several Ministers complain'd that many of their Number were kept back by Banishment, and Confinement, and that many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and some Ministers, were admitted without legal Commissions, and some gain'd by an Augmentation of their Stipends, and others frighten'd by the Menaces of the Court.

These

These Articles thus past, were publish'd in all Churches, and Authoriz'd by the Privy-Council; many Ministers and Congregations refusing to comply, were called before the High Commission, and being enjoined Obedience, declined that Court, and not legally Constituted by any Act of Assembly or Parliament whereupon several were Confined, Suspended and Deprived. In *Edinburgh* the Ministers being changed, Obedience was pretty generally given: But few Citizens, except those that were in Publick Places, would comply with the kneeling at the Communion, for which several of them were banish'd the City and confin'd to certain Places. These Men alledged in their Vindication, that those Articles had been Condemn'd by former Assemblies that had been ratified in Parliament.

In 1621. the Assembly of *Perth* had its proper Ratification in Parliament, but not without Complaints of undue Practices and particularly that Popish Lords Voted by Proxy, who could neither Sit nor Vote in Person.

In 1625. King *James VI.* died. He was succeeded by his Son King *Charles I.* who surrendred all the Tithes in his Hands to the Church, and was said to design a Revocation of all Erections of Kirklands into Lay-Baronies, with an Intention of bestowing them upon Churchmen, that they as Abbots and Priors might Vote in Parliament. This displeased the Peers and Barons, who had Interest in those Lands and Tithes, exceedingly, and put them upon Countenancing the disaffected Ministers and others, who did not like the Ecclesiastical Government: This appeared visibly in 1633. when the King held a Parliament himself; for when he urged that the Ratification of his Royal Prerogative, and his Right of appointing the Apparel of Churchmen might pass by the same Vote; some eminent Members agreed to the Clause of the Prerogative but dissented to that of Churchmen's Apparel, as being apprehensive that it would bring on the *English* Surplice. This moved the King so much, that he called for the Rolls of the Members, and said, He would Mark the Votes of those that should dissent from his Prerogative. The Vote being then competently stated, 26 considerable Members dissented, who afterward were very forward in the following unhappy Wars.

This is a short and (as I have Reason to believe) a faithful Account of the Government of the Church of *Scotland*, till the Year 1638. when King *Charles I.* labour'd to introduce the *English* Liturgy in *Scotland*, but without Success. The Opposition made to that Attempt, ended in the Abolition of Episcopacy and the Re-establishment of Presbytery, as it was settled in 1592. So it continued till 1662. when *K. Charles II.* restored Episcopacy. The Methods by which the Church and State were managed in *Scotland* in his and his Brother's Reigns, unfortunately tended to increase the Alienation of the People again

that Government, or rather against the Men who had exercised it among them. The Presbyterians therefore, in 1689. laid hold of that Opportunity, and obliged K. William and Q. Mary to Establish their Church-Government once more by Law; which Establishment still continues. But this is by no means a proper Place to make any Remarks upon that Matter; I shall therefore proceed to give a State of the Doctrine of the Kirk of Scotland in this Place, reserving an Account of its Discipline to the next Part.

The DOCTRINE.

Abstract of the Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland.

THE Holy Scriptures which are written by Divine Inspiration, are the Rule of Faith and Life. Scriptures derive their Authority from God their Author; are an adequate Rule of Faith; may by a due use of the Means be understood by Unlearned as well as Learned: The Holy Ghost speaking in the Scriptures, is the supreme Judge of Controversies relating to the Faith.

II. God is One in Essence, Infinite in Being and Perfections; in the Unity of his Nature are Three Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; Son begotten of the Father, Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son.

III. God without being the Author of Sin, or breaking in upon Humane Liberty, has Predestinated some Angels and Men to Eternal Life, and foreordained others to Eternal Death. The Number of both these was unchangeably fixed at first. The Elect without any foresight of Faith, good Works, or Perseverance, or Conditions him thereunto moving, were determined for Life, saved through Christ, and furnish'd by his Holy Spirit with all Necessary Means of Salvation. The rest God was pleas'd to pass by, and ordain them for their Sins to Dishonour and Wrath, to the praise of his glorious Justice. This high Mystery of Predestination Men are exhorted to handle with special Prudence.

IV. God created the World in Six Days; at the end of all he made Man, Male and Female, endued with Rational and Immortal Souls, but with a possibility of Transgression; however, they preserved their Innocency and Dominion over the Creatures, as long as they observed the Commands which God gave them in Paradise.

V. God's Providence directs every thing here below; but so, that though by his Decree all Events are immutable, yet the

Nature of the Second Causes is not thereby disorder'd.

VI. *Adam*, through Satan's Instigation, eat the Forbidden Fruit and so fell; this defiled his Soul and Body, and corrupted his Posterity. Hence comes Original Sin, which indisposes Man to good, and causes actual Transgressions. Every Sin Original and Actual, merits Spiritual, Temporal and Eternal Death.

VII. God out of his Love to Man, entred into several Covenants with him. The first was of Works with *Adam*, which he broke by his Fall. The second is of Grace through *Jesus Christ*, offering Salvation to those that believe in him, that they may be saved. *Christ* is the Substance of this Covenant; the Word preached, and Baptism and the Lord's Supper Administered, are the Ordinances by which this Covenant is dispensed.

VIII. *Christ Jesus* the only begotten Son of God is Mediator between God and Man; Prophet, Priest and King, Head of the Church, Heir of all things, and Judge of the World; the Second Person in the Trinity, Very and Eternal God, of one Substance and Equal with the Father. In the fulness of time, took our Nature upon him; was born of the Virgin *Mary*; was Crucified, Died and was Buried; rose again from the Dead the Third Day; Ascended into Heaven, and there sits at the Right Hand of God, making Intercession, and shall return to judge Men and Angels at the end of the World. By his perfect Obedience and Sacrifice of himself, he satisfied God's Justice, and purchas'd Heaven for us.

IX. Man was naturally created free, and not absolutely determin'd to do Good or Evil. Since the Fall, his Power to Will and Do what is Good is lost; he is dead in Sin, and unable to convert himself without the Grace of God. In the State of Glory, his Will shall be perfectly and immutably Good.

X. The Elect alone are effectually called out of a State of Sin and Death, by the Word and Spirit of God; this is all free Grace, without any human Forefight. Elect Infants are saved by *Christ* through the Spirit, who works where, when, and how he pleases. Others though they may be called by the Ministry of the Word, cannot be saved. None but *Christians* whose Lives never so strict, can be saved.

XI. Those who God effectually calls, he justifies by pardon of their Sins, and not for any thing done by them, but for *Christ's* sake alone. Faith receiving and resting on *Christ* is the sole Instrument of Justification; but is ever accompanied with other saving Graces. *Christ* by Death fully discharged the Penalty of all that are thus justified. God from all Eternity decreed to justify the Elect, and yet they are not justified till the Holy Spirit actually applies *Christ* unto them. The Elect may be in God's Displeasure; but never from the State of Justification.

XII. All that are justified, are for Christ's sake adopted, taken into the Number, enjoy the Liberties and Privileges of the Children of God, are seal'd to the day of Redemption, and inherit the Promises as Heirs of everlasting Salvation.

XIII. They that are effectually called and regenerated, are further sanctified, really and personally, by Virtue of Christ's Death and Resurrection, and his Word and Spirit dwelling in them. The Dominion of Sin is destroy'd in them, and they are strengthen'd with all saving Graces to the Practice of Holiness; but though this Sanctification is throughout the whole Man, yet 'tis imperfect in this Life.

XIV. The Grace of Faith whereby the Elect are enabled to believe to the saving of their Souls, is the work of the Spirit of Christ in their Hearts; but the principal Acts of saving Faith, are accepting, receiving and resting upon Christ alone for Justification, Sanctification and Eternal Life, by Virtue of the Covenant of Grace. This Faith is different in Degrees.

XV. Repentance unto Life is a Gospel Grace, and so ought to be preach'd by every Minister; but it is not satisfactory for Sin, nor will it cause Pardon, which is the Act of God's Free Grace, though Pardon cannot be had without it.

XVI. Good Works are only such as God has commanded in his Holy Word, and done in Obedience to God's Commands, and are the Fruits and Evidences of a true and lively Faith. Men's Ability to do good Works is not at all of themselves, but wholly from the Spirit of Christ. Our best Works cannot Merit Pardon of Sin, or Eternal Life, by Reason of the great Disproportion that is between them and the Glory to come, and the infinite distance that is between us and God, whom, by them, we can neither profit nor satisfy for the Debt of our former Sins. Works done by unregenerate Men, though commanded by God, and beneficial to themselves and others, yet because they proceed not from an Heart purified by Faith, nor done in a right manner, nor to a right end, are sinful and cannot please God, and yet the neglect of them is more Sinful and Displeasing to God.

XVII. They whom God hath accepted in Christ, effectually Called and Sanctified by his Spirit, cannot totally and finally fall from Grace; but shall persevere to the end, and be eternally saved; which Perseverance depends not upon their own Free Will, but upon the Immutability of the Decree of Election: Nevertheless they may fall into grievous Sins, and for a time continue therein, and draw God's Displeasure and temporal Judgments upon themselves.

XVIII. Hypocrites and other unregenerate Men may flatter themselves that they are in a State of Salvation; but their Hope shall perish; whereas those that truly believe in the Lord Jesus, and walk in all good Conscience before him, may in this Life be

certainly assured that they are in a State of Grace, and rejoice in the Hope of the Glory of God ; which infallible Assurance does not so belong to the Essence of Faith, but that a true Believer may be long and encounter many Difficulties before he partakes of it ; yet in due time it shall revive and support him from utter Despair.

XIX. God gave *Adam* a Law as a Covenant of Works, binding him and his Posterity to a personal and perpetual Obedience, promising Life upon the fulfilling it, and threatening Death upon the breaking it ; which Law continued after his Fall, to be a perfect Rule of Righteousness, and such as was delivered by God upon Mount *Sinai* in Ten Commandments. Besides this commonly called the Moral Law, God gave the *Israelites* a Ceremonial Law, which is now abrogated under the Gospel. God gave them also Judicial Laws, which expired with the State of that People, and obliges now no farther than the Equity of what may require. The Moral Law perpetually obliges all Mankind to Obedience to it, and Christ in the Gospel, does strengthen the Obligation and not dissolve it. Now though true Believers are not under the Law as a Covenant, to be justified or condemned by it, yet 'tis a Rule of Life, which informs them of the Will of God and their Duty, and so must be regarded though they are under a State of Grace.

XX. God alone is Lord of the Conscience ; and to obey the Doctrines and Commandments of Men, in Opposition to the Will of God, is to destroy Liberty of Conscience and Reason alike. They that practise any Sin under pretence of Liberty of Conscience, do also destroy it ; and they that under the same pretence oppose any lawful Power, or the lawful Exercise of Authority, whether Civil or Ecclesiastical, resist the Ordinance of God, and may be called to Account, and proceeded against by the Censures of the Church, and by the Power of the Civil Magistrate.

The Light of Nature shews that there is a God Sovereign of all, perfectly Good, and therefore to be loved, served and worshipped. But the acceptable way of Worshipping him is instituted by himself in his Holy Word, and must only be observed. Religious Worship is to be given to God the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost, and to him alone, not without a Mediator, nor in the Mediation of any other, but of Christ alone. Prayer with Thanksgiving is one part of Religious Worship, and to render it acceptable to God, it must be made in the Name of the Son by the help of his Spirit ; and if Vocal, in a known Tongue ; for the Living, and not for the Dead ; nor for those who have sinned the Sin unto Death. Reading the Holy Scripture, hearing the Word preached, singing of Psalms, and administering and receiving the Holy Sacraments, are all parts of ordinary Religious Worship of God ; and so are Religious O

Vows, solemn Fastings and Thanksgivings upon special Occasions; but under the Gospel are not tied to any place, but may be performed in private Families, in secret and alone; so more solemnly in publick Assemblies, which are not to be neglected or forsaken, when God by his Word or Providence calleth thereunto. God by a positive, moral and perpetual Commandment, has particularly appointed One Day in Seven for a Sabbath to be kept Holy unto him, which from the beginning of the World to the Resurrection of Christ was the last day of the Week; but after Christ's Resurrection, was changed into the first day of the Week, in Scripture called the Lord's-Day, and is to continue the Christian Sabbath to the end of the World; and is to be kept Holy unto the Lord.

XXI. A lawful Oath is a part of Religious Worship, and is warranted by the Word of God, under the New Testament as well as under the Old; may be taken when imposed by lawful Authority, and it is a Sin to refuse it. Oaths are to be taken in the plain and common Sense of the Words, without Equivocation or Mental Reservation; nor are they to be violated though made to Hereticks or Infidels. Vows are lawful, but must not be made to do any thing forbidden in the Word of God, or that may hinder any Duty therein Commanded; or that is not in his Power to perform who makes the Vow.

XXII. Magistracy is the Ordinance of God for his own Glory and the publick Good. The Office may be accepted and executed by Christians; the People are obliged to pray for them, to honour their Persons, to pay them Tribute and other Dues, to obey their lawful Commands, and to be subject to their Authority for Conscience sake. Infidelity or Difference in Religion, does not make void the Magistrates just and legal Authority, nor free the People from their Obedience to them, from which Ecclesiastics are not exempted.

XXIII. Marriage is between one Man and one Woman; nor is it lawful for either Sex to have more than one. All sorts of People may lawfully marry, who are able with Judgment to give their Consents; yet true Believers ought to marry only in the Lord, and not with Infidels, Papists, or other Idolaters, or with People of notorious wicked Lives, or Hereticks. Marriage ought not to be within the Degrees of Consanguinity, or Affinity, forbidden in the Word. Adultery committed after Marriage entitles the innocent Person to sue out a Divorce, and after the Divorce to marry another, as if the offending Party were dead. Nothing but Adultery can dissolve the Bond of Marriage.

XXIV. The Catholic or Universal Church, which is invisible, consists of the whole Number of the Elect which have been, are, or shall be gather'd into one Body under Christ the Head. The visible Church, which is also Catholic under the Gospel, consists of all those

those throughout the World that profess the true Religion ; which Church Christ has given the Ministry, Oracles and Ordinances of God, for the perfecting the Saints in this Life, to the end of the World. This Catholic Church has been sometimes more and sometimes less Visible ; and the purest particular Churches under Heaven are subject to Error : Some have so degenerated, that they have unchurch'd themselves, and become the Synagogue of Satan : However, there shall be always a Church on Earth to worship God according to his Will. There is a Head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ.

XXV. All Saints united to Christ their Head, have fellowship with him in all his Graces, Sufferings, Death, Resurrection and Glory, and being united to one another, are obliged to the performance of such Duties as contribute to their mutual Good either to spiritual Services, to Edification, or relieving each other in outward Things ; which Communion ought to be extended to all that call upon the Lord Jesus, without infringing Propriety.

XXVI. Sacraments are Holy Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace, instituted by God to represent Christ and his Benefits to distinguish those that belong to the Church from the rest of the World, and to engage them to the Service of God in Christ, according to his Word. There are only two Sacraments ordained by Christ, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord, which ought not to be dispensed but by a Minister lawfully Ordain'd.

XXVII. Baptism is a Sacrament of the New Testament, ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the solemn Admission of the Party baptized into the visible Church ; but also as the Sign and Seal of the Covenant of Grace ; which is to continue in the Church to the end of the World. The outward Element used in the Sacrament is Water, wherewith the Party is Baptized in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, by a Minister lawfully Ordain'd ; Dipping is not necessary : Baptism is rightly Administred by sprinkling Water upon the Person. Infants of believing Parents are to be Baptized, as well as those that can actually make a Confession of their Faith. This Sacrament is but once to be administred to any Person.

XXVIII. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was instituted by Christ the same Night he was betrayed, for a perpetual Remembrance of his Death ; to which end the Lord Jesus has appointed his Minister to declare his Word of Institution to the People, to Pray and Bless the Elements of Bread and Wine thereby to set them apart from a common to a Holy Use, which so Blessed, have such relation to Christ Crucified, as that truly yet Sacramentally only, they are sometimes called by the Name of the Things they represent, that is to say, the Body and Blood of Christ ; albeit, in Substance and Nature they still remain

main truly and only Bread and Wine, as they were before, and yet the worthy Receivers, outwardly partaking of the visible Elements in this Sacrament, do then also, inwardly by Faith, really and indeed, yet not Carnally and Corporally, but Spiritually, receive and feed upon Christ crucify'd, partaking of all the Benefits of his Death. The Body and Blood of Christ being then not Corporally or Carnally in, with, or under the Bread and Wine, yet are as really, but Spiritually, present to the Faith of Believers in that Ordinance, as the Elements themselves to their outward Senses. Ignorant and wicked Men receiving the outward Elements in this Sacrament, but not the thing signified thereby, their Unworthiness renders them guilty of the Body and Blood of the Lord, to their own Damnation. The Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, is repugnant, not only to Scripture, but even to common Sense and Reason.

XXIX. The Lord Jesus as King and the Head of his Church, has appointed a Government in the Hands of Church Officers, distinct from the Civil Magistrate: To which Officers the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven are committed, by virtue whereof they have Power respectively to retain and remit Sins, so that that Kingdom against the impenitent, and to open it unto penitent Sinners, by the Ministry of the Gospel, and by Absolution from Censures as occasion requires. Church Censures are necessary for reclaiming and gaining offending Brethren, for deterring others, and vindicating the Honour of Christ, and the Holy Profession of the Gospel, as well as preventing the Wrath of God. For the better attaining which ends, the Officers of the Church are to proceed by Admonition, Suspension from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for a time, and by Excommunication from the Church, according to the Nature of the Crime, and the Merit of the Person.

XXX. For the better Government and further Edification of the Church, there ought to be such Assemblies as are commonly called Synods or Councils. Magistrates may call a Synod of Ministers, to Consult or Advise with, about Matters of Religion. But if Magistrates are open Enemies to the Church, the Ministers of Christ of themselves, by virtue of their Office, or they with other fit Persons, upon Delegation from their Churches, may meet together in such Assemblies; who ought Ministerially to determine Controversies of Faith, and Cases of Conscience, and to give Rules and Directions for the better Ordering of the Publick Worship of God and Government of his Church; but to handle and conclude nothing but what is Ecclesiastical; nor intermeddle with Civil Affairs which concern the Common Wealth, unless by way of humble Petition, in Cases extraordinary; or by way of Advice for satisfaction of Conscience, if required by the Civil Magistrate.

XXXI. The Bodies of Men after Death return to Dust, but their Souls which neither dye nor sleep, having an immortal Substance, immediately return to God that gave them; are received into the highest Heavens, where they behold the Face of God and wait for the full Redemption of their Bodies; but the Souls of the Wicked are cast into Hell, and reserved to the Judgment of the Great Day; and besides these two Places, for Souls separated from their Bodies, the Scripture acknowledges none. At the last Day such as are found alive shall not dye, but be chang'd: All the Dead shall rise with the self-same Bodies, and none other; altho' with different Qualities, which shall be united again to their Souls for ever; but the Bodies of the Unjust shall be raised to Dishonour.

God has appointed a Day, wherein the World shall be Judg'd by Jesus Christ. In which Day not only the Apostate Angels shall be judg'd, but all Persons that have lived upon Earth, shall then receive according to what they have done in the Body, whether Good or Evil. The end of God's appointing this Day was for the manifestation of his Mercy in the Eternal Salvation of the Elect, and of his Justice in the Damnation of the Reprobate. Tho' God would have us believe there is a Judgment to come, yet he has concealed the knowledge of the Day of Judgment from Men, that they may shake off all carnal Security, and be always watchful, because they know not what Hour the Lord will come.

Thus far the Abstract.

C H A P. VII.

Of Trade.

I Have already shewed in several Counties of Scotland what plenty there are of Commodities fit for Exportation, Corn, Cattle, Hides, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Linnen, Worsted Stuffs, Timber, Tin, Lead, Copper, Allum, Hops, Fish, &c. besides other Commodities that the inland Parts afford great Plenty, and would turn to great Account if improved to the best Advantage: But their Fishing is the Branch of Trade which may be carry'd on with more Ease and Profit in their Seas, than can be done by any foreign Nation whatsoever; reason of the Conveniency, and plenty of their Loughs and Harbours, which are stored with almost infinite Numbers of Fish: They lye very conveniently for a Trade with Denmark

Swed.

Sweden, *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, *Ireland*, and *France*; *Spain* which is the best Market in the World for Fish (as the *Hollanders* experience) is not above 10 Days sailing from them with a favourable Wind. Many of the Natives of *Scotland* have not yet arrived to a sufficient Skill in Agriculture; for which cause many Tracts of rich Land lye neglected, or at least but meanly improved to what they might be, and this is the more to be regretted, because there are many Parcels of rich Ground both in *Scotland* and the Islands, which if Cultivated, would maintain treble the Number of the present Inhabitants, and increase and preserve their Cattle, many of which thro' the scarcity of Hay and Straw, dye in the Winter and Spring for want of Fodder.

It has been long observed that the Islands of *Scotland*, especially the Western, lye more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fishing Trade to perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

King *Charles I.* first began the Experiment in conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but that Design miscarried by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that Time. The next Attempt was made by King *Charles II.* who also joined with some Merchants, and this succeeded well for a time. Mr. *Martin* assures us from such as saw the Fish that were caught by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their kind, and accordingly fetched a greater Price; but this Design was ruined thus. The King having occasion for Money, was advised to withdraw that which was employed in the Fishery; at which the Merchants being displeased, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money, and that Design has never been renewed since that time.

But the renewing of this Undertaking will in all probability be one of the Blessings which this Island will reap by the late Happy Union. What can't *English* Money and *Scottish* Industry effect?

The settling a Fishery in those Parts, will raise a Nursery of stout and able Seamen in a very short time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A new Colony needs not be planted there, for the Inhabitants of the Western Isles are reckoned to be about 50000. many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only want to be furnished with proper Materials for the Fishing Trade, which would encourage the setting up other Manufactories. The Commodiousness and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours in those Isles, as if Nature had designed them for promoting Trade. They have such abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel, as they could furnish Salt Pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coast of each Island affords many Thousand Loads of Sea-ware,

ware, which if preserved, might be successfully used for making Glass, and likewise *Kelp* for Soap; several of the Islands afford great Quantities of fine Clay; which if improved might turn to a good Account in making Earthen Ware of all sorts. Cod and Ling as well as lesser Fish, are to be had on the Coasts of the lesser as well as the greater Islands; and what has been said of the Western Isles, may be said likewise of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schotland*.

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THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND.

BOOK II.

Government.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of Scotland in general.

Monarchy being the ancientest and perfectest Government in the World, and most agreeable to the People of *Scotland*, it has continued under that Form ever since it became a distinct Kingdom from *South Britain*. It has enjoyed the same Advantages which have distinguished the *English* Monarchy, that it has never been enslaved to the Will and Pleasure of Arbitrary Tyrannical Sovereigns. It was Hereditary, the Crown descending from the Father to the Son, and to his Heirs, and for want of Sons, to the eldest Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want or incapacity of a Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. When the next Heir was under Age, or incapable of Government, the next of the Line was made King, who enjoyed the Crown during his Life, but did not go to his Sons,

Sons, but to the Heirs of the former King, provided they were of Age and capable of the Administration. In those Days Superstition had not blinded Men's Eyes, or divested them of Reason so far as to think, that there was any thing Divine or Sacred in any Race of Mankind which was *ex traduce*, and propagated from Father to Son in the ordinary way of Generation. Whatever was Sacred in Kings, the ancient Scots asserted it belonged to his Office, and that being derived from the People, they never dreamed it came from Heaven, as After-Ages did, being lulled by *Romish* Priestcraft, whereby every Civil Institution, even Lands, Persons, and whatever the Priest pleased, was made Sacred; and these Artifices the Church of *Rome* borrowed from the *Egyptians* and Eastern Countries, which were ever prone to Idolatry, and fertile in Flattery, as we see from the cred and Profane Writers. The *Salique* Law or Custom of *France*, *Turkey*, and other Barbarous Countries, have no force here. It was also an Independent Monarchy, owing no Subjection to the Pope, or to any other Potentate in the World, and did the Subjects pay Allegiance to any Prince but their own Native Sovereign.

— It's true indeed the Original of Government in Scotland is a Point that has been much debated by some of their own Historians, who to this Day represent it very differently; some so indulgent to the Peoples Claim of Right, that 'tis no wonder to see their Followers carry it very high on that side, and derive it expressly from the People; who when they were under necessary constraint by reason of Wars, transferr'd their Power to *Fergus* Son of *Ere*, and created him their first King; on the other hand, such Conclusions were drawn from the Principles, as were prejudicial to the Right of Princes in general, as well as the Monarchy of Scotland in particular; and this occasion'd a severe Act of Parliament against the Slanderers of the King, his Progenitors, and the Estates of the Kingdom, in the Reign of *K. James VI.* which after a long Preliminary Discourse of the Seditious Practices of those Times, contains these Words, *Attoure, because it is understand to his Hieneft and his three Estaitis, that the Buikes of the Chronicle, and de Jure Regni apud Scotos, made be unquhile Mr. George Buchannane, Imprinted sin sine, conteins sundry offensive Matters worthy to be deleted. It is therefore Statute and Ordained, that the Havers of the said Volumes in their Hands, inbring and deliver the same to my Lordes Secretare or his Deputes, within 40 Days after the Publication hereof to the effect that the saidis Volumes may be perused and purged of offensive and extraordinary Matters specified therein, not meet to remain as Records of Truth to the Posterities, under the pain of 1000 Hundreth Punds, of every Person failzeing herein: And quhair are not responsat to pay the said Summ, to be Punished in their Person at our Sovereigne Lordis Will. The Terror of this Statute,*

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condemned by the Arguments of Great and Learned Men, prevail'd for some time; but within half an Age, the Republicans, or rather the Opposers of the Power which the Kings of Scotland had formerly claim'd, were as rife as ever, and their Libels against the Monarchy as numerous; but they were so effectually oppos'd by Arguments from Antiquity, Law, and the Reasons alledg'd against 'em, that they have almost totally disappear'd in the present Age, which universally condemn'd such Opinions, and have now by joyning with the *English* in settling the Succession upon the next Protestant Heir, declared that they are resolv'd to maintain that Succession under which they have been so long, and so prosperously Govern'd.

CH A P. II.

Of the King of Scotland; and therein, of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.

Name.] The Name of *King* is contracted from *Coning* or *Cyning*, an ancient *Saxon* Word, derived from Knowledge or Ability to do Business, which is the noblest Part of Government; the Surname of the *Scottish* Kings for 300 Years was *Stuart*, upon the account of an Office given to *Walter*, Father of *Robert II.* King of *Scotland*, from whom the Kings and Queens of that Race are descended. He was Grand *Seneschal* or *High Steward* or *Stuart* of *Scotland*, and (as other great Offices) became from a personal Title to be us'd as a Surname of the Kings of *Scotland*, and of many illustrious Families descended from them.

Title.] The *Scots* Kings generally took the same Titles as the *English*: King *Edgar* of *England* stiled himself *Basileus*, and so did King *Edgar* of *Scotland*. King *John* of *England* changed the singular Number into the Plural in all publick Instruments, and soon after King *Alexander II.* of *Scotland* did the same. The common Compellation of the *Scottish* Kings, was *Dominus Rex*, and sometimes *Illustriissimus Dominus Ligeus*, and about King *James III.*'s time, *Metuendissimus*. In speaking to them they were call'd *Grace*, *Highness*, and at last *Majesty*; But their Titles have varied in some Reigns; for *K. William I.* had the Title of *Defender of the Church*, given him by the then reigning *Pope*, as that of *Protector of the Christian Faith* was afterwards conferr'd on *James IV.* and there was no continued one peculiar to

to them except that of, *By the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland*, which till abrogated by the late Union of the Two Crowns, would otherwise have endured to Perpetuity. The Kings only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credibility as any Record, and in all his Writs and other Dispatches of that kind, he uses no other Witness but himself.

Person.] The King or Queen Regent's Persons were Sacred, not only as they were supreme external Governors of the Church; but because they are God's Vicegerents, whom all their Subjects are oblig'd by Oath to defend as well in their natural, as political Capacity; nay, so tender was the Law of Scotland of the Life of the Sovereign, that it would by no means suffer an *Idiot* or *Lunatick* to go unpunish'd, if he attempted to kill the King; tho' the Law held that being *non compos mentis* he could not commit *Felony*, *Petty Treason*, or other sorts of *High Treason*. But to imagine the Death of the King, was *High Treason*; and farther out of care to his sacred Life, no *Physicians* in Ordinary, prepared and exhibited with their own Hands, nor no *Chirurgeon* might be employed about him, but the Sworn *Chirurgeons* of his Person.

Office.] The Office of the King of Scotland, was to administer Justice to all his People without Respect of Persons: To secure the Great in their Honours and Acquisitions, the meaner Sort and Poor from Violence and Oppression, and all in their just Rights, Privileges and Properties: to Protect the Good and Reclaim the Vicious, and Punish the Incorrigible: To Defend his Country from Domestick and Foreign Enemies, by fighting their Battels, continuing the War, or making Peace as occasion should offer to the Advantage of the Kingdom.

Supremacy and Sovereignty.] The King being Supreme and as the Law calls him, a free Prince invested with Sovereign Power, had as great Privileges by Vertue of his Supremacy, as any other King in Europe anciently claimed; for so it is declared in the Prologue to the Laws of Scotland, that all Jurisdiction stands and consists in the King's Person, by reason of his Royal Authority, Crown and Dignity, which is competent to none of his Subjects, but flows and proceeds from the King, having Supreme Jurisdiction in all Matters whatsoever. He was the Fountain of Honour and Justice, and owed Superiority to none but God Almighty. No Appeals to the Pope were ever allowed in his Dominions, or to the People, who in themselves, or by their Representatives in Parliament, were almost subordinate to the King. The King in his politick Capacity, was not sub-

ject to Death, being a Corporation (as we speak in *England*) in himself, that will live as long as the World endures.

Power and Prerogative.] The Prerogatives of the Crown were great, such as the Power of making Peace or War; the Power of the Mint, the Nomination of all Officers both of State, War and Justice, except some Sheriffs which are so by Inheritance; the Power of Calling, and Adjourning, and Dissolving Parliaments, the Authority and Execution of Laws, and Pardoning of Offences. The King had Power by the Ancient Laws of *Scotland* to raise the Militia of the Kingdom, all the Subjects being obliged to assist him in his Wars, for suppressing any Foreign Invasions, Intestine Troubles, Insurrections, or for any other Service, where his Majesty's Honour, Authority, or Magnificence might be concerned. To this purpose he had the Power of giving Commissions for Levying Men and Arms by Sea or Land; and for pressing Men if there should be Occasion. The King alone disposed of all Magazines, Ammunitions, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Havens and publick Money. The King appointed the Metal, Weight, Purity and Value of all Money, and by Virtue of his Royal *Proclamation*, any Foreign Coin might be lawfully passable. His Majesty had the choice of all Magistrates, Counsellors, and Officers of State, and formerly had the sole Nomination of Bishops; the disposing of all Honours both of higher and lower Nobility of *Scotland*. It was in the King's Power alone, to nominate all Commanders and other Officers both at Sea and Land. The power of determining Rewards for Services, and Punishment for Misdemeanors. The King by his Letters Patents, might erect new Counties, Bishopricks, Universities, Cities, Boroughs, Hospitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Courts of Justice, Free Warrens, &c. The King by his Prerogative had power to Enfranchise an Alien, whereby he was enabled to purchase Houses or Lands, and to bear some sorts of Offices, and power to grant Letters of *Mart* or Reprisal. The King only cou'd grant Letters Patents in case of Losses by Fire, Shipwrack, which are commonly called Briefs, to ask and receive the assistance of the People, without which it was unlawful to ask it publickly in the Churches.

The Kings and Queens of *Scotland* by their Prerogative were *Ultimi Heredes Regni*, to whom all Estates and Lands fell, where there was no Heir. All Spiritual Preferments and Benefices lapsed to the King formerly, where the Patrons omitted to present a Clerk in due time, or in cases of Corrupt *Resignation*, or *Simoniackal Contracts*. All *Treasure Trove*, as Money, Gold, Silver, Plate, where the true Owners were unknown; all Waifs, Strays, or Wrecks, not alienated from the Crown, by its own Grant; all Waste as Derelict Lands recovered from the Sea; all Lands of Aliens before Naturalization; and all other things where the property was unknown, and all Gold and Silver Mines,

Mines, in whose Lands soever they were found: And to conclude, there were but two things that the Kings of Scotland could not do without the Consent of Parliament; namely, make *New Laws*, and raise *New Taxes*; the whole Executive part of Power being entirely and originally vested in the Crown.

Dominions.] The Ancient Dominions of the Kings of Scotland, consider'd as an Independent Countrey, divided from England, extended over all that Tract of Land which reach from the River *Tweed* to *Carboon*, as has been already described encompass'd on the West by the *Irish Sea*, on the North by the *Deucaledonian*, on the East by the *German Ocean*; together with all the Islands that encompass it to the West and to the North, which are of considerable Extent, and would be of great Advantage to the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, if they were improved as far as they are capable of Improvement.

Strength.] The great Power and Strength of Scotland may be seen by the Wars which for so many successive Ages they waged with the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes* and *English*; but though all the Subjects of Scotland be obliged to assist their Monarch in his Wars, yet a greater Enlargement of Power was added to that Foundation by Two Acts of Parliament. The Kingdom of Scotland offering the King to raise an Army of 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and to furnish them with 20 Days Provision, to march into any part of Scotland, England or Ireland, or to be employed in any other Service: And the Forces by another Act, were obliged to pay Obedience to such Orders as should be given them by his Majesty's Privy Council. And as they were thus strong by Land, their Naval Strength wou'd soon have equalled it, were there a suitable Fund adapted to that Service, since they have all the necessary Materials for Shipping growing in their own Countrey, and Men and Provisions in great plenty.

Patrimony.] The King's ancient Revenue consisted chiefly in *Crown Lands*, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament, and in the Wards and Marriages of those that held any thing of the Crown; but of late Years most of the former have been given away, and most of the Tenures of the latter chang'd, though there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenues at this day are raised and estimated as follows:

The Excise of Ale and Beer is 2 d. Sterling	} l.
per Scots Gallon, now farm'd at 33500 l.	
Sterling, but if exacted in the same manner as in England may amount to	

The Customs have been let at 34000 <i>l. Ster.</i>	}	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
and are now in time of War let for 28500 <i>l.</i>		50000	00	00
with this Condition, that upon the Peace				
the Lords of the Treasury may let a new				
Lease amounting to				
The Crown Rents <i>communibus annis</i> , about		5500	00	00
The Casualty of Superiorities and Composi-	}	3000	00	00
tions at the Exchequer, <i>communibus annis</i> ,				
The Post-Office farmed at 1194 <i>l.</i> but if	}	2000	00	00
Collected may amount to				
The Imposition for Coinage,		1500	00	00
The Land-Tax is now 36000 <i>l.</i> and to make	}	48000	00	00
it equal to 4 <i>s.</i> per Pound in England, is set-				
tled at				

The whole 168000 00 00

Arms.] The Ensigns Armorial of Anne Queen of Scotland before the Union were, Or, a Lyon Rampant Gules, Armed and Langued Azure, within a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counterflower'd with *Flowers de Lys* of the Second, encircled with the Order of Scotland, the same being composed of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of St. Andrew with his Cross on his Breast; above the Shield a Helmet, answerable to Her Majesty's High Quality and Jurisdiction, with a Mantle, Or, doubled Ermine, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautified with Crosses Patee and *Flowers de Lys*, surmounted on the top for her Majesty's Crest with a Lyon Sejant, full faced Gules, Crowned, Or, holding in his Dexter Paw a naked Sword Proper, and in the Sinister a Scepter, both erected Pale Ways: Supported by Two Unicorns Argent; crown'd with Imperial, and Gorged with open Crowns, to the last Chains affixed, passing between their Fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs, Or. He on the Dexter, embracing and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, Charged with the Royal Arms of Scotland; and he on the Sinister, another Banner Azure, charged with St. Andrew's Cross Argent, both standing on a Compartment placed underneath, from which issue two Thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and for her Majesty's Motto in a Scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

The Royal Badges and Ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of Scotland are,

A Thistle of Gold Crowned.

The White Cross of St. Andrew in a Blew Field. The Standard bearing.

C H A P. III.

Of Succession to the Crown of Scotland, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.

TH E Kings of Scotland claimed a Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom. Upon the decease of the King, the next of Kin, tho' born out of the Dominions of Scotland, or of Parents which were not Subjects of Scotland, was immediately King without any other Ceremony. The *Salique* Law, or rather the Custom of *France* and *Turky* was unknown to the Laws of this Country, which equally prefer'd the Right of Blood in both Sexes. Proclamation and the Ceremony of *Coronation*, was only a solemn Installation into that which was the King's Right before, by virtue of his Descent and Lineage.

At the Monarch's Death all the Offices of the Court were void, and all the Commissions granted to Judges and other Officers of the Kingdom, as Sheriffs of Counties, &c. that did not claim a Right to their Offices by Inheritance.

Minority.] In the King or Queen Regent's Infancy, a discreet and duly qualified Person among the Nobility, was chose to Govern during his Minority, who by Nature or Alliance was most concerned in the Preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant. Thus the Queen-Mother was Regent during the Minority of *Mary* Queen of Scots, and the Earls *Murray* and *Lenox* during the Minority of King *James* VI.

Absence.] In Scotland the King being absent, appointed Lord High Commissioner under the Broad Seal of the Kingdom, who by Instruction from his Majesty, regulated all the Affairs of State; of which there have been many, that Kingdom having not had the constant Residence of their Sovereign for above 100 Years, nor the sight of one in above 50.

Incapacity.] When the Kings of Scotland did lye under Misfortune of Incapacity in Nature for want of Knowledge or were by any other Accident render'd unfit for the Administration of the Government, the States of the Realm in Parliament elected a Regent during the King's Life or Incapacity, whom they continued or displaced as they found Occasion.

C H A P. IV.

*Vide England
on the same
Head.*

*Of the present Queen of Scotland, and
therein of her Name, Title, Surname,
Genealogy, Birth, Education, Travels,
Marriage, Succession to the Crown, and
Character in part.*

*Vide Eng-
land.*

O U R present Queen is *A N N E*, by the Grace of
God, Queen of *Great Britain, France and Ireland.*

C H A P. V.

Of the Queens of Scotland formerly when Consort only.

THE Queens Consort of *Scotland* had formerly no Share in
the Government; but by Custom had greater Privileges
than the rest of the King's Subjects, and had a fixt Revenue set-
tled upon them by their Marriage Contracts, upon which they
were enabled to live according to their Quality upon the King's
Decease.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Sons and Daughters of Scotland.

Eldest Son.] **T**HE K.'s eldest Son was Stiled *Pr. of Scotland*, and
D. of Rothsay, and *Lord H. Steward of Scotland.*

The Heir of *Scotland* before King *Malcolm III.* was sometimes
called *Rex*, and *Princeps Cumbria*, as Feudatary to the Crown of
England for that Earldom. The Eldest Son of King *David I.* was
Harry, Earl of *Northumberland*. The Eldest Son of *William I.*
was called *Dominus Alexander*, afterwards King *Alexander II.* When
Robert Bruce, Earl of *Carrick*, was made King of *Scotland*, his
eldest Son took the Title of Earl of *Carrick*, and so it continued
till *Robert III.* whose eldest Son was called Earl of *Carrick*
and *Arbol*, and afterwards created Duke of *Rothsay*; and when
the Estate belonging to the *Great Stuart* of *Scotland* was settled
upon him, he was called *Prince and Stuart* of *Scotland*, which

Titles afterwards continued. Prince Henry, Eldest Son of King James VI. was upon his Baptism proclaimed thus, Henry Frederic, Knight and Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Earl of Carrick, Duke of Rothsay, Prince and Stuart of Scotland, he was called also Lord of Kyle and Cunningham. The second Son has of late been called Duke of Albany, and sometimes Earl of March or Ross. A younger Son has been stiled Marquis of Ormond and Duke of Ross. The Prince of Scotland had certain Privileges above all other Persons in the Kingdom, was born a Privy-Counsellor, and to conspire his Death was High Treason. The first Place next to the King was due to him. The second Son was Earl of Ross, that being an *Appanage* inseparable from him by Act of Parliament. The King's Children, Uncles and Nephews, had Precedence of all the Subjects of Scotland; but no remoter degree did take Precedence as Princes of the Blood, for the Families of Hamilton, Kinghorn, Fintrie, and others, are descended from the Kings of Scotland by lawful Marriages, but have no Precedency for that reason.

Cadets.] The *Cadets* or younger Sons of Scotland, tho' all born Princes, the second Son excepted, were not *Dukes* or *Earls* of any Place, till they were so created by the King; nor had *Appanages* as in some other Places; but lived upon the King's Bounty, and had no Provision but what he pleased to give them.

The *Daughters* of Scotland were all *Princesses*, had *Dowries* at the King's Pleasure, and to violate any of them was High Treason.

All the King's Children were Honour'd with the Title of *Royal Highness*, and when they were Addressed to, or served at Table, the King not being present, it was upon the Knee.

C H A P. VII.

Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood; and first of his Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark. *Vide England.*

O F the Princess Sophia. *Vide England.*

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Government of the Church of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church of Scotland is Presbyterian, i. e. by *Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies*. These Ecclesiastical Judicatories are composed of Deacons, Ruling Elders and Ministers, who are all reputed as Ecclesiastics in that Church.

Deacons.] A Deacon is a Man of a good Character for Manners and Understanding, who having a Competency in the World is chosen by the Kirk-Session in every Parish, approved by the Congregation, and set apart by the Minister solemnly before the Congregation, after a Sermon and Prayer for the Occasion, for his Office, which is during Life, unless he misbehaves himself in the performance of his Duty.

His business is to collect the Offerings for the Poor at the Church Doors, when there is a Sermon, which is the only publick way in Scotland of providing for the Poor: To enquire into the Necessities of the Parishioners, to visit and take an Account of the Condition of poor sick People: To acquaint the Kirk-Session with their Case: And to distribute to them as the Kirk-Session shall appoint: To assist at the Communion: To attend the Minister and Elders in the Visitation and Examination of his particular District: In Kirk-Sessions he has no Vote, only may give his Advice if asked, except in Matters relating to the Poor. Nor has he any Stipend from the Parish.

Ruling Elders.] A Ruling Elder shou'd be a Man of a spotless Character, and of the principal Quality and Interest in his Parish. But no Persons of Quality ever sit in any Ecclesiastical Judicatories unless they be Ruling-Elders, their Quality otherwise giving 'em no Title to a Vote in those Courts.

He is chosen out of the Parish by the Kirk-Session. The Congregation approves of their Choice, after a Scrutiny first made into his Life and Manners: The Minister ordains him before the Congregation, after Sermon and Prayer on purpose; his Office is for Life in case of no Misdemeanor on his part.

His Business is to assist the Minister in Overseeing and Correcting the Manners of the People: To attend him in Visiting and Catechising his own District in the Parish; In praying with the Sick: In private Admonitions, and at the Communion-Table: He is a Member of the Kirk-Sessions, in which he has a Vote in all Business, and may be chosen to assist in any other

Church Judicatories, and in all Matters of Government and Discipline, has an equal Vote with the Minister.

Ministers or Preaching-Presbyters.] Their Office includes the Offices of Deacons and Ruling-Elders. Besides they only can Preach, Administer the Sacraments, Catechise, Pronounce Church-Censures, Ordain Deacons and Ruling Elders, assist at the Imposition of Hands upon other Ministers, and moderate or preside in all Ecclesiastical Judicatories.

Besides the Ministers Qualifications of Life and Manners, of which severe Scrutinies are always made, he ought to be competently Learned in the Scriptures, the learned Languages, and all the sorts of Divinity. The Presbytery always tries him before he can be Licensed to Preach, in order to obtain a Call to be a Minister of any Parish; and usually in *Scotland* all their Ministers have had Academic Education, and have commenced Masters in Arts.

None are Ordained, till they have obtained a Call to a particular Flock, which when obtained, they cannot desert without the Authority of a Presbytery, or some superior Judicatory.

Pluralities, Curacies, and Non-Residencies, are not practised in *Scotland*: To be guilty of the last, merits Deposition.

When a Parish wants a Minister, the Heretors and Elders (and in Royal Burghs the Magistrates, and Kirk-Session, and Heretors) chuse a Probationer (*i. e.* one licensed by a Presbytery formerly to Preach) or an ordained Minister, whom they please to be their Pastor. Him they propose to the Presbytery, desiring them to appoint one of their Number to Preach and preside among them; when the Call is to be Signed in a public Meeting, the Person to be called is then named to the Congregation, who approve or disapprove with giving Reasons of which the Presbytery is the Final Judge.

If the Call be agreed to by the Congregation, the Minister present attests it by his Subscription in their Presence, and then reports it to the Presbytery, who acquaint the Person concerned with it as soon as possible. If the Call is accepted, and the Person not Ordain'd, he again undergoes the same Trial which he did when he was made Probationer. If in the Trial he satisfies the Presbytery, they then issue out an Edict, *i. e.* an Order, that all who can object ought against this Nominee, should appear before the Presbytery there to make good their Allegations.

If the Objections are of weight, or even doubtful, the Ordination is suspended till a more perfect Trial, otherwise they proceed to Ordination.

Upon the Ordination Day, a Fast is strictly kept to implore God's Blessing upon the Work they are about: The Moderator Preaches upon the Nature and Dignity of the Ministerial Office, then Examines the Person to be Ordain'd, of his Faith and Assent to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Kirk, of the
Motive

Motives of his coming into the Ministry, and whether by any indirect means he has obtained that Call, of his Resolution to do his Duty faithfully in that Station, and to obey the several Judicatories of the Church in the Lord: Upon his answering to the Moderator's Satisfaction, the Parishioners are called upon to ratify their Choice by lifting up of their Hands. When that is done, the Moderator goes from the Pulpit into the middle of the Church, and there he and the other Ministers then present, lay their Hands upon the Head of the Person that is to be Ordain'd, and so Ordain him Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of that Congregation. The Ordination being over, the Elders, Heretors and chief Parishioners, take their Minister by the Hand. If the Nominee had been Ordained before, he is only recommended to the People with a suitable Sermon and Prayers by the Moderator, and the People take him by the Hand.

A Parish is bound to nominate in six Months after a Vacancy, otherwise the Presbytery fills the Place *Jure devoluto*, but that Privilege does not hold in Royal Burghs.

The general Allowance for Ministers is about 60 *l. per Annum*, with a House and Garden, four Acres of Arable Land, two Cows Commons, and Pasture for a Horse, with Fewel: This is called Stipend, Glebe, and Manse. In *Edinburgh* the Stipend is about 130 *l. per Annum*. In Royal Burghs where they have no Land, instead of Glebe and Manse, the Stipend is increased.

A Minister that enters upon his Charge before *Whitsunday*, has on that Day a right to the whole Years Stipend. If he enters between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, he has half, and his Predecessor if translated or deposed has the other half. But if his Predecessor serves till after *Michaelmas*, he hath the whole of that Year's Stipend.

The Widow, Children and nearest Kin to the Defunct, have a Right by Act of Parliament to an Annate, *i. e.* half a Year's Stipend over and above what was his due for his Incumbency. *So ex. gr.* if he dies between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, half is due for Incumbency, and half for Annate. If after *Michaelmas* there is a whole Year's Stipend for Incumbency, and half the next Year's Stipend for Annate. The Annate is equally divided between Widow and Children, and in default of both it goes to the nearest of Kin. It is liable to pay no Debts, and cannot be devised by the Incumbents Will or Assignment.

Kirk-Sessions.] In *Scotland* there about 900 Parishes, each of which has a Minister, the large ones Two. Every Parish is divided according to their extent into particular Districts, each of which has its own Elder and Deacon to oversee it. A consistory of Minister, Elders and Deacons is called a Kirk-Session. This Consistory meets once a Week at least, to consider the Affairs of the Parish as a Religious Society. This is the lowest

Ecclesiastical Judicatory in *Scotland*, and its Jurisdiction goes no beyond its own Parish. The Minister is always Moderator but without a Negative, can call a Kirk-Session when he pleases and if at home is always bound to attend : If absent, the Elders and Deacons may meet about the Affairs of the Poor without him, and can give also Testimonials to any Parishioner that wou'd remove ; but Matters of Scandal they cannot meddle with, in that Case they must send to the Presbytery, to send to a Minister to hold a Kirk-Session during such Absence of their own Minister.

The Kirk-Session can judge in Matters of lesser Scandal greater, such as Adultery, &c. are left to the Presbytery : They can suspend from the Lord's-Supper for a time : Their Consent in the Call of a Minister and Precentor (*i. e.* Parish Clerk) is necessary : They provide all Necessaries for the Communion. They regulate all Particulars relating to Public Worship, and give notice of all Catechisings, and parochial Visitations. They have a Treasurer who is chosen out of the Deacons to keep and distribute the Poor's Money, which Distribution they direct. They keep Two Registers, one of Births and Marriages, the other of their own Proceedings, which they must lay before the Presbytery. Appeals lie from them in all Cases to their own Presbytery, whom they are to contradict in nothing.

Presbyteries.] *Scotland* is divided into 67 Presbyteries each of which consists of a Number not less than from 12 to 24 contiguous Parishes.

The Ministers of these Parishes, with one ruling Elder chosen half yearly out of every Kirk-Session, compose a Presbytery.

They meet in the head Town, from whence the Presbytery is denominated, as often as they please, and chuse their Moderator, (who must be a Minister) half yearly ; he is only the Prolocutor, and if he is absent, they chuse another Moderator *pro tempore*. When immediate Business falls out within the time of the Adjournment, the Moderator can summon a Presbytery to meet in the intermediate time, or as they call it, *pro nata*. The adjacent Presbyteries usually send Correspondents to each other, who upon producing their Commissions have a Vote in the Presbytery to which they are sent. By this means they can ask Advice of each other in difficult Cases, and they can give an account of their own Determinations in parishes.

In ordinary meetings there is always a Presbyterial Exercise upon a Text of Scripture, appointed for that purpose, performed in the Church by one or two Ministers, whose Names and Texts, with the Presbyteries Approbation, is Recorded, if the Performance be approved. The Members Names that meet are Registered, and the Absenters marked, in order to be examined concerning the Reason of their Absence.

Presbyteries have no Jurisdiction beyond their own Bounds. They determine all Appeals from Kirk-Sessions, but can try nothing at the first Instance, which is Cognizable before a Kirk-Session. They Compose all Differences between Ministers and People, for which end they hold Presbyterial Visitations in every Parish, where they examine the Registers of the Kirk-Sessions, and proceed accordingly to Censure or Commend as they find Cause.

They enquire into Repairs of Churches, and see that Glebes and Manſes suffer no Dilapidations. They appoint Schools in all Parishes, and see that the Funds settled by Act of Parliament for that purpose be not misemployed : And the Schoolmasters are subject to their Censure and Examination.

They only can inflict the greater Excommunication (*i. e.* absolute Prohibition of the Communion of the Lord's Supper) ; they License Probationers, interpose in all Calls and Ordinations of Ministers to different Parishes, Suspend or Depose them, and in short determine Ecclesiastical Matters of all sorts within their bounds, but so as not to contravene any Act of Parliament. There lies an Appeal from the Presbyteries in all cases to Provincial Synods. Before they inflict privy Censures they observe a Fast. In these privy Censures every Minister withdraws by turns; and the Moderator enquires of the rest concerning his Conduct ; and according to the Report they are called in and Commended and Encouraged, or Censured. All Ecclesiastical Judicatories begin, adjourn, and dissolve themselves by Prayer.

Provincial Synods.] These Synods are composed of several Adjacent Presbyteries, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8. There are 15 of them in the Kingdom.

The Members that constitute this Synod, are the same with those of the subordinate Presbyteries ; *viz.* the Ministers and a Ruling Elder out of every Parish.

This Synod meets twice a year, at the principal Town of its Bounds, and is opened by a Sermon preached by the Preceding Moderator, whose Name and Text is Registred. They chuse a Moderator every ordinary Session, who is their Prolocutor without a Negative. They send to and receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, as the several Presbyteries did before between one another, upon whom in every thing they are a Check, Appeals lying to them from Presbyteries, in all Cases whatsoever. If the Plurality of the Presbytery desire it, the Moderator can call an Intermediate Session *pro re nata*. Presbyteries are subject to the privy Censures of the Synods, as Ministers are to the privy Censures of the Presbyteries. At every Ordinary Session a Diet is appointed ; *i. e.* one certain Time, in which these privy Censures are perform'd. All the Acts of the Synods are subject to the Review of General Assemblies ;
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for which reason they keep Exact Registers of all their Proceedings.

General Assemblies.] The *General Assembly* is the *Domestic* Resort of the Church of *Scotland*; to which Appeals lye from every Provincial Synod, and from which no Appeal lies to any Superior Court.

It consists of Commissioners from Presbyteries, Royal Burghs and Universities. A Presbytery consisting of under 12 Ministers, sends two Ministers and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 12 and 18 Ministers, it sends three and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 18 and 24 Ministers, it sends four Ministers and two Ruling Elders. But if the Presbytery has 24 Ministers, it sends five Ministers and two Ruling Elders. Every Royal Burgh sends one Ruling Elder, and *Edinburgh* whose whole Election must be attested by the respective Kirk-Session of their own Burghs. Every University sends one Commissioner, usually a Minister of their own Body. The Commissioners are chosen yearly, six Weeks before the Meeting of the Assembly. The Ruling Elders are usually of the first Quality of the Country.

This Assembly meets once a Year, and for the most part at *Edinburgh*: The Sovereign or Her Commissioner is always present, but gives no Vote. Upon the Day appointed, the preceding Moderator makes a Sermon before the Queen's Commissioner and the Members. Sermon ended, they go to the Assembly-House; where, the Commissioner being upon the Throne they proceed to chuse a Moderator. The Election is managed thus: The last Moderator nominates two or three Ministers, to whom the Assembly adds whom they please. The Nominees are said to be upon the List. Every Man upon the List gives his Vote, and withdraws: Then the Assembly Votes, and he that has the Majority is chosen, and takes the Chair at the foot of the Throne.

The Moderator being chosen, the Commissioner produces his Commission, empowering him to Sit there, with Her Majesty's Letter to the Assembly; both which are read by the Clerk, and the Members standing. The Commissioner then makes a Speech which is answer'd by the Moderator; and then Committees are appointed. This closes the first day. Next day is set apart for Prayers; the Commissioner certainly attends that day. The Moderator nominates 8 or 9 successively to pray; after which the Assembly adjourns. Next day they fall to Business. The Moderator has no Negative; he only sums up the Debates, and puts the Question. The first Business is always to answer the Queen's Letter; which is done by a Committee, whose Draught is read and examined, and alter'd if need be, and then approved finally by the House. Then the Moderator Signs it in their Presence, and delivers it to the Commissioner, who sends it
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way to Her Majesty. Tho' the Business is usually done by Committees, yet any Member may propose what he pleases in the Assembly. When a Motion is made, or any Business is brought in by a Committee, the Moderator names two or three of the most eminent Members to speak to it; after whom any Member may speak that pleases: When the Debate is over, it is put to the Vote, and carry'd *Agree* or *Disagree*, by the Majority. Matters of great Weight, that bind the whole Church, are first brought in by way of *Overtures*, and then debated in the House; after which (if approv'd) they are transmitted to every Presbytery in *Scotland*, who return their Answers by their Commissioners to the next Assembly; who, according as they find them approved by the Presbyteries, pass them into Acts of Assembly, or reject them.

Once every Assembly a Diet is appointed, to inspect the Acts of the Provincial Synods, as they had before inspected the Proceedings of the Presbyteries. Before they arise, they nominate a Standing Commission of Ministers and Ruling Elders, chosen out of every Synod (the Ministers always a Majority) to attend the Affairs of the Church till the next Assembly meets. Of these, 21 is a *Quorum*, of whom 15 must be Ministers. The Moderator of the Assemblies moderates in the Commission present. They were oblig'd to sit the first Week of every Quarter, all Parliament time, and as often else as they shall think fit. They have the Power of an Assembly in all Matters recommended to them from it; regularly they can act in nothing but what is recommended from the Assembly, but then that Recommendation often includes a General Clause, empowering them to Act in every thing that may be for the good of the Church. They are accountable to the next general Assembly, and therefore keep a Register of their Proceedings.

When the Assembly are to rise, the Moderator tells them that it is time to dissolve themselves, and appoint another Assembly in the Name of their Master the Lord Jesus Christ: Then he speaks to the Commissioner in the Name of the Assembly, who returns an Answer, and then dissolves them in the Queen's Name, and fixes time and place of the New Assembly, which is always to be within a Year and a day after the Dissolution of the old one. The Moderator then prays, and the Assembly sings a Psalm, after which the Moderator blesses them, and they

Parochial Examinations and Catechising.] Before every Communion the Minister visits and examines every Family in his Parish once at least; of this, the Lord's-Day preceeding notice is given, that every District may know when he intends to visit 'em. He is accompanied with the Ruling Elder and a Deacon of the particular District, and carries a Register Book with him, in which the Names of all the examinable Persons are entred

entered ; when he comes into any Family he asks what Addition or Diminution there is since he was there last : If any Addition, he desires the New-comer to produce his Testimony of Life and Manners from the last place of his abode, with which, by several Assembly Acts, no Man can be admitted Member of any Congregation. Upon producing such a Certificate his Name is Registred. Upon failing, he is commanded to procure one, else he can be no Member of that Kirk. To Six Weeks in a Parish makes a Man a Parishioner, after which he leaves it he must get a Certificate of his good Behaviour signed by the Minister, or Kirk-Session Clerk, in the name of the Parish, with the Consent of the Kirk-Session. If the New-comer removes from another Family in the Parish, his Name is transferred in the Register (or as they call it the Examination Book) to its proper place. Then he marks the Children and adds them in his Examination Book, if they are of a fit Age. He then exhorts every one to a strict Observance of their respective Duties, and particularly to Family Prayer, Reading the Scriptures, and Singing of Psalms. To omit Family Prayer is esteem'd very scandalous ; and the Omission of it is often punished with Excommunication. At parting the Minister usually prays with every Family.

Visitation being over, the Minister gives notice when he will examine the Persons marked in his Book. Every District comes to the Church by themselves at the time appointed, and the Minister is accompanied with the Elder and Deacon of that District. He examines them in order as they stand in the Examination Book. He examines them out of the shorter Catechism, and if any Person answers, he Catechises upon those Questions, and instructs them in what is difficult. He marks also at every ones how they answer. Adults who have been often examined and not Catechised, when they are found to be sufficiently knowledgable in this Exercise being chiefly intended for Children and ignorant Persons.

[**Preaching and Publick Worship.**] Every Lord's Day there is publick Worship twice in every Parish Church in the land ; the Method of which is this :

In the Morning about 10 a Clock, the Congregation meets, and when the Minister is come, a Psalm is sung, which is read and tuned by the Precentor ; after which, the Minister prays, and reads a Chapter or Two out of the Bible, which he expounds for about half an Hour ; this is called Lecturing ; then another Psalm is sung, and then another Prayer, after which Sermon begins, which ended there is another Prayer, and another Psalm, and then all is concluded with the Minister's singing. Service is usually done by a Quarter after Twelve.

In the Afternoon they meet about Two : The Order is the same as in the Morning, only there is no Lecturing. The Afternoon Sermon ought to be about some Question in the shorter Catechism.

In most of the Royal Burghs and Towns there is once a Week a Week-day Sermon besides : In Villages only once a Fortnight, and in some places only in Summer-time. They use no Instrumental Music, nor have they any Forms of Prayer. But in the Directory the Lord's Prayer is recommended to be used, and general Rules are there set down for praying, preaching, singing, and administration of the Sacraments.

Baptism.] This Sacrament is Administred by none but the Minister, who does it by sprinkling only, not Immersion ; whether it be administred at Church or at home, there is always a Sermon before it. The Father if he lies under no public Scandal, and in his absence some reputable Neighbour, presents the Infant to the Minister, who asks the Parent, if he desires that the Child shall be received into the visible Church, and receive the Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace by Baptism. Upon his answering *Yea*, the Minister discourses concerning the Nature of Baptism, commands the Parent and the Congregation to stick to their Baptismal Vows, bids the Parent educate his Child in the Fear, Nurture and Admonition of the Lord, and adhere to the Protestant Religion as contain'd in the Scriptures, the Confession of Faith, and the shorter and larger Catechisms. This being promised by the Parent or Presenter, the Minister craves a Blessing upon the Ordinance, and sprinkles a little Water on the Child's Face, in the Name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Lord's Supper.] Some time before the Lord's-Supper is administred, the Congregation is to have notice of it from the Pulpit. The Week before, the Kirk-Session meets, and draws up a List of all the Communicants in the Parish, according to the Ministers Examination Book, and the Testimony of the Elders and Deacons. According to this List, Tickets are given out to the Elders to give to the Communicants if required : The Minister and Elders give Tickets also to Strangers who bring sufficient Testimonials ; and none are ever allowed to Communicate without such Tickets, which are produced at the Table. Those that never received, are instructed by the Minister, severally and by themselves, in the nature of the Sacraments, and taught what is the proper Preparation thereunto.

The Communion is always Celebrated upon the Lord's-Day : The *Wednesday* or *Thursday* before there is a Solemn Fast, and on the *Saturday* there are two Preparatory Sermons. On *Sunday* Morning, after Singing and Prayer as usual, the Minister of the Parish preaches a suitable Sermon ; and, when the Ordinary Wor-

Worship is ended, he (in the Name of Jesus Christ) forbids the Unworthy to approach, and invites the Penitent to come and Receive the Sacrament. Then he goes into the Body of the Church, where one or two Tables (according to its Width) are placed, reaching from one End to the other, covered with a White Linnen Cloth, and Seats on both sides for the Communicants. The Minister places himself at the Middle-End of the Table, on which the Elements are placed. After a short Discourse, he reads the Institution, and Blesses the Elements: Then he Breaks the Bread, and distributes it and the Wine to those that are next him, who transmit them to the Neighbours; the Elders and Deacons attending to serve, and to see that Things are done decently and in Order. While these Receive, the Ministers discourse concerning the Nature of this Sacrament. When the first Company has Receiv'd, they withdraw, and others take their Places; and whilst the Companies are Sitting, a Psalm is Sung, and so they continue till they have Communicated. The Minister then returns to the Pulpit and discourses concerning the particular Cases of Communicants; and with Thanksgiving and Singing of Psalms the Morning Service is concluded. Then the Congregation are dismissed for an Hour, and so meet again, when they have the usual Afternoon-Worship; and on *Monday* about 9 a Clock in the Morning, there is Publick Worship, and two Sermons which close the whole.

On these Occasions, the Parish-Minister is assisted by two or three of his Neighbours, and seldom preaches oftner than the Morning of the Sacrament-Day. There are no private Communion allowed in *Scotland*.

Holy-Days.] No Holy-Days are observed in *Scotland* besides the Lord's Day, which is observed with great Exactness. Fast and Thanksgivings they likewise observe; in the appointing of which, tho' they attribute a Power to the Church, yet they generally have the Sanction of Her Majesty's Privy Council, tho' they may be the more Religiously kept.

Marriage.] Marriage is solemnized by the Minister: No man can marry that are nearer than Cousin Germans; and prohibitions of Degrees in Blood, hold also in Affinity. Banns are always asked three several Lord's-Days in the Churches where both Parties live, before Marriage can be contracted; and the Minister that marries any Persons, ought to have sufficient Proof that Banns have been lawfully proclaimed.

The Form of Matrimony is not unlike that used in the Church of *England*. The Minister first prays, then discourses upon the Institution, Use and Ends of Marriage, and the Duty of each Party owes to other; after that he asks the Congregation if they have ought to object, and charges the Persons to be married to declare before the Great God, if they know of any

Legal Impediment why they should not be lawfully married : If no Impediment be acknowledged, the Minister commands them to join hands, the Man saying, *I A. do take thee B. to be my married Wife, and do in the presence of God and before these his People, promise to be a Loving and Faithful Husband unto thee, until God shall separate Us by Death ;* and the Woman saying, *I A. do take thee B. to be my married Husband, and I do in the presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a Loving, Faithful and Obedient Wife unto Thee, until God shall separate Us by Death.* Then the Minister pronounces them to be Man and Wife, and concludes all with a Prayer.

Probationer.] No Man can lawfully preach in Scotland, unless he be Licensed by a Presbytery so to do. And such License they rarely give to a Student in Divinity, unless he has first been admitted to Tryals.

When a Student in Divinity brings a Certificate from a Professor in an University of his having performed his Exercises to Approbation, and of his Manners, he is immediately tryed by the Presbytery. Otherwise, if he has not studied at an University, they appoint a Committee to try him, before they try him by themselves.

The Trials of Probationers are *private* before a Presbytery, and *publick* before a Congregation, the Presbytery being present ; The *private* Trials are a Homily or two, and an Exegesis, *i. e.* a Theological Subject is given into the Presbytery in Theses, and the Probationer answers any Objection which any Minister in the Presbytery makes against those Theses. They examine him in the Languages, and in Ecclesiastical History, and they put what Extemporary Questions to him they please. The publick Trials are a *Popular Sermon*, and an *Exercise and Addition*, *i. e.* a Text is handled half an hour Logically and Critically, and for half an hour more practically. If in all these he approves himself to the Satisfaction of the Presbytery, he signs the Confession of Faith, and owns the Presbyterian Government to be the *Only Government of the Church within Scotland*, and promises Obedience to the Judicatories of the Kirk; after which the Presbytery gives him a License to preach.

Tho' a Probationer may immediately after his License accept of a Call to be a Minister of a Parish, yet it is usual to stay a Year before he is Ordain'd, and in the mean time he can only preach and pray ; but has no publick Maintenance, nor can he administer any Sacrament.

Protestant Dissenters] Are chiefly *Episcopalians* : The rest of their Numbers and Interest are very inconsiderable. These are either Lay or Ecclesiastical. *Lay Episcopalians* enjoy also the same Civil Privileges with the Establish'd Church : They are under no Restrictions, are obliged to no Tests ; but are employ'd in all Places of Trust either Civil or Military, only taking the Oaths Legally sworn to by the Government.

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Episcopal Ministers are liable to several Penal Laws: In defence of which it is alledged, I. That most of them are *Nobles*, tho' the Government has been so Indulgent to them, as to allow all those that took the Oaths to the Government before September 1695. and were not convicted of Error, Scandal, or Insufficiency, to hold their Churches and Benefices quietly without owning the Presbyterian Government, of whom there are above 140 now in Possession. II. The Terms of Assumption and Comprehension are only these, *To Subscribe the Confession of Faith; to own the Presbyterian Government as the only Government within Scotland; and to promise to observe Uniformity in Worship.* This the Presbyterians think easy, because any Man that is Episcopally Ordained, is not hereby oblig'd to take new Orders, to abjure his old. III. The severe Penalties are only against Intruders into Parishes without a legal Call, which affects Presbyterians and Episcopalians equally, and against those who Preach by virtue of an Authority from the deprived Bishops, which they say is Justifiable, because they affirm it to be notorious in Fact, that some of those deprived Bishops have required Oath of Allegiance to the *St. Germans* Pretender. IV. They affirm that these Penal Laws are seldom or never put in Execution, and that accordingly there are a great many Episcopal Meeting-Houses in *Scotland*, in which the Preachers are profess'd Enemies to the Government, who either name no Sovereign in their Prayers, or pray doubtfully for their Sovereign in general, or else for one of another Name than Her Majesty.

This is what the *Scotts* Presbyterians alledge in defence of the Penal Laws, against the Episcopalian Ministers; I shall observe these Two Things upon it. I. That a Connivance is not a Toleration. II. That there is no Toleration allowed for an Episcopalian Minister (upwards of those who took the Oath before September 1695.) tho' he should give all imaginable Proofs of his Allegiance to Her Majesty, and firmness to Protestant Succession, whereby he can be Licensed to hold a Meeting, wherein to Worship God with those of his own Perswasion, who cannot in Conscience submit to the Presbyterian Government.

Method of Discipline.] The Discipline of the Church is regulated by two *Assembly Acts*. One dated April 4. 1700, in which it is enacted, That in Cases of gross Scandal, when Persons guilty appear oftner than once before the Congregation, the Kirk Session shall declare to them that they are unworthy the Communion, or command them Penitent or not, to appear in Publick to be rebuked for their Sin; according to St. Paul's Command, 1 Tim. V. 20. After such Rebuke, the Ministers and Elders shall instruct them in the heinousness of their Sin, when they are satisfied that these Offenders are truly Penitent, shall admit them to a publick Profession of their Repentance.

order to Absolution. If they continue Impenitent, the Kirk Session shall consult its own Presbytery, who if they see cause, shall Command the *Sentence of lesser Excommunication* to be denounced against them before the Congregation, which shall continue till the Sessions are satisfied of their Amendment. And this Sentence is to be intimated the Lord's-day next before the Administration of the Sacrament.

The other *Assembly Act* bears date April 18. 1707. In that the whole Form of Process with relation to *Scandals, Censures* and *Absolutions*, is set down. A Summary of which here follows.

Nothing shall be esteemed *Scandalous*, but what is accounted so by the Word of God, or by some Act of universal Custom of the Church of *Scotland* agreeable thereunto. If a Scandal is not noticed in Five Years, it shall not be revived so as to form Process thereanent, unless it becomes again Flagrant; but in such cases the Consciences of the Offenders ought to be dealt with in private, to bring 'em to a Sense of their Sin and Duty.

All Church Judicatories have power to Convene, Examine and Censure every Person within their own Bounds, in all Ecclesiastical Causes cognizable before every such Judicatory.

Persons living without the Bounds of any Judicatory shall not for Order sake be cited by them, but they shall desire the Judicatory under whom such Person lives, to cause him to appear before the Judicatory, before whom the Cause is to be examined.

Ministers are not subject to their own *Kirk Sessions*, but to the superior Judicatories of the Church.

When *Scandals* first arise, the Minister ought first to be consulted, that so private Admonition may be used, according to *Mat. 18. 15.* in order to gain the Offender, and so prevent the spreading of the Scandal, by which he may be hardened and Religion dishonour'd.

In Causes where Persons or Parties are concern'd, the Court must first give 'em a legal and timely Citation in writing, setting forth the Causes either at the instance of the Complainant, or by Order of the Court. If the Person resides in the Parish, 48 Hours notice is sufficient, and then the Officer must certify his proper execution of the Summons, by calling the Party at his Door. Thus the Presbyteries and Superior Judicatories are very carefully to observe.

No Man is to be declared Contumacious till he has been three times cited, either personally, or at his Dwelling-house, if the Cause be tried at the first Instance. But if it be in Case of a Reference or Appeal, where the Person had actually appeared already before an inferior Court, a Citation *apud Acta* to appear before his Superior is sufficient, if it be minuted, and if intimated, infers Contumacy if not obeyed.

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Though in these Cases a Man may forthwith be denounced Contumacious upon his Non-Appearance, and not producing any *relevant* (i. e. sufficient Excuse, yet the Court is advised to examine and try the Cause, either by Witnesses upon Oath or otherwise, before they pronounce the Person cited Contumacious.

If the Party appears, the Moderator is to acquaint him with the Cause, and to give him, if desired, a Note of the Cause, and the Witnesses that are to be made use of.

In Processes where there is no formal Complainant, there is no need of Accusers or Informers, but the Party cited is peremptorily to answer the Questions put to him by the Court; but then if he be acquitted, the Court whether he require it or not, ought to Censure the Informers for Calumny or Impudence.

When Witnesses are to be examined, the Defender ought to have a List of their Names some time before his Appearance, then at least. They ought also to have timely notice, that they may appear and give their Evidence. Upon their refusal to appear after three Summons, they may be proceeded against as Contumacious, and Application may be made to the Civil Magistrate to oblige them to appear.

Before the Witness can be judicially examined, the Party accused is to be called, and the Relevancy of the Libel (i. e. what he can object in his own Vindication) discussed. If the Court thinks the Objections to be Relevant, the Witnesses are to be cast. An Informer may be a Witness where he does not formally complain for his own Interest, or where there are no pregnant Presumptions of Malice in the Accusation.

Witnesses even where there is no *Relevant* Objection, must purge themselves of Malice, Bribe, good Deed done or to be done, and partial Counsel.

Witnesses are to be sworn and examined before the Moderator, and the Person accused; and if he appears, the Person accused may desire to have the Witnesses cross-examined, where they have given in all their Evidence.

Before the Proof is made, the Person accused may demand *Grounds of Exculpation* (i. e. may bring Witnesses to clear his Innocence) which if he insists upon, must be allowed. If the *Exculpation* be fully proved, (ex. gr. if the Libel be special in time and place, and he can evidently prove himself to have been elsewhere at that time) he must be acquitted. But after Defenses are once taken, there is no room for *Exculpation*.

Witnesses must subscribe all their Depositions, either at least if they can write; and if they cannot, the Moderator subscribe for them.

Depositions being taken, the Parties withdraw, and the matter is calmly debated by the Presbytery alone by themselves.

Fugitives whilst Process is depending, must first be cited to appear from the Pulpits of their proper Parishes, then from the Pulpits in every Parish in the Presbytery; if they do not at last appear, they are to be declared Fugitives from Church Discipline, and that Declaration must be intimated in all the Bounds of the Presbytery; and Process is to stop till Notice can be got of those Persons.

In Cases of *Drunkennes, Disobedience to Parents, Sabbath-breaking, Swearing, Cursing, Scolding, Fighting, Lying, Cheating or Stealing*, the Persons Guilty are ordinarily admonished in private only, for the first Offence.

For the second Offence they ought to be judicially rebuked by the Session, and on promise of Amendment there they are to stop. If no Amendment follows, the *Kirk Session* ought to proceed to the Sentence of *Lesser Excommunication*, under which the Censured Persons are to lie till Amendment appears.

If the guilty Person lying under this Sentence neglects to take it off, and still relapses into the Vices for which he is censured, it may be constructed to be such a degree of Contumacy as may merit the greater Excommunication, which may accordingly be inflicted or not, as shall be judged convenient.

In Cases of Uncleaness, where there is no Child, the *Kirk Session* ought to be very cautious how they admit a public Process without good Warrant, unless the Scandal be very Flagrant.

If a married Woman whose Husband has been known to have been absent longer than Women go with Child, be with Child, it may give Ground for the *Kirk Session* to proceed against her; but then in such Case they ought to act prudently, and to enquire into her former and present Fame.

If an unmarried Woman be with Child, the *Kirk Session* ought to proceed against her; and if she will not declare the Father, they may pronounce her Contumacious. If she does declare the Father, the Session may deal with him privately, (if they judge it to be for Edification) to bring him to an Acknowledgment of his Crime.

When the delated Father (*i.e.* the Man whom the Woman chargeth) appears, he is examined, and if he denies; is confronted with the Woman, and treated with Meekness privately to bring him to confess: If he persists, the Presumptions are carefully weighed; and if he cannot clear himself, the Court are to exhort him to be publicly rebuked therefore. If he will not submit to that, it is advised that a Narrative of the Case be laid before the Congregation, and that process should stop without proceeding to higher Excommunication. But if he re-

quires it, he may purge himself by Oath, of his not having had any carnal Knowledge with the Woman who accuses him, and this Oath the Presbytery may admit, if they shall judge it to be for Edification and removing of the Scandal. But the Presbytery are advised to act with great Caution in this Matter, and never to press any Man to take such an Oath, and never to accept of it, but when Presumptions create such jealousy that nothing less than the Man's Oath of Purgation shall remove the Scandal, and even then the Session is never to give this Oath, but by advice of the Presbytery.

This Oath may be taken before either the Kirk Session, the Presbytery, or the Congregation, as the Presbytery shall determine: and if it be taken before the Session or Presbytery, the Congregation must be publickly acquainted with it, that so the Person accused may be declared free from the alledged Scandal.

When this is done, the Woman is to be prest to declare her true Father, and if she will name no body else, she is to be Censured according to the Quality of her Offence, without naming the Person whom she before delated.

If a Woman with Child declares she knows not the Father but was forced in a lonely place, her former Behaviour must be examined, and if her Character has been clear, she may by the Consent of the Presbytery, clear her self as if she were under Oath; if she owns she was not forced, but knows not where the Man was Married or Unmarried, she shall be Censured as in the case of Adultery.

If a Person voluntarily confesses Uncleanliness, where there is no Child, the Session must proceed warily, and examine the Presumptions carefully, and enquire whether any By-end may not move the Person to make that Confession. And if there appear no Grounds for the Confession, the Person confessing is to be censured for defaming himself, and slandering his Neighbour; and the Civil Magistrate is further to be desired to proceed against him according to Law.

When the Persons concern'd in an Accusation of Uncleanliness live in different Parishes, Censures are to be past where the Woman lives, or where the Scandal is notorious.

If the Scandal is committed where neither Party reside at a Fair or Market, Process is to go out where the Person is to abide, unless that be at a great distance, and the Scandal be great in the place where it was committed.

The Session where the Scandal is committed, are to acquiesce in the Session where the Parties reside of the Process, and are obliged to require the Parties to appear before that Session where that Scandal is to be tried.

If the Censure of Lesser Excommunication be inflicted upon a Man, in a foreign Session, where he lives, it is enough that upon Notice which must always be given, the Censure be intimated in his own Parish.

If a Man be absolved in a foreign Session, he must bring a Testimonial of his Absolution, and cause it to be intimated in the Congregation where he lives, if the Scandal has been also flagrant there: Otherwise Intimation to the Session will be sufficient.

All Persons that think themselves injured by a Sentence of a Kirk Session, may appeal to the Presbytery of the Bounds: But this must be done when Sentence is past; the Appellant must give in his Appeal with the Reasons to the Clerk of the Session, and within Ten days to the Presbytery: If at the time of hearing, the Appellant fails, the Appeal *ipso facto* becomes Null, and the Appellant is to be proceeded against as Contumacious by the Kirk Session.

If the Matter of the Appeal be of such a Nature as would in course of Discipline have come to the Presbytery before it could have been finally determined, they may, to save themselves time, fall immediately upon the Merits of the Cause, without concerning themselves whether the Appeal be rightly made or not.

But if it is a Cause determinable by a Kirk Session, and they have proceeded regularly, the Presbytery ought not to accept of the Appeal.

If the Presbytery refuse the Appeal, and find that the Appellant was to blame to make his Appeal; they are to inflict some Censure upon him as a Punishment for making that unnecessary appeal, and to send him back to the *Kirk Session*, that he may abide by what they do or have done already.

If they accept the Appeal, and in the course of the Process find the Appellant censurable, let the Censure of the Original Scandal be what it will, yet he ought to be censured for Appealing, either before the Kirk Session or the Congregation he belongs to, that so Presbyteries may not be burthened with appeals.

But if the Presbytery finds that the Kirk Session have wronged the Appellant, either by increasing the Scandal, or censuring without a Cause, they are to acquit the Appellant, and to take care that his Innocence be cleared in the place where he has been injured. But this is to be done with great prudence, that whilst they clear the Innocent, they may not weaken the Authority of the Kirk Session with their Congregation, if they can help it.

Upon such an Emergency the Presbytery may give that Kirk Session Injunctions, and private Admonitions, and may visit the Session-Register.

The same Method is to be used in Appeals from Presbyteries to Synods, and from Synods to Assemblies.

An Appeal being made, the Execution of the Sentence appealed from, is to stop till the Matter be discuss'd by the Court appealed to, or till they throw it out.

Cases of Incest, Adultery, Relapse in Fornication, Murder, Atheism, Idolatry, Witchcraft, Charming, Heresy, or Error publicly vented, Schism, and some others, tho' they properly begin at the Kirk-Session, yet are not determined there. But at the Kirk-Session, if they find ground for a Process, persuade the accused Person to satisfy the Church by Confession, which when done, they send an Extract of what they have done to the Presbytery.

If there be no Confession, the Kirk-Session are not to Enquire into the Merits of the Cause till the Presbytery command it. When by the Presbytery's Order they Examine the matter, their Examinations are to be laid before the Presbytery, who then may inflict what Censure they please.

If the Persons accused acknowledge their Fault, and express Sorrow for their Offence before the Presbytery, they are then to determine the Censure, and to appoint Time and Place where they are to profess their Repentance, which ought to be where the Process began; that the Scandal there given may be removed: Or else they may remit them to the Session to receive Orders from them.

Scandals ought to be removed in the Congregations where they have been most flagrant. But tho' the Kirk-Session may be applied to for a Relaxation, yet no Absolution ought in these Cases to be granted, but by Advice and Order of the Presbytery.

Processes against Ministers begin always before their Presbyteries, and never before the Kirk-Session of their own Parishes.

Presbyteries are carefully to consider how Complaints are made against Ministers, and they ought not to receive any Informations, unless either the Informer engages under his Hand to make the Libel good, on pain of being Censured otherwise; or the Slanderer, or the Publick Cry be so great, that they are obliged to begin the Process without any particular Accuser.

When a Process is to be begun, the Presbytery are first to consider the Libel, and the Witnesses who are to prove it, and then they must cite the Person accused either personally, or at his Dwelling-House; and they are to allow him Ten Days at least to justify himself in; when the Day of Tryal comes, if he appears, they are to read the Libel to him, and he is exhorted to give in his Answer, which the Presbytery is to discuss. If they find Cause to insist, they are to admonish him to glorify God by an ingenuous Confession. If he confesses and the

ter be grofs, and fuch as ought to be Censured in another Man, let him appear never fo Penitent, the Presbytery are instantly to deprive him, and to appoint him a time in which he is publickly to profess his Repentance before his own Congregation.

But if he absents, he is to be cited again by his own Church when the Congregation is met, and then if he continues Contumacious and makes no relevant Excuse, he is to be holden as Confest, and to be Deposed and Censured instantly with the Lesser Excommunication. And if still he appears not, the Judicatory may proceed to Greater Excommunication if they see Cause.

If he appears and denies the Fact, the Presbytery are to examine the Witnesses, and to hear what he can object against their Depositions. He may hear the Examination, and cross interrogate, but with Modesty; The Reputation of the Witnesses ought also to be enquir'd into, and then if the Judicatory thinks that the Scandal is sufficiently proved, they are to proceed to Deprivation as above.

If the Accusations relate to Practices destructive of the Peace and Unity of the Church, or to false Doctrine, the Presbytery are diligently to enquire into the Understanding and Knowledge of the Witnesses: If the Errors be not grofs, and not pertinaciously adhered to, they ought mildly to endeavour to Reclaim without cutting off, and if the Matter will admit of delay, they may advise with their Synod, or the General Assembly.

When Complaints are made for many small Things, such as Acts of Negligence and the like put together, the Presbytery are to visit that Parish Presbyterially, and there enquire whether any of these Things were committed before their last Visitation, and if they were, whether Information was then made of them, and if no Information was then made, why it was made now? But if the Offences were committed since the last Visitation, then the Presbytery is to enquire whether the Minister has been made acquainted with them, and whether he has given Offence that way, since he knew Offence had been taken. They should enquire also, whether any Neighbour Ministers had been prudently and privately informed of these Offences before they came to be so many and so publick, and they are to judge accordingly.

If upon Trial it be found that these Offences have proceeded from Infirmary or Passion, they are with all possible Circumpection to endeavour to satisfy and reclaim both Minister and People, and do away the Offence.

When a Minister is deposed, the Sentence ought to be intimated in the Congregation, and the Church declared vacant, and they ought to put another Minister into it forthwith, it being

ing, almost impossible that he should do any good there for the future. Nor is he again to be restored to the Exercise of his Ministry, till he has given full and long Proofs of the Sincerity of his Repentance.

The last Sentence which the Church inflicts upon the most obstinate Offenders, is the *Greater Excommunication*: That is, the Expulsion of the Offender from the Communion of the Faithful, a debarring of him from all the Privileges of Church Membership, and in the Words of the Apostle, *A delivery of him over to Satan*.

This Sentence is ordinarily executed upon none but those that obstinately continue in manifest Contumacy, unless when the Scandal is notorious and horrible, and that to shew the Churches Abhorrence of such Wickedness.

In ordinary Cases the *lesser Excommunication* only is inflicted and then before the Kirk-Session executes it, they lay a full Account of the Cause in Writing before the Presbytery, that they may be thoroughly apprized of the whole Matter. If the Presbytery finds that the Kirk-Session has proceeded regularly and that the *lesser Excommunication* is not sufficient, they cite the scandalous Person by their own Officer. If he appears and denies the Accusation, they examine Witnesses as in other Cases. If he appears not, and contemns the Citation, they order him to be cited three times, and after that, another time out of the Pulpit, and Intimation is made that the Judicator will proceed and enquire into the Cause, even tho' the Delinquent be absent.

When this is done, the Minister of the Parish where the scandalous Person lives, does by the Presbytery's Order, acquaint the Congregation with the Steps which the Kirk-Session and the Presbytery have taken in that Affair, and with the Offenders Contumacy; and (if present) the Minister admonishes him to Repent and submit to the Church Discipline, threatening him otherwise with Excommunication. This Admonition is to be repeated three times, and the Presbytery are to meet between every Admonition. If he still continues obstinate, the Presbytery commands Publick Prayers to be put up for him three several Sabbath-Days, the Presbytery also meeting between each Publick Prayer, both to shew their Tenderness towards their lapsed Brother, and to strike a Terror of the dreadful Sentence into the People.

If then after all this the Offender continues still Impenitent the Presbytery passes Sentence, and commands the Minister to Publish it upon some *Sunday* which they shall name. When the Day comes, the Minister either in a Sermon on purpose, or after Sermon, acquaints the People with the whole Process and desires 'em to join with him in Prayer, that God would Bless his own Ordinance for their Edification, and for the Reclaiming

claiming the obstinate Sinner. He then with great Gravity and Authority, pronounces the Censure in the Name and by the Power of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. But if any time before the Sentence passes, the Offender expresses Signs of Repentance, the Minister may delay to pronounce Sentence, and lay this Matter before the Presbytery, who may proceed farther as they shall see Cause.

Sentence being pass'd, the People are exhorted not to hold unnecessary Communication with this Man, tho' Excommunication dissolves no civil or natural Rights, nor does it exempt from the Duties belonging to them.

If when all this is done, it be found ineffectual for the Purposes thereby intended, the Civil Magistrate ought to be desired to use his Coercive Power to suppress all such Offences, and to vindicate the Discipline of the Church from Contempt.

The end of Church Censures being the Repentance of the Sinner, if he shews real Signs of godly Sorrow, and if upon Application to the Presbytery first made, they give a Warrant for his Absolution, he is to be brought before the Congregation, and there confess his Sin, and express his Sorrow for it. This is to be repeated as often as the Presbytery and Kirk-Session shall judge convenient. When the Congregation is thus satisfied of his Repentance, the Minister is in a Prayer with the Congregation, to desire our Lord Jesus Christ, who has instituted the Ordinance of Excommunication, *i. e.* of binding and loosing the Sins of Men upon Earth, with a Promise of ratifying above, the (rightful) Sentence that shall be pass'd here below, to accept of this Man's Repentance, to forgive his former Disobedience, and to assist him with his Spirit, that he may never again relapse into the like Offences. And then Prayer being ended, he pronounces the Sentence of Absolution, by which he wholly takes off the former Sentence, and receives him into the Communion of the Church, and the free use of all the Ordinances of Christ. Sentence being past, the Minister exhorts him as a Brother to Perseverance in his godly Resolution, the Elders embrace him, and the Congregation thenceforward communicate with him as a Member of their own Body; and where-ever the Sentence of Excommunication had been Published, the Sentence of Absolution is also expressly intimated.

In all Matters of Church Discipline there never is One Penny of Fee or Reward, required or taken. Citations, Examinations, Censures, and Absolutions, are never Expensive in the least to the Delinquent, nor have any Members of any Ecclesiastical Judicatory in *Scotland*, any manner of Gain thereby. Nor is there any Civil Penalty incurr'd by being Censured by the

the Church, all the severe Laws against Excommunicated Persons, formerly in force, having been repealed since the Happy Revolution.

[Burials.] The Church of *Scotland* uses neither Funeral Sermons, or any Publick Prayers at the Burial of the Dead.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland, and first the Great Officers of State and the Crown.

THE Ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* being Govern'd by Kings; upon the Death, Abdication, or Incapacity of any of them, there was always an extraordinary Meeting of the three Estates, called a *Convention*, who appointed Governors during the *Inter-Regnum*, and proclaimed the next King: They had no Power to make Laws, but only to lay Impositions upon the Subjects for some Exigencies. A King being once proclaimed, by virtue of his Office inherent in the Crown, he wanted the Ceremony or Solemnity of Coronation, named all the greater and lesser Officers of State, appointed the Judges of all Sovereign and Inferior Courts and Jurisdictions; and granted Commissions to the Officers of the Crown, and of the Army; to the Lyon Herald; the Governors of Forts, and other Inferior Officers, Civil and Military.

The Officers of State are in Number Eight, whereof Four are called the Great, and Four the lesser Officers of State.

The Four Great Officers of State are,	The Four Lesser Officers of State are,
<i>The Lord High-Chancellor.</i>	<i>The Lord Register.</i>
<i>The Lord High-Treasurer.</i>	<i>The Lord Advocate.</i>
<i>The Lord Privy-Seal.</i>	<i>The Lord Treasurer-Deput.</i>
<i>The Lord Secretary.</i>	<i>The Lord Justice-Clerk.</i>

The last Three do often contend for the Precedency, they are so ranked at present in the Rolls of Parliament.

All these Officers of State are appointed by the King, Commissions under the Great Seal; and in the *Scottish* Records are sometimes called Officers of the Crown. But there are Officers of the Crown, such as the High-Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral, and Marshal, who are not Officers of State.

and have no Interest to Sit and Vote in any publick Meetings by virtue of their Office.

Of old the Comptroller and Master of Requests were reckon'd amongst the Officers of State, but now the Office of the first is joyned with the Thesaurer, as that of the last with the Secretary.

Lord Chancellor.] The first Officer of State is the Lord High-Chancellor, who by virtue of his Office is President of all Courts whereof he is a Member, except the Exchequer, when the Thesaurer is present.

This Office is a place of great Trust and Honour, for the Chancellor takes place next to the Princes of the Blood: He is Keeper of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, upon which is Engraven the King's Image on Horseback, and on the Reverse, the Royal Arms. He has always attending him two Gentlemen, who ride in the Coach with him, and walk Bareheaded before him, that bear the Badges of his Office: The first Attendant who walks next him, carries a large Crimson Velvet Purse, having the Royal Arms in very rich Embroidery of Gold and Silver, and from thence is called the Pursebearer. The second, who carries a large massie Silver Mace finely Gilded, and from thence is called Macebearer. And both these have considerable Allowances for their Fees. The Chancellor has the Power of Calling and Adjourning the Diets of Privy-Council, and in the Interval of an Adjournment, if occasion require, can Convene the Privy-Council. Sometimes this Office is granted during Life, sometimes only during Pleasure. This Honourable Office is at present enjoyed by the Right Honourable *James*, Earl of *Seafield*, Keeper of the Seal.

The Great Seal, whereof the Lord-Chancellor is Keeper, being only appended to such Writs as are Dispatch'd and Registered at the Chancellery, it may not be improper to give a short View thereof.

Of old the Dues of this Office belonged to the Chancellor, and the Director of Chancellery was his Clerk, but now the Director is appointed by the Queen, and has his Commission under the Great Seal, and has right to the Profits of the Office. The Director and his Deputies cause to be Writ and Register'd all Charters, Patents of Dignities, Gifts of Offices, Remissions, Legitimations, Birthbrieves, Presentations, Commissions for Brieves, Brieves, Retours, Precepts thereon, and all other Writs of whatsoever Nature and Quality, the same which by Law, Custom, or Warrant of the King, are appointed to pass the Great Seal or Testimonial thereof, commonly called the Quarter-Seal. The Director has the Custody of this Quarter-Seal, and appends it to such Writs which pass under it.

In all Writs extended in the Chancellery, the Director and his Deputies do observe a certain *Formula* which they keep in Record by them, and is called the Order of the Chancellery.

Lord Thesaurer.] The second Officer of State is the *L^d High Thesaurer*, Comptroller, Collector, and Receiver-General, which is an Office of Great Honour and Profit. He takes place of all the Nobility, and as the Badge of his Office, carries a white Rod in his Hand, and has a Mace carried before him, and is President in the Exchequer tho' the Chancellor be present.

The Lord High-Thesaurer is chiefly concerned in the Care and Oversight of Her Majesties Rents and Revenues. It belongs to him to receive all the Rents, Customs and Casualties of whatever Nature payable to Her Majesty, as Queen, Prince or Steward of *Scotland*; as well the old Rents and Patrimony of the Crown, as other Benefices, Kirklands, Teyns, and others annexed thereto; and all Fines, and Amerciaments, and casual Rent falling to the Queen; and the few Blenchward, Taxward and other Duties which belong to the Queen: And to Compose, Subscribe, and pass Infeftments upon Resignations, Confirmations, Comprisings, Adjudications, Gifts of Escheat, Lyfe-rents, Remissions, Letters of *Tutory Forefaultores*, Recognitions, Wards, Reliefs, Marriages, Nonentries, Legitimations, Presentations, Tacks, Affedations, Rentalls, Licenses, Dispensations, and several other Writs. And to appoint Chamberlain and Under-receivers, and to appoint their Fees with Consent of the Commissioners of Exchequer. The Thesaurer does also uplift all Cesses, Taxations, and Supplies granted to the Queen: And the Oversight of the Mint is committed to him, and he receives all that belongs to the Queen by Bulloin or Coinage: He has likewise the Power of Disposing of forefaulted Estates, according to the Queen's Instructions.

The Thesaurer receives all the Publick Mony, at least those who receive the same are accountable to him, so he disburses the same. He orders the Payment of the Army and Garisons, and all necessary Provisions for them, and all Pensions, Fees, Salaries, and others whatsoever which is paid by the Publick Mony. For these Hundred Years by-gone seven only have enjoyed this Honourable Office, *viz.* The Earls of *Dumbar*, *Mar*, *Mortoun*, *Traquair*, and *Crawford*, and the Dukes of *Roths* and *Queensberry*: for the High-Thesaurer having the Management of the Revenue, and Disposing of the Casualties belonging to the King or Queen, and granting Warrants for all Payments of Pensions or others out of them, was an Office of so great Trust and Import, and necessarily had so many Dependants, that the Wisdom of the *Scottish* Kings have seldom thought it fit to lodge the Discharge of this Trust in one single Person, but for the most part have thought fit rather to appoint this Office to be Discharged by a select Number, whom the King Commissionates, and they are

are termed Commissioners of Thesaurry ; they have the same Power with the Thesaurer, and their Commission runs in the same terms. Their Number is at the King's Pleasure, and are ordinarily Five, Six or Seven, and the King appoints a *Quorum*. And at present this Office is exercis'd by Commissioners, who are,

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| 1. <i>The Earl of Seafield, Lord High Chancellor.</i> | 5. <i>Earl of Forfar.</i> |
| 2. <i>Duke of Montrose, President of the Council.</i> | 6. <i>Earl of Glasgow.</i> |
| 3. <i>Duke of Queensberry.</i> | 7. <i>Lord Ross.</i> |
| 4. <i>Earl of Northesk.</i> | 8. <i>The Right Honourable Francis Montgomery.</i> |

In all Signatures, Gifts, and other Writs granted by the King and past in the Exchequer, the Thesaurer and Thesaurer Deput (or the Commissioners of Thesaurry, according as the Constitution is for the Time) are insert Consenters.

Subservient to the Thesaurer or Commissioners of Thesaurry, is the Cash-keeper and General Receiver, who uplifts all the King's Rents from the Collectors, Chamberlains, and Under-receivers, and pays the same out according as he is order'd.

The High Thesaurer, and Thesaurer Deput, and Commissioners of Thesaurry, being accountable for their Intromissions and Management, the King grants Commissions to certain Noblemen, Gentlemen, Officers of State, Senators of the College of Justice, and Privy-Counsellors to call them to an Account ; and to Audite their Accompts, and Consider the Instruction, and to Allow or Disallow thereof ; and the making up of the Charge is committed to the Register, and the subscribing of the Accompts by these Commissioners, is a sufficient Discharge and Acquittance so far as is thereby allowed.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The third Officer of State is the Lord Privy-Seal ; he is ranked before the Nobility, next and immediately after the President of the Privy-Council ; he has the Custody of the Privy-Seal, which is appended to all Charters that pass the Great Seal ; for the Precept that passes the Privy-Seal is the Warrant for the Great Seal. The Privy-Seal is also appended to Seal Writings which pass no other Seals, such as Gifts of Escheat, Ward, Non-entry, Marriages, and of several Offices. The Duke of Queensberry is the present Lord Privy-Seal.

As the Director of the Chancery writes and extends all Writs that pass under the Great Seal, so there is also one Commissioned by the Queen, to be Writer and Clerk to the Privy-Seal, who Writes and Registers all Writs that pass that Seal ; of old they were not Register'd till after Sealing, but now they are Register'd before Sealing.

Lord Secretary.] The fourth Officer of State is the Lord Secretary, who takes place of all of his own Rank, that is, if he be Duke of all Dukes, if Marquiss of all Marquisses, and so forth; and whatever his Quality be, he takes place of the Fourth Lesser Officers of State.

This Office was always a place of great Honour, being bestowed only upon such in whom the King reposed special Confidence for the Lord Secretary is privy to all the King's Secrets. And to him is committed the care of all Dispatches, that either relate to Foreign Affairs, or to Concerns of the Kingdom, whether private or publick; for by him all Requests to the King by the Subject are presented, whereunto he makes returns according to his Majesty's Will and Pleasure. And all Gifts, Signatures and Writs to be signed by the King, are presented by him. And he signs the Breviary or Docquet, which is subjoined to any such Writs, which does briefly relate the Substance of what is therein contained: And likewise all Letters, Warrants or Orders superscribed by the King, and directed either to Parliament, Privy Council, Exchequer, Session, or any other Court, is superscribed by the Secretary.

The Secretary and his Depute has the keeping of the King's Signet, which is appended to all Rights of Lands that pass the Exchequer, and to all Diligencies or Executorials which are raised before or pass upon Decrees, Act or Deliberance of the Parliament, Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teynds, Lords of Session, Exchequer and Justiciary, and to him belongs the whole Dues of the Signet, which is very considerable, and surpasses the Emoluments of any other Office in the Kingdom.

The Lord Secretary also grants Commissions to the Writers to the Signet, and to Sheriffs Clerks, as their Offices fall vacant. And by these has also considerable Compositions and Benefits.

The Trust and Extent of the Secretary's Office is so great, that it requires his constant Attendance on the King; and wherever the King resides he has Lodgings assigned him.

This Place hath always, but especially since the Residence of the King of Scots in England, been reputed most Honourable, seeing all the Requests and Addresses of the Subjects are presented to the King by the Secretary: And is likewise a most beneficial Office, seeing, besides a large yearly Pension, the Dues of the Signet, Compositions for Commissions from Writers and Sheriffs Clerks, he has several other Casualties by the Vacancies which are at the King's Disposal.

Sometimes this Office is executed by one, and sometimes by two, who attend the King, and take care of the Dispatches, which turns monthly. And at present this Office is executed by Two, who both bear the Title of Principal Secretaries of State.

The Two are the Right Honourable the Earls of *Mar* and *Low-down*.

There is also a Secretary Depute, who attends the King, and officiates during the absence of the Principal Secretaries of State, and who under them takes care of all Dispatches.

The Secretaries also appoint Keepers of the Signet under them who receive and send away all the King's Dispatches.

Lord Register.] The Fifth Officer of State is the Lord Register, who is Clerk to the Parliament, Convention, Thesaury, Exchequer and Session, and Keeper of all the publick Records, Registers and Rolls. He hath power to constitute Deputes in all these Offices; and likewise has the Power of appointing Clerks for Registration of Seafines and Admissions of Nottars. All which being lucrative Offices, he receives large Compositions when any Vacancy falls; for albeit he has only his own Office during the King's Pleasure, yet he has power to grant Deputations during Life.

All the Clerks of *Scotland* are appointed to transmit the Registers of their respective Courts to this Register, and the Nottars their Prothocols. And all the Registers are kept in Two lower Rooms in the Parliament House, where the Register keeps some under him, daily attending; and the Records are so orderly disposed, that upon Demand the Liedges can have a view of any Writs which the Law requires necessarily to be Register'd, or which Parties for their Security have thought fit to Record; and may also have Extracts, which is of unexpressible Advantage to the Liedges for Security of their Estates.

This Office is at present enjoyed by Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Lord Advocate.] The 6th Officer of State is the Lord Advocate; he is always a Person chosen by the King, most eminent for Eloquence and Knowledge of the Laws, for to him belongs the giving the King and his Ministers Advice in making and executing Laws; he is to defend the King's Right and Interest in all publick Meetings by Law and Reason. He is the Pursuer of all Capital Crimes before the Justiciary: And likewise Concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts for breaches of the Peace; and also in all Matters Civil, wherein the King or his Donator has Interest. But he intends no Processes of Treason, except by Warrant of Privy Council. As this Charge is of great Weight and Burden, so none have been advanced thereto but Persons of singular Endowments, and who are in great Esteem. The Lord Advocate is sometimes also an ordinary Lord of the Session; And there he only pleads in the King's Causes, but when he is not Judge, he has liberty to plead in all Causes, and has a Seat appointed for him within the Bar. In former times when the Lords advised with close Doors, the Lord Advocate was called to be present when he was not employed in the Cause. And he pleads covered

covered, whereas all other Advocates plead uncovered. The present Lord Advocate is Sir *James Stuart*.

The King also doth nominate an Eminent Lawyer or two of his Solicitors, who take care of the dispatching and transmitting of the King or Councils Orders through the Kingdom; and is assistant to the Advocate in the King's Concerns, and Process and Affairs, in absence of the Advocate.

Lord Thesaurer Depute.] The Seventh Officer of State is the Lord Thesaurer Depute, whose Commission runs in the same Terms with that given to the Thesaurer Principal, or to the Commissioners of Thesaury: His Office is chiefly to be a Check upon them; and in absence of the Thesaurer and Lord Chancellor, contends to be President of the Exchequer. This Office is present enjoyed by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Glasgow*.

Lord Justice Clerk.] The Eighth Officer of State is the Lord Justice Clerk; he is the second Person in the Justice Court being next to the Justice General, but now he is one of the Officers of State, though the Justice General be none. This Office at present is enjoyed by *Adam Cockburn*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

The Commissioner for holding Parliaments and Conventions and the Officers of State, for Security of themselves and the Posterity, do frequently take an Approbation from the King of their Administration, and a Remission of all Crimes committed by them, even though they should extend to lese Majesté. And these Grants are pass'd under the Great Seal.

The Officers of the Crown, besides those of State, are,

President.] The Lord President of the Council, takes place next to the Chancellor, and has a Pension.

Collectors General.

Directors of the *Chancery*, an ancient and honourable Office and has the Emoluments belonging to it.

The Director of the Rolls.

Chamberlain.] The Lord High Chamberlain, *Camerarius mini Regis*, was in all the old Writers placed as Witness before all the other Officers, next to the Chancellor; This Office of Chamberlainry was possessed heritably of late by the Duke of *Lenox*; and the Badge is a Golden Key.

Steward.] The Lord High Steward of *Scotland*, *Seneschallus Domini Regis*, was a very ancient Officer, and in the Charters, placed before the Constable and Mareschal: And appears that he was also Steward of the King's Household, performed all the Offices thereunto belonging, as well as to other; for some Ages the Prince of *Scotland* was *Seneschallus Scotiae*, born *Stuart* of *Scotland*.

Constable.] The Lord High Constable takes no place as an Officer of the Crown, but according to his creation in the Degrees of Nobility. This Office has been but in few Families: The *Morvils* enjoy'd it under King *David I.* and his Grand-Children, King *Malcolm* and King *William*. From them it came by Descent to the Lords of *Galloway*; and from them in the same manner to *John Baliol*: By King *Robert Bruce* it was bestow'd upon Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Errol*, whose Hereditary Successor is *Charles Earl of Errol*, High Constable of Scotland at the time of the Union. Its Badge is a naked Sword. Sir *George Mackenzie* thinks that the reason why the Offices of Constable and Mareschal have not risen in their Precedency proportionably with other Offices, is because of late the Scotch Armies have been Commanded by other Officers, and there was little use of the Constable and Mareschal.

Mareschal.] The Lord Mareschal takes no Place by virtue of his Office, but according to his Precedency in the Degrees of Nobility; the reason whereof is because of old, Offices did not prefer those who possessed them, but they took Place according to their Creation; whereas now the Privy-Council precedes all Dukes, and the Secretary takes place before all of his own Rank: But the Constable and Mareschal being now the only two Officers of the Crown that are Heritable in Scotland, continue to possess as they did formerly. The Office of Lord Mareschal was always in the Family of *Keith*, and the Axe is the Badge of his Office.

These two last Officers before the Union exercis'd their Jurisdiction, and kept their Guards in *Edinburgh* and the Parliament-House, in the time of the Meeting of the General Estates of Parliament or Convention, and were attended

The Heritable Usher.

The Crown-Bearers.

The Scepter-Bearer.

The Purse-Bearer.

The Sword-Bearer.

} Before the King or his Commissioner in time of Parliament.

CHAP. X.

Of the Parliament of Scotland.

Although the Parliament of Scotland by the Happy Union of the Kingdoms is now at an end, and that the Representatives of this Country with that of England, by their joint Meeting both Lords and Commons, do now compose the Parliament

ment of *Great Britain*; yet when we reflect upon its ancient Grandeur, Decency, Dignity, and excellent Order in transacting Publick Affairs, it will not be amiss to take a brief View of it for the sake of Strangers.

The late Supreme Court as well in Dignity as Authority was accounted *the Assembly of the States of the Kingdom*, and call'd a *Parliament*; it anciently consisted of three Estates, the Lords Spiritual, the Bishops; the Lords Temporal, Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts and Lords, and the Commissioners for the Cities and Burroughs, to whom were formerly joyn'd Delegates for every County, who were called *Barons* from the lesser Nobility in every County whom they did represent. The Court was called by the King or Queen-Regent at Pleasure allowing a certain time for Notice before their Assembling. The Parliament was Summoned by Proclamation at the Head Burrough of every Shire, Forty Days before they were to meet; upon which the Shires and Burroughs met about the Elections. Every one that holds Lands of the Crown, that the Rolls of the *Taxations* (the ancient name of Subsidies or Assessments) were valued at Forty Shillings *Scotch Money* Taxation to the King, which in real value is about Ten Pounds *Sterling* a Year, or every one who has Thirty Three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence of the present Valuation, is an Elector or may be elected, so he be legally vested in the Land or (according to the *Scotch* phrase) in feoff and seized, and is called at the King's *Horn*, or under an Outlawry. The Electors subscribe the Commissions they give, and so their Commissioners are returned; and if there be controverted Elections, the Parliament is the only Judge who shall serve. In the Royal Burroughs the Common Council of the Town makes the Election.

When the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, Regalia, the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, which were kept in *Edinburgh-Castle*, were brought down in State to the King's Palace; the Coach in which they were carried being guarded by a File of Musketeers; every one that pass'd by was obliged to be uncover'd. The manner of the Procession was this.

In the Great Court before the King's Palace were all the Members of Parliament mounted on Horseback with their Cloaths. The Burgesses rode first with one Lacquey each; Two Trumpeters in their Coats, bare-headed; Two Pursuivants in their Coats bare-headed; The Commissioners from Shires and two; The Officers of State (not being Noblemen) next in order; The Lords and Barons of Parliament; The Bishops, the Viscounts, the Earls, and the two Archbishops of them two and two; Next were four Trumpeters in Coats, bare-headed, two and two; Four Pursuivants in

Coats, bare-headed, two and two; Six Heralds in their Coats, bare-headed, two and two; The Gentleman-Usher bare-headed; Lyon, King of Arms, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-Mantle, and his Barron in his Hand, bare-headed; The Sword of State, the Scepter and the Crown, carried by three of the Ancientest of the Nobility; On each side the Honours, three Mace-bearers, bare-headed; A Nobleman bare-headed with a Purse, and in it the Lord High Commissioner's Commission; Last of all the Lord High-Commissioner, with the Dukes and Marquisses on his right and left Hand. When the King was present, the Master of the Horse rode easy, but a little aside. The Officers of State, not being Noblemen, rode all in their Gowns: All the Members rode cover'd except those that carried the Honours. The highest Degree, and the most Honourable of that Degree rode last. Every Duke had Eight Footmen. Every Marquis Six. Every Earl Four. Every Viscount Three. Every Commissioner of Shires Two. And of Burroughs One. Every Nobleman had a Gentleman to hold up his Train, who might have their Pages also.

The two Archbishops had each of them Eight Footmen, and every other Bishop Three, and if they pleased might have each a Gentleman to hold up his Train. The Noblemen's Footmen had over their Liveries short Velvet-Coats, with their Badges, Crests, and Motto's, in Plate, or Embroider'd on their Breasts and Backs.

The great Officers of State rode up from the Abby which was the King's Palace, about half an Hour before the Cavalcade, in their Robes, attended with their Friends on Horseback, waiting in the Parliament-House. When the Commissioner enter'd the House, the Lord Chancellor took his Purse, and conducted him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King was present, the Lord Chancellor received his Majesty at the Door of the Parliament-House, and conducted him to the Throne.

All the Members of Parliament were obliged to wait on the High Commissioner in the Great Hall, the Noblemen being in their Robes.

They return'd to the Palace in the same Order they came, only the Constable and Mareschal rode on the Commissioner's right and left Hand in permission Caps: The Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy-Seal stay'd behind till all were marched away, and then return'd to the Palace in the same State they came to the Parliament-House.

When the King or Queen Regent rode in Person, the Lord Chancellor rode carrying the Great Seal; but not before a Commissioner.

When the King or Queen Regent was present, the Marquisses and Dukes rode after the Earls; but if his Majesty's Commissioners were present, they followed him at some distance, or on his

his Right or Left Hand. After the King or his Commissioner was received by the Lord Chancellor, he was seated on a Throne six steps high with a State over it. In the first step under him on a Bench sat the Lord Chancellor with other Officers of State on both hands of him. On the next step under these sat the Lords of the Sessions or Judges. On the Right Hand of the Throne was the Bishops Bench, rising up in Two Rows of Benches: On the highest sat the Two Archbishops; and on the lower the Bishops according to the Dignity of their See or the Dates of their Consecration.

On the Left Hand of the Throne was another great Bench of Three Steps, and as many Rows of Benches, on which sat the Nobility according to their Precedence.

In the middle of the Four were Two Tables, upon one of which the *Regalia* were deposited; and in Two great Chairs by them sat the Constable and the Marechal. At the other Table sat the Lord Clerk Register with his Deputy Clerks, who were the Clerks in Parliament.

There were also Forms placed on the Floor: On those on the Right side sat the Commissioners of Shires; and on the Left the Commissioners of Burroughs. When all were thus placed, the Parliament (as the Phrase was) was fenced in the King's Name then the King if present, and the Chancellor more largely declared the Cause for which they were called together, which being concluded, the Lords Spiritual retired apart, and chose Eight of the Lords Temporal: The Lords Temporal likewise chose as many of the Lords Spiritual: These all together nominated Eight Barons, and as many Commissioners of Burroughs which in the whole made up 32 in Number, who were called Lords of the Articles, and with the Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy Seal, the King's Secretary, &c. admitted or rejected Matters proposed to the States, after they had been first proposed to the King. After the Bills were approved by the whole Assembly of the States, those that pass'd by a Majority of Votes were presented to the King, who by touching them with Scepter declared his Confirmation of them, whereas if he refused them they were of no Force. The Members give their Votes distinctly in these Words, *I approve*, or, *not approve*, or those who were not satisfied one way or other, answer'd none; *quæret*; no Dissents or Protests were allowed to Publick Acts, *licet protestare in privatis pro interesse*; but in Private Acts relating to Men's Rights and Properties any one might have protested for his Interest. When all Business was ended, the King or Commissioner made a Speech, and the Parliament was Adjourned or Dissolved; for there was no such thing as Prorogation in Scotland.

Of later Years the Nobility, the Commissioners from the Shire, and the Commissioners from the Royal Burghs, Com-

sed a Parliament without the Bishops. And every Member of the House had the Liberty of making Proposals to be debated ; the Committee of the Lords of Articles being abolished by Act of Parliament.

Since the Union, *Scotland* sends up to *Westminster* 16 Lords and 45 Commoners, whose Names and Titles you'll find in the List of the *British* Parliament ; and for other Matters, such as passing of Bills in either House, passing of Acts of Parliament, Adjourning, Proroguing, Dissolving of Parliaments, &c. the Reader is referr'd to what is said under the Title of Parliament in *England*.

Of Conventions of the Estates.

BEFORE the Union there was in this part of *Great Britain*, called *Scotland*, another meeting of the Three Estates, called the *Convention of Estates*, which was indicted by the King on 20 Days ; and the Members chosen after the same manner, and proceeded in the same way as the Parliament did. And the King was either present at that Meeting, or sent his Commissioner who had the same Dignity and Respect with a Commissioner to a Parliament. But there was no Riding nor Calvalcade at the opening of such a Meeting. The difference betwixt a Parliament and a Convention consisted chiefly in this, that the Parliament could both make Laws and Impose Taxations ; whereas the Convention of Estates could only impose Taxations, and make Statutes for uplifting thereof, but could make no Laws ; And those Statutes of the Convention of Estates were published after the same manner as Acts of Parliament. The Learned Sir *George Mackenzie* in his Institutions says, that by the Records of the Conventions it appears, That of old the Convention of Estates consisted of any of the three Estates summarily called of the Streets by the King ; and that they cried down or up Money, and judged Processes, which of later times they could not.

Those Conventions were not frequently called ; for the Goodness and Justice of the Kings of *Scotland* was such that they seldom required Money from their Subjects by imposing Taxations, without giving them also an opportunity of redressing the Grievances, and of making new Laws for the Weal and Safety of the Kingdom.

CHAP. XI.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the Queen's Household in Scotland.

And first of the Ecclesiastical Government of Her Majesty's Court, &c.

THE First Ecclesiastical Officer of the Queen's Household, is the

Almoner.] Who takes care of the Queen's Poor to Catechise and Instruct them. Their Number of which is according to the Years of the Queen's Age. And as their Badge they wear a Blue Gown, which is given them Yearly on her Majesty's Birth-day, with as many Pence as Her Majesty has lived Years. And on her Birth-day the Almoner distributes Money also among the Common Poor. The present *Almoner* is *Mr. John Lawe*, one of the Ministers of *Edinburgh*.

Chaplains.] The Chaplains are named out of the established Clergy. They are Two of them who by turns attend the King or his Commissioner, and have 100 Pounds Pension per Annum. The present Chaplains are *Mr. William Carstairs*, Principal of the University of *Edinburgh*, and one of the Ministers of the Burgh; and *Mr. David Blair*, one of the Ministers of the same Burgh.

Of the Civil Government of the Queen's Court.

Lord Steward of the Queen's Household.] The Lord Steward of the Queen's Household is the same Officer who is otherwise called Lord High Steward of Scotland: His is a Hereditary Office belonging of right to the King's Eldest Son, the Prince of Scotland, under whom were anciently placed the *Penitarius*, who commanded over all the Bakers, and the *Buttelarius*, who commanded over all the Keepers of Taverns, and other Officers of that Nature.

Lord Chamberlain.] This seems to be an Office of Great Trust, as appears by the *Iter Camerarii*, in the old Laws of Scotland, published by *Skene*, in the Book which passes under the Name of *Regiam Majestatem*. This Officer was to take care that the Magistrates of Burghs did rightly manage and administer their common Good. Few of late times have enjoy'd this Office; for the Duke of *Monmouth* had the last Commission of this Nature.

Master of the Horse.] This Office has been sunk ever since *James the Sixth* translated the Seat of his Empire from *Edinburgh* to *London*.

Comptroller.] Is the same with *Treasurer of the Household in England*: He was an Officer of State, till the Order of Parliament restraining the Number to Eight besides the Chancellor, whereof the *Master of Requests* was one, now confounded with the Secretary; and so the *Treasurer* is now come into the place of the *Comptroller*.

Master of the Household.] This is a place of great dignity in *Scotland*, and by Inheritance belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and as a Badge of his Office he carries a Batton covered with Crimson Velvet, powder'd with Gold Thistles, adorned with Imperial Crowns. This Office appears to be the same with the *Dapifer* or *Senescallus*, who was *Dominus Domus Regis*, and afterward was called *Senescallus Scotiae*. And after the *Senescally* came to the Crown, these Officers were called *Magistri Hospitii Regis*.

Kings Usher.] This Office is equivalent to that of *Master of the Ceremonies in England*, for he was anciently the Introducer of Ambassadors to the Kings of *Scotland*; he also attended the King or his *High Commissioner*, and by Virtue of his Office rid in the solemn Cavalcade to Parliament; 'tis an old Office, and belongs Heritably to the Family of the *Cockburns of Langton*.

Heralds.] Among the King or Queen's Servants in ordinary, the *Heralds* were to be reckoned before the Union, of whom the Chief Officer was *Lion King at Arms*, who had his Commission from the Queen, with great Privileges, Immunities and Emoluments; and his Instalment is performed with great Ceremony. And as his was a most ancient, so it was a most honourable Post.

The Ceremonies of Funerals when there is great State and Solemnity, is also regulated by the *Lion*; as in the Case of the Duke of *Roths*, which was so Splended and Magnificent, that the late King *James* who was then in *Scotland*, having seen it, and thinking it equal at least to what was performed to Crowned Heads, procured an Act of Parliament, discharging all such State at Funerals for ever after.

Under him were,

The *Lion Clerk*.

The *Lion Heralds*.

The Pursivants.

The Messengers.

The King at Arms with those made a Court, and issued out Precepts relating to his own Courts and Jurisdictions; and they, all have the Fees and Emoluments of their Office.

The Messengers had their Commissions from the King at Arms and were convened for Faults, and Convicted, Sentenced and Punished or deprived by this Court.

Inferior Officers in Scotland who have their Commission from the Queen, or of late from the several Officers of State; with the Profits of their Places, and how they arise.

One or two Solicitors or Agents for the Queen. A Pension. Two Clerks to the Privy-Council. Emoluments of that Court.

Two or three Receivers, or Cashkeepers. A Pension.

One or two Post-Masters-General, and Letter-Offices chiefly in *Edinburgh* and other Places. Emoluments and a Pension.

Conservator in the Low Countries. Pension and Emoluments.

Clerks to the Treasury. Emoluments.

Two Clerks to the Exchequer. Emoluments.

Master of the Revels. Emoluments.

Register to the Thesaurary. Emoluments.

Clerk to the Admiral-Court.

Several Sheriff's Clerks. Emoluments.

Presenter to the Signatures. Emoluments.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Some Commissaries Clerks. Emoluments.

Master of the Hart and Buck Hounds.

Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre*.

Forester.] The Queen appoints a Chief Ranger of Her Forests and Parks, but some have monopoliz'd this Benefit by purchasable Pensions.

Master-Falconer.

Master of the Harriers.

Master of the Beagles.

House-keepers.

The Queen's Ordinary Servants anent Her Health,

Two Physicians in Ordinary with Pensions, who serve the Queen's Commissioner.

One Apothecary.

One Surgeon.

One Almoner.

Whose Places are more of Honour than of Profit since the Kings of *Scotland* have lived in *England*, only they have Pensions, and are free of all Publick Burdens, as all the Queen's other Servants are.

Collectors to the Customs, who have several dependent Officers. Emoluments.

Chamberlain to the Crown-Rents of the Earldom of *Rothesay* Lordship of *Ardmeanach*. A Pension.

The Chamberlain of the Crown-Rents of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. A Pension.

Collector to the Annuity of Teynds.

Surveyor-General. A Pension.

Collectors of the Church Teynds, if brought into the Exchequer.

Clerk to the *High Commission* when in being. Casualties.

Usher to the Exchequer. Casualties.

Counter of the Thesaurry. A Pension.

The Queen's Printer. Emoluments.

Barber, Taylor, Sadler, Shoemaker, &c. Pensions.

Sadler to the Artillery. Emoluments and a small Pension.

Queen's Master of the Works, who takes care of Her Houses, and gives the necessary Orders to those under him.

Queen's Smith. A Pension.

Queen's Mason. A Pension.

Queen's Wright or Joyner, and many others of this Nature.

All have Pensions.

Officers of the Works.

Clerks of the Works.

Other Servants, Sworn Servants to the Queen.

Of the Military Government of the Queen's Court.

The Military Officers within this Kingdom, whose Commissions are granted by the Queen, are,

The General and all other Officers under him in Military Employments, have their ordinary Dues, which are known.

The Lieutenant-General. Of Old there were Lieutenants of Shires and Counties, but in desuetude.

The Major-General.

The Muster-Master-General has his Commission from the Queen, with a yearly Pension, and ought to be bred a Soldier, being a Place of great Trust in that Sphere.

The Master of the Ordnance, who is ordinarily term'd Lieutenant-General of the Artillery.

Of the Troops of the Household, and first of the Horse-Guards.

The Captain of the Queen's Guards of Horse takes place, and hath the Pay always of a Colonel, and is the first Colonel in the Queen's Forces, and his two Lieutenants, Corner, &c. take their Places in the Army accordingly.

The Colonels first of the Queen's Guard of Foot, then the Colonels of other Regiments, either Horse or Foot, as they are, with all the Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, with other Subaltern Officers.

C H A P. XII.

*Of the Civil Government of Scotland in the respect
Courts of Judicature.*

TH E second Supreme Court (the Parliament being reckon'd the first) is the Privy-Council, instituted King James V.

Of the Privy-Council.

~~The Privy-Council~~ is the Spring of the Government seeing all Proclamations for Calling of Parliaments, and Conventions of Estates, are issued forth by the Queen with Advice of Her Privy-Council, and in it the management of all Affairs is lodg'd, the Privy-Council being the Support of Majesty and her Government; and upon the prudent Administration of this Court their Honour and Welfare does depend.

The Privy-Council is Constituted by a Commission from the Queen under the Great Seal, but she can either remove or by a Letter. The number of Privy-Counsellors of old limited to 35, but now they are sometimes more, sometimes fewer, at the King or Queen's Pleasure; and each of them oblig'd to Swear, that *they shall give their leal and true Counsel in all Things that shall be proponed in Privy-Council, tending the Honour and Surety of the Queen's most Noble Person, and the common Affairs of the Realm, Leidges thereof, and keep the same Secret and Unreveald.*

The Officers of State are Privy-Counsellors *ratione* Office and the rest are chosen by the Queen, of such Noble and worthy Persons as will answer their great Work and Character, are of different Capacities; so that the Queen and Government may be furnished with the best and most suitable Advice in Occasions.

Since the Kings of Scotland came in to be Kings of England they ordinarily appointed the Lord High Chancellor, and two or three more of the principal Nobility, and the Secretaries of State in England, to be Privy-Counsellors in Scotland.

The Lord High-Chancellor, by virtue of his Office, is President in this Court when present, but in his absence there is a President appointed by the Queen, who presides, and receives a yearly Pension as such, and takes place next to the Chancellor and in absence of both, the Privy-Council chuse their President. This Court has its own Signet and Seal, and principal Clerks.

The Power and Jurisdiction of this Court is very extensive; and they judged in Matters of Right, but now they judge in Matters of Fact: And if in any Process before the Privy-Council the Matter of Right require to be consider'd, they refer the same to the Lords of Session, and stop procedure till report.

The great Work of the Privy-Council, consists in taking care and Care of the Peace and Welfare of this part of Great Britain, and the Power of it regularly extends to Matters of Civil Government; such as suppressing of Rebellions and Tumults, punishing of Riots, and Breaches of the Peace. In order to this, any Privy-Counsellor may grant a Warrant to apprehend any Subject and put him in Prison, but is still accountable to Her Majesty and the Privy-Council, for granting such Warrant.

The Privy-Council has also Power to reprieve and continue Criminal Sentences; to mitigate and alter Punishments; to grant Commissions of Justiciary; to exempt from attending the Queen's Bench and Assizes; to declare a Parliament current when there is Adjournment; to call out the Militia and Subjects when the Nation requires for Defence of the Government: And in case an open Rebellion break out, to grant Commissions of Lieutenancy and Justiciary, for suppressing thereof; and to order the raising of such Sums of Money as shall be requisite in such Extraneous Cases. It is likewise in the Power of the Council, to adjourn the Session *urgente Necessitate*, or any other Court, and appoint Times and Places of Meeting again; to Cry up or down Money; to lay on moderate Customs at Bridges and Ferries, for Repairing and Upholding the same. The Council is also in use to sequestrate Pupils and give Alimēt to them, and to Wives who are severely used by their Husbands, and many other things which cannot admit of the delays necessary before ordinary Courts. And of old they ordained Noblemen and others who could not be apprehended by Captions for Civil Debts) to deliver up their Persons in any of Her Majesties Castles under the Pain of Treason; and the Explanation of Parliament, and the prescribing Methods for putting them in Execution, is committed to this Court.

All Proclamations, Acts and Orders of Privy-Council founded upon Law, are binding upon the Subject. And when the Publick Safety is in hazard by any sudden Emergent, the Queen and her Privy-Council may use a Latitude of Power suitable to the occasion for speedy Redress.

The Privy-Counsellors having so great a Burthen of the Government upon them, and being Incorporated as it were with the Queen, have always been highly Valued, and in great esteem; and it is Death to Invade or Pursue them for doing the Queen's Service.

The ordinary Diets of this Court in Time of Session is *Monday and Thursday*.

The third Supreme Court is the Session called the Court of Justice.

The College of Justice. This Court which was instituted *James V. Ann. 1532.* is one of the most Noble, Decent, and Orderly Courts in *Europe*, both upon account of its 1st Foundation, and of its later Constitution made by the said King *James V.* who by his newer Foundation created it a College of Justice, after the form of the Supreme Sovereign Court or Parliament of *England*, and gave it great Privileges, Emoluments and Immunities. Before this second Erection, it was called in *Scotland* the King's Council, and the Lords were called Lords of Council and Session, which Title they still carry, being at first no more than a Committee of Parliament, and Ambulatory by Circuits; supposed that it had even then a Cumulative and Distributed Jurisdiction center'd in one, which made it both Civil and Criminal. This Court now consists of one constant President and Fourteen other Members, who have but mean Salaries suitable to the Greatness of their Characters, or their Families, and Attendance, being but 200 *l. Sterl.* yearly apiece. The High-Chancellor presides here when present, but speaks only unless he is bred a Lawyer; the Queen names several extraordinary Lords, who sit, but are not obliged to Attend because they have no Salaries, but Votes among the rest. The Court sits from the first of *June* to the last of *July*, then rises till the first of *November*, at which time they sit again till the 20th of *December*, and then rises till the first of *January*, when it sits again, and rises the last of *February*. In time of Session they sit from Nine a-Clock to Twelve in the Forenoon, every day in the Week, but *Sunday* and *Munday*. Sometimes they sit in the Afternoon to end concluded Causes, or to hear such long Debates, as the Forenoon was too short to hear, which gives a great Dispatch to Causes that come before them. The Lords both Ordinary and Extraordinary who sit in the inner House sit on a Semicircular Bench, in their Robes, in the Forenoon, but are without them in the Afternoon, to receive Petitions, and Processes resumed by the Clerks: The Advocates debate their Clients Causes before them. Here are several Principal Clerks, who minute the Heads of great and weighty Causes and Debates, and write the deliverance of Bills, Interdictory and Definitive Sentences by the Lords in the inner House, who alone make Decrets and determine all Business that Court, there being no Appeals from it, to any other Court; but by Applications to themselves before Extraordinary

Action or Suspension in common Form : Which in the second
 instance comes always before themselves, and must be upon
 other new Grounds than was formerly represented : Nine of the
 Lords make a *Quorum* in the Inner House, otherwise they can-
 not vote in any Case, except in particular Cases referr'd to one
 more of the Hall Lords ; and one of the Members (the Pre-
 sident being always excepted) is weekly appointed Judge in the
 Outer House, for discussing of Ordinary Actions, who sits up-
 on a Bench with the Six under Clerks sitting before him, who
 debate likewise in their Course, as they do in the Inner House,
 Debates or Writs, Signatures or Sentences of Ordinary Cau-
 ses decided by the Ordinary, who meddles with no Extraordina-
 ry Case, except where it's remitted to him by all the Lords to
 be discuss'd in the Outward House for Dispatch. There is a Roll
 of Ordinary Actions, such as Summons, simple Reduction, im-
 probation, Recognition, &c. Advocations and Suspensions in
 another Roll, for the Outer House, when these are called :
 Terms granted, Acts extract'd, which when called here are
 the Sentences pronounced by the Ordinary in the Outer
 House, and so decreet'd, or else the Parties crave a Representati-
 on of one point or more to the Hall Lords, and the Ordinary is
 to make a Report of their Interloquitor, which he reports in the
 Outer House the next day ordinarily, or at the side Bar the
 next Week ; but most of the Causes of the Outer House, espe-
 cially of Consequence, come to the Inner House, by making an
Warrant to all the Lords, and is enrolled in course, by War-
 rant in the Inner House Roll of Ordinary Actions, which in its
 course comes again to be called in the Inner House before the
 Hall Lords ; and after debating there, is either a Decision, or the
 Cause is concluded. Where there is any Probation led and in-
 tervall'd *de novo*, in the Roll of concluded Causes in the Inner
 House, then it's advis'd by the Lords with close Doors ; and
 where there is any Difficulty after, the President resumes the
 Hall, causes a Debate, and the Lords call the Parties and their
 Advocators, to hear if they have any thing further to say ; and
 commonly they have nothing material further to add : Then the
 Lords order them to remove, and upon serious Deliberation
 they Debate and Vote, and call in the Parties and their Advo-
 cates, and by the Mouth of their President declare their Sen-
 tence Definitive, which is a *Decreet* to be extract'd, as all other
Decrets are by the Clerks, conform to the Minutes and War-
 rants of the *Process* : if there be more Sheets than one in the *De-
 creet*, the Principal Clerk side-signs the joining of every Two
 Sheets, and the Lord Register subscribes the last Sheet of the
Decreet, which contains the Hall Libel, as it is in the Summons,
 the Executions, Debates and Interloquitors of the Outer and
 Inner House, and the Lords Sentence.

This is a *Vidimus* of the Procedure of the Lords of Session but of all the Courts of this Kingdom, their Decrets and Procedure are most Formal. So that the Lords by their Constitution are obliged to do nothing but upon the greatest Deliberation in the World. Upon these Decrets the Parties raise *Horning* (Out-Law) and other *Diligence* (i. e. issue out Writs of Arrest) under the Queen's Signet, for Payment of the Debt, or secure the Debtors Estate for payment of it.

This Court is said to have a Distributive Jurisdiction but no competent Judicator for Life or Limb, &c. but Faults competent to themselves, too tedious to insert which is only designed for a general view. This Court makes Acts of *Sederunt*, equivalent to Laws and Acts of Parliament and are of Force till they are recalled by Parliament, which is seldom or never done, because the Lords of Session in Parliament before the Union, were the proper Interpreters of Acts of Parliament, who had a Bench in Parliament, where they sat as Judges, but to give their Opinions to the Parliament in intricate Matters when required. The Lords of Session are their own Collectors, and other Servants of the House, except the Four ordinary Macers who serve them in time of Sessions, and have their Commissions from the Queen, with yearly Pensions, besides their ordinary Dues from Parties. The Lord appoints certain of their Number weekly, to sit upon all Bill Suspensions, &c. and for examining Witnesses by turns.

The ancient way of *Appealing* (then called *Falsing* of Law) from the Justice Court to the High Court of Parliament, was in this manner, The Appellant was obliged to protest, that the *Doom* given was *evil, false, Rotten and Stinkande* in the self, and this he was to do, or *he steir his Taes quhere his Heild staid* i. e. stand with his Tail, where his head stood.

The Fourth Supreme Court, is the Justice or Criminal Court, having a Cumulative Jurisdiction.

The Justice Court.] This Court came in place of that of Justice Eyre, or Justice General, which was last in the Person of E. of Argyle, who transacted for it with K. Charles I. and was Justice General of all the Islands, which raising great Debate twixt him and some Hereditary Sheriffs there; that Jurisdiction was taken away by Parliament, in 1672. and was erected into a Justice or Criminal Court, consisting of a Justice General, alterable at the Monarch's Pleasure: Justice Clerk, and five other Judges, are Lords of the Session. This Court commonly sits upon Wednesdays, and sometimes goes Circuits into the Country. The ordinary Clerk of this Court has his Commission from the Justice Clerk. They have four ordinary Macers, and a Doomsday Clerk.

appointed by the Lords of the Session. The Clerk raises a Libel or Indictment upon a Bill passed by any of the Lords of that Court, at the instance of the *Perfuer*, against the Defendant, i. e. the Criminal, who is committed to Prison immediately after Citation. When the Party, Witnesses, and great Assize (or Jury) of 45 Men are cited, the day of Compearance being come, 15 of the greatest Assize is chosen to be the Assize upon the *Pannal* (or Prisoner at the Bar;) if he is a Peer, the greatest part of his Assize are *Peers*, and the Assize sits with the Judges to hear the Libel read, Witnesses examined, and the Debates on both sides, which is *Verbatim*, written in the Adjournal Books. The Queen's Advocate pleads for the *Perfuer*; being the Queen's Cause, and other Advocates for the *Pannal*; the Debates being closed, they either find the Libel or Indictment *non Relevant*; in which Case they desert the Diet and absolve the Party accused; or if *Relevant*, than the Assize or Jury of 15 is removed into a closer Room, being present with them, where they chuse their own Chancellor and Clerk, and consider the Libel, Deposition and Debates; and bring in their Verdict of the *Pannal* sealed, *Guilty*, or *not Guilty*; if *not Guilty*, the Lords absolve; if *Guilty*, they condemn and declare their Sentence of Condemnation, and command the Punishment to be put in Execution against the *Pannal*, by a *Macer*, and the Mouth of the *Doomster*. Then the *Pannal* is carried to Prison, till the Sentence be put in Execution. All the Lords of this Court have Pensions.

The Fifth Supreme Court is the Exchequer.

The Exchequer.] Which is also called the Queen's Chamberlain Court, wherein all things in relation to Her Majesty's Rents and Revenues, or depending upon them, is judged and determined. Of old the Privy Council was in place of the Exchequer, and all Signatures were past by their Advice.

The Exchequer is Constituted by a Commission from the King or Queen under the Great Seal, and doth consist of the *Thesaurer*, or Commissioners of *Thesaury* and *Thesaurer Depute*, and many others as Her Majesty thinks fit, who are Lords Commissioners of Exchequer, for giving their Concurrence and Assistance to the *Thesaurer* and *Thesaurer Depute* in their Offices. And the Queen appoints a *Quorum* which ordinarily is the *Thesaurer* or *Thesaurer Depute*, or a *Quorum* of Commissioners, when the *Thesaurers* Office is in Commission, and Five of the Commissioners of Exchequer.

The *Thesaurer* is President of this Court, albeit the Chancellor be present; but in absence of the *Thesaurer*, or when the Office is in Commission, the Chancellor presides.

The

The Exchequer has Power to receive Resignations, Surrenders and Dimissions of all Lands, Barronies, Castles, Towns, Fortalices, Teynds, and others, pertaining to the Resigners or their Authors; and which may be Resigned in the Hand of Her Majesty for herself, and as Prince and Steward of Scotland either in favour of Her Majesty, *ad perpetuam Remanentiam*, in favour of Her Majesty's Subjects. And to dispatch Signatures and Rights of the Lands and others above rehearsed, either upon these Resignations or any other Vacation to holden, conform to the old Infeftment; and to confirm Rights made by the Queen's Vassals, reserving the accustomed Duties and Services. The Exchequer also doth grant and pass Gifts of all Casualties, which fall to the Queen as Superior, or by right of the Crown, and that for reasonable Compositions. And doth pass Gifts of Tutory to Minors, Idiots and furious Persons, and Legitimations, and sets Tacks of Majesty's Customs and Imposts. And has Power to grant Dimissions of Slaughter upon production of Letters of Slaying which is an Acquittance from the nearest of Kin. And Pardons of Adultery, after Satisfaction is made to the Church, and Transgressors of Penal Statutes, for reasonable Compositions. But the Queen reserves to herself the Power of granting Resignations for more atrocious Crimes.

In fine, the Exchequer has Power to Transact, and Agree, and to Decide, and Determine in all Things, in relation to Majesty's Rents, Revenues, and Casualties. And all Executions pass upon their Decrees as upon Decrees of Session, and all Suspensions upon these Decrees are discussed before the Exchequer.

Lest the Queen be prejudged by the alteration of any former Duty in holdings, before any Signature is presented in the Exchequer to be past, it is presented to the Lords of the Treasury, to revise the same and compare the Duty to be paid to the Queen that it be conform with the old Infeftments. And there is likewise an offer of a Composition made to the Thesaurer and Commissioner, which is Marked and Presented in the Exchequer modified.

The ordinary Diet of this Court is *Friday*, but it meets any time that the Thesaurer or Commissioners please to appoint.

The Sixth Supreme Court is that of the Admiralty

The Court of Admiralty is as Ancient as in other Kingdoms of Europe, and the Office of Lord High Admiral of Scotland has been usually intrusted with Persons of greatest Quality in the Nation.

But concerning the Antiquity and Method of Proceedings of this Court, there are unhappily very small Accounts remaining. For the Records of the Court being carried up to London by the Usurper *Cromwell*, after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when they were sent back again to *Edinburgh*, the Ship in which they with other ancient Writings were lodged, perished in the Voyage, so that though the *Scottish* Lawyers mention in their Books very ancient Records of the Admiralty Court, yet there are none now extant older than 1511; when *Adam Hepbourn*, E. of *Bothwell*, was created Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*: He was succeeded by *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell*; and there are Two Books extant of Records in his time, one from 1547 to 1559, and the other from 1559 to 1561, in which the whole Transactions of the Admiralty, and the Sentences both Civil and Criminal pronounced during those Years, are contained.

In the Year 1603, *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox*, Cousin to King *James VI.* was created Heritable Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, which Office continued in his Family till the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, who died in the Year 1672. That Heritable Office devolved thereby to King *Charles II.* as his next Heir, who convey'd it to *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, his Natural Son, heritable as before, with a Reservation of a Term for Life to *James* Duke of *York*; which he retained till the Revolution. In 1689, *William* Duke of *Hamilton* was made Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, including the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; and after his Death, the Admiralty was managed by Commissioners, till King *James VII.*'s Death. Upon which, *Charles* Duke of *Lenox* was qualified as Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*; and upon his Resignation of his Heritable Offices into Her Majesty's Hands, *David* Earl of *Weems* was made Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, with an Exception of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*, in which Post he continued till the Union.

The Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* is by a particular Act of Parliament (Act, 16. Parl. 3. Car. II.) declared to be a Supreme Court, in all Causes competent to its own Jurisdiction; and the Lord High Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Justice General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours and Creeks of the same, and upon Fresh Waters and Navigable Rivers, below the first Bridge, or within Floodmark. So that nothing competent to his Jurisdiction can be meddled with in the first Instance, but by the Lord High Admiral, and the Judges of his Court. Sentences pass in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may be brought again before his Court, but no Appeal lies from it to the Lords of the Session, or any other judicatory. The Lords of the Session can suspend or stop Execution of none of the Decrees of this Court, unless they be all present, and that Suspension may be summarily and immediately dissolved: And if they find that this Suspension was unjustly

procured, they may give Damages to the Persons aggrieved over and above the Expence of their Plea before the Lords the Session are to fix. The Admiralty Court may also revise their own Acts, wherein they are Controulable by no other Court and this Power they vested by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, is by the 19th Article of Union there to continue, only subject to such Regulations or Alterations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit.

The Causes competent to the Admiralty Court of *Scotland* are these among others. Revealing the Queen's Secrets of Sea in time of War: Causes relating to Pirates, and their bettors, Out-traders and Resettlers: Fortifying of the Queen's Enemies, and harming of her Friends; breaking of the Admirals Arrestments and Attachments, and resisting his Precepts; Seizing prohibited and uncustomed Goods Imported or Exported; punishing Forestallers, Regraters, and Dearthers of Corn, Fish, Drink, Firewood carried over Sea: Pleading before another Court in Matters belonging to their Jurisdiction: Determining in other Courts thereupon: Procuring Passes or Certificates in Maritime Causes, other than from the Admiralty: Exporting beyond Sea Traytors, Rebels, Rogues, and Fugitives from Justice: Hiring and freighting foreign Ships, when the Admiralty would have done, throwing Sand or Ballast into Harbours or Channels, whereby they may be Choaked: Shipwrights, Boatmakers extorting upon the Subjects: Taking away Buoys, or cutting off Cables: Using false Weights and Measures at Sea: Committing Murder within the Jurisdiction of the Court: Not appearing at Musters in time of War, which the Admiral has power of appointing at Pleasure, at which all inhabitants within a Mile of the Coast are obliged to appear under what Penalties he thinks fit: Punishments of Offences committed within his Jurisdiction by Mariners; the Amercement of which fall to him; as do also Wafts and Strays, and Wrecks, besides his share of lawful Prizes, *Flotson* and *Jetson*, and all Royal Fishes. In short, all maritime Causes are triable only before his Judge (for the Admiral is Judge in Person) who is therefore stiled *Judex Supremus Admiraltatis Scotiae*.

Causes are tried in that Court by the Civil Law (which is properly the Common Law of *Scotland*) in which also the Admiralty is assisted for deciding of particular Cases, by the Laws of *Orkney*, *Shetland*, *Wisby*, and *Hanse Towns*, and the later Constitutions of *Amsterdam*, and other Towns of *Holland*.

The Members of this Court are his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; the Earl of *Weems*, Vice Admiral of *Scotland*; Sir Robert *Black* and Mr. *James Graham* conjunct Judges for Life, by Commis-

from the Duke of *Lenox*, ratified by the Queen; Mr. *Daniel Haw-
kinton*, Secretary also for Life: The under Officers shall be
specified in the List.

The Judge's Salary is 100 *l. Sterling* a Year by Act of Parlia-
ment; and for every Decree which he pronounces, whether
Condemnator or *Absolutor*, he has a Fee, as the Lords of *Session* and
officiary anciently had, before their Salaries were ascertain'd
upon appropriated Funds. The Judge also has Fees for all Pas-
ses and Safe Conducts granted to Ships, and a *Gold Penny* for eve-
ry new Ship, or new Master of a Ship within *Scotland*. The
Clerks have the Dues of all Summons or Precepts, and of all
Extracts of Decrees, Acts or Sentences that are pass'd in that Court.
Attendant upon the abovemention'd Courts, especially on the
Lords of the Session, is the College of Advocates, of which take
the following Account.

Of the College or Faculty of Advocates.

Faculty of Advocates.] Immediately after the Institution
of the Session, a certain Number of Persons of the best Reputation,
Knowledge and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Acti-
ons before that Court, who were called *General Procurators* of the
Council or *Advocates*. Their Number was at first but Ten, and
when any were wanting, the Number was to be supply'd by Ad-
vice of the Lords of the Session. But in process of time, Business
increasing, the Number of *Advocates* increased likewise; so that
now their Number is about 170. Of these above 100 con-
stantly attend the House; many of the Rest are Gentlemen of
good Estates, who enter'd into that Body with no other view, than
the Honour of being Members of it. The whole Society goes
commonly under the Name of *The Faculty of Advocates*. They
meet every Year the First Tuesday in *Janury*, at which time they
choose their Annual Officers, namely, the *Dean*, *Treasurer*, *Clerks*,
Private and *Publick Examinators*, and a *Curator* of their Library.
The *Deans* Office is to preside in all their Meetings; and upon
any extraordinary Occasion, when the Faculty cannot be conven'd,
he assumeth to himself a certain Number of the most Intelligent
and Experienced of the Faculty as a Council, to look after the
Interest and Concerns of the Society. Tho' his Office is Annual,
yet the same Person is usually elected again, and is rarely changed.
The *Treasurer* has the Custody and Management of their
Stock, which ariseth from the Dues paid by such as are admit-
ted into the Society, and he is frequently continued for several
Years.
The *Clerks* are Two of their own Number, who attend their
Meetings by turns, and take Minutes of their Proceedings, and
give out Extracts of the Orders of the Faculty under their Hand;
they are not frequently changed.

The Manner of Admission into this Society is by a Trial in the Civil Law, and sometimes, tho' rarely, by a Trial in the *Scotts* Law: The Person desiring to be admitted, having upon Petition obtained from the Lords a Recommendation or Remit to the *Dean of the Faculty*, he giveth a Remit to the private Examinators, who are chosen Annually, and sworn to be faithful in their Office. They are Nine in Number, and after their Election, they divide the Body of the Civil Law into Nine Parts, each taking one, and having appointed a *Diet* for Examination, where Seven at least must be present, they all of them examine the Candidate; and thereafter the Question being put, Qualify Yea or No, they give their Opinion by Balloting; upon which the Candidate is either admitted by signing of his Petition, or admitted to his Studies. After the private Trial, the Candidate being recommended by the private Examinators, the *Dean* assigns him a Title of the Civil Law for the Subject of his Thesis. And having obtain'd a *Diet*, i. e. a set Day for his publick Trial, he distributeth his Theses among the *Advocates* eight Days before, and on the Day appointed, the *Faculty* being met to the Number of 25 (which is a *Quorum* in all their Meetings) Thirteen at least of the 15 publick Examinators, chosen Annually for that End, do dispute against the Candidate's Theses, and afterward the *Faculty* give their Opinion by Balloting as in the private Trial; and if he is found qualify'd, the *Dean* is desired to assign him a *Law*, for the Subject of his Speech before the *Lords*. For which end having a Day allow'd him, he appears in the Inner Session-house, and is allowed to stand in one of the *Dais* Places covered while he makes his Harangue, after which he is admitted by taking of the Oaths to the Government, and once more be faithful in his Office.

For the use of the Society, the *Faculty* has a very valuable Library of Books, first founded about the Year 1680. It was first intended for a Library of Books in the Civil Law chiefly. But that End being in a great measure obtained by a very large Collection made of that kind, they began to furnish their Library with Books of all kinds of Literature, and of late have made a considerable Collection of MSS, relating chiefly to the History of the Island; and have purchased a curious Collection of *Roman*, *Saxon* and *Scottish* Medals, which the Ingenious Mr. *Sutherland* had with great Labour collected, together with several Pieces of *Roman* Antiquities, and a very noble Collection of Books relating to both: All which are deposited in their Library, which is kept under the Outer Session-house.

The Charge of this Library is committed to one or more of them at present to 3 of their Number, who have a Deputy that has constant Attendance in the Library at certain Hours.

Besides the Keepers, there are three Curators of the Library, one of which goes off Yearly, and his Place is supply'd

yearly Meeting. Their Office is to inspect the State of the Library from time to time, and to give Directions for purchasing such Books as they judge proper, and to review and approve the Accounts of them when bought.

The Faculty of *Advocates* enjoy a great many valuable Privileges in common with the rest of the College of Justice; but they have by the late Treaty of *Union* this special Privilege, that hereafter none shall be named by her Majesty or her Royal Successors to be ordinary Lords of Session but such who have been *Advocates* or principal *Clerks* of Session for the Space of five Years, or who have been Writers to the Signet for the Space of ten Years, and have two Years before their Nomination to be a Lord, undergone a private and publick Trial on the Civil Law before the Faculty of *Advocates*, and have by them been found qualify'd for the said Office.

The Court of Chancery.

The Court of Chancery with the Proceedings, therein is supposed to be one of the *English* Customs which were brought Home by King *James I.* who lived in an easy and honourable Confinement there for some Years in the beginning of his Reign: So that we are not to expect any Records of that of a more ancient Date than the said Period; yet some Authors affirm that there was a Chancery before *James I.* but own that it was much Improved and Enlarged by him after his return from *England*.

Writers to the Signet.

There is at present about One hundred ordinary Writers to the Signet, who only can Subscribe all Writs that ordinarily pass the Signet: Of which Number about Thirty are Commissioners to the Society appointed by the Lords Secretaries, for managing the Affairs of the Society, and for judging and trying of the Abuses and Misdemeanors of the Members thereof; and punishing Delinquents according to the Degree of their Offence, even to the Depriving them of their Office as Writers to the Signet. Of the foresaid Number of Commissioners, Five with one of the Keepers are a *quorum*; and they are appointed by the Secretaries of State at their Pleasure. Intraunt Writers to the Signet obtain first a Commission from the Secretaries, and then apply by Bill to the Keepers and Commissioners; Representing after what manner they have qualified themselves for being Writers to the Signet, and crave to be try'd. Upon which a Committee is appointed to examine them, who make a Report to the Keepers

and Commissioners; and if they be found qualified, they are admitted, and have an Act of Admission delivered to them; They take an Oath *De Fideli*, and Sign the Rules and Constitution of the Society, which they are bound punctually to observe.

Of the Government of Counties.

Sheriffs and Stuarts.] In every County or Shire in Scotland, anciently the Chief Magistrate was the *Sheriff*, who was the ordinary Judge in all Cases Civil and Criminal within his Jurisdiction, subject only to the *Justiciary*, before the Institution of the College of Justice; he is still ordinary Judge in lesser Causes, but the greater ones are reserved to the *Justiciary* by Statute. The Sentences which the Sheriffs give may be reduced or suspended by the Lords of the Session, who can also call before them any Processes depending before a Sheriff. Questions concerning Marches and Controversies arising thereanent between Neighbours, are cognizable properly before him. All Breves and Precepts out of the Chancery are directed to him for infeofing Heirs in Lands held by their Predecessors. And there are several small Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the Exchequer. Most Sherifffdoms were anciently Heritable, and many are so still. The Office was never Annual, sometimes for Life usually, when not Heritable only *durante Beneplacito* of the Sovereign. Some Jurisdictions are called *Stuartries*, and the *Stuart* has the same Power in them as the *Sheriff* has in his *Shire*. Two of these *Stuartries*, *Kircbright* and *Orkney*, send Members to Parliament. In *Kyle* some part of the Property of the *Great Stuart* of Scotland (who was always the King's eldest Son) was erected into a *Stuartry* by itself. The *Stuartry* of *Annandale* was the Property of *Bruce*, and *Mac Duff's* Estate in *Fife* is called the *Stuartry* of *Fife*.

Courts of Regality.] Besides these Courts, there are other Courts of *Regality*, where, by virtue of a Royal Jurisdiction invested in the *Lord of the Regality*, they have many Immunities and Privileges. These anciently belong'd to the Ecclesiasticks and were appropriated to such Lands as they were possess'd of in Property and Superiority. But of late many great Men have those Regalities granted to them. But these Burghs of Regalities being no State, nor having the Power of Pit and Gallows, they only try Causes arising in their own Liberties.

Here are also Barons Courts; every Baron that holds a Barony of the Queen has such a Court, in which lesser Causes are tried, and they can Fine and Distrain; anciently they could judge Causes of Life and Death, but now they have lost that Power. However they are admitted by some Learned Men of the Law to be Courts of Record.

Commisariats.] Here are likewise Courts called the *Commisariat* answerable to those of the *English* Diocesan Chancellors, the highest of which is kept at *Edinburgh*; wherein before four Judges, Actions are pleaded concerning Matters relating to Wills and Testaments; the Right of the Ecclesiastical Benefices formerly when Patronages were allowed, Tythes, Divorces, and Ecclesiastical Causes of that nature; but in almost all the other Parts of the Kingdom there sits but one Judge on these Causes.

The Commissaries in these Courts were formerly nominated by the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*.

In Criminal Causes, the Queen's Chief Justice holds his Courts generally at *Edinburgh*, which Office has been for some time executed by the Earl (now Duke) of *Argile*, who deputes two or three Counsellors to take Cognizance of Actions of Life and Death, loss of Limbs, or of Goods and Chattels. In this Court the Defendant is likewise permitted, even in Case of High Treason, to retain an Advocate to Plead for him.

Moreover, in Criminal Matters, Justices are sometimes appointed by the Queen's Commission, for deciding this or that particular Cause.

Justices of the Peace.] These have been of a long standing in *Scotland*, but under several Regulations; the last render'd the Commission of the Peace wholly ineffectual, viz. that they were not to take Cognizance of Riots till fifteen Days after the Fact: This Act of Parliament was procured by the Great Men, in Favour of themselves, who had most of the Sheriff Courts and Regalities in their own Hands, and thereby kept the Commons in a constant dependance on them. The only Check they had upon them were the Parliament and Council; but the Seat of these being transferred by the Union, the Parliament of *Great Britain* has restored the fifteen Days to the Justices of Peace, that the Heritable Officers may not be Arbitrary, and without Controul; and that the Commons may have some share in the Policy and Publick Government, as they have in *South Britain*.

Coroners.] The Coroners Inquests are very ancient, their Office being largely prescribed in the Laws attributed to King *Malcolm II.* where all Matters are said to be Cognizable by them which are Breaches of the Queen's Peace, and they are required to have Clerks to Register Depositions and Matters of Fact, as well as Verdicts of Jurors.

Of the Government of Royal Boroughs, Free Incorporations, and Villages.

Royal Boroughs] Are Corporations made so for the Advantage of Trade, by Charters granted by several Kings of

Scotland at several times, which Corporations have a Privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in Parliament.

These *Boroughs* have all their particular Privileges by themselves, and in general they have all of them within their respective Bounds sole Power of Trade and Merchandize exclusive of all others; they can keep Courts, have the Jurisdiction of Sheriffs, and can make By-Laws for the Government of the Boroughs, and the Regulation of their Trade: Actions between Burgesses are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The *Gild* is a Society of Merchants who are Freemen of Borough: Every Royal Borough has a *Dean of Gild*, who is next Magistrate to the *Bailiffs*: He judges Controversies between Merchants concerning Trade, Disputes between Inhabitants concerning Buildings, Lights, Water-Courses, and other Nuisances, calls Courts at which all the Brethren of *Gild* are bound to give Attendance, manages the Common Stock of the *Gild*, and Amerces and Collects all Fines.

These Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, governed by, and accountable to one general Court: This Court was anciently called the Court of four Boroughs, and was Yearly held to Try and Determine concerning Matters relating to the Common Advantage of all the Burghs. The four Boroughs which composed this Court were *Edinburgh*, *Sterling*, *Roxburgh*, and *Berwick*; but when the two last were fall'n into the Hands of the *English*, *Lithgow* and *Lanerk* were put into their Places, with a saving for *Roxburgh* and *Berwick* whensoever they should be recover'd to their ancient Allegiance.

But this Court not being sufficient to answer the Necessity of the Royal Boroughs in general, in K. James III's Time, A. Dom. 1487. all the Boroughs were impowered to send Commissioners to a Yearly Convention of their own, which was then appointed to meet at *Innerskeithing*, wherein they were to Consult concerning Matters belonging to the common Welfare of all the Boroughs: But there are no Records of those Conventions older than 1552. when a Convention of Boroughs was held at *Edinburgh*. These Meetings made Acts for the good of the Body, which were as Binding as Acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the Burghs which they did Concern.

By the old Borough Laws no Man cou'd be sent a Commissioner to Parliament, or to any Convention or Meeting of Boroughs except He were a Merchant or Trafficker, free of, and residing in the Borough which He was to Represent. But in 1699. the Boroughs made an Act to Capacitate the same Man to be a Commissioner in Parliament, and in the Convention of Boroughs (which he cou'd not regularly be before) and likewise to Capitate any Man having Heritage or Interest in any Burgh

who might lose or win in the Concerns of that Borough, to be chosen as a Commissioner to Represent it.

The Power of the *Convention of Boroughs* is very great. All Cases of Trade and Government within any *Borough* are there decidable: Differences between *Burgh* and *Burgh* are there determin'd: They can Unlaw any *Burgh* or *Burgefs* that shall Disturb them: They Determine the Elections of Magistrates, and Councils; they fine Delinquents, and those that are Disobedient to their Decrees: They judge Misdemeanors of their *Conservators* and *Factors* abroad: They appoint Committees to visit the *Boroughs*, and to make Reports to the *Convention*, that they may determine what is proper: In 1691, there was a General Visitation of all the *Royal Boroughs* in *Scotland*, and the Commissioners were Order'd to enquire into the State of each *Burgh*, to their Real and Casual Rents and Revenues: Their Trade and Shipping, and the Condition of their Prisons and Publick Works: Their Harbours and Bulwarks; the Condition of their Houses, and the Management of their Common Stock: And this Commission was faithfully executed, by which means the *Convention* was fully apprized of all that concern'd the *Boroughs* in general, and every *Borough* in particular.

They have made Laws relating to Shipping, to Masters and Owners of Ships, to Mariners and Merchants, by whom they were Freight'd: To Manufactures, such as Plaiding, Linnen, Yarn, &c. to the curing and packing of Fish, Salmon, Herrings, &c. to the importing and exporting several Commodities.

The Trade between *Scotland* and the *Netherlands* is subject to their Regulation: They fix the *Stapleport*, which was formerly at *Dort*, and is now at *Campriere*. Their *Conservator* (who is the Consul to the *Staple* abroad) is indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the *Convention* regulates his Powers, and approves his Deputies, so that in truth the whole *Staple Trade* is subject to their Management.

Last of all, they have sent upon occasion Commissioners from the whole Body, into *France*, *England*, *Denmark* and *Poland*, to negotiate Matters relating to their Body, to complain of Grievances, and the like; and this too they have done, within these few Years: The *Convention of Boroughs* generally sits at *Edinburgh*, and they never remove from thence unless it has been agreed in *Convention*, and another Place appointed on purpose. It is usually summoned by the Provost of *Edinburgh*, who issues out his Letters for that purpose, and who upon any Emergency may Summon a *Convention pro re nata*.

Town Council.] The Town Council meet once or twice a Week to consider and deliberate about the Affairs of their Incorporations, and have their several distinct Courts for Administering Justice in indifferent Affairs; but their Magistrates do their

their Fundamental Rights continue in their Offices but one Year; tho' sometimes by Court Favour, and the private Interests of some Citizens they continue longer. But all these Inferior Judges and Magistrates, tho' they have their own Laws and Customs to Rule by, yet all their Decisions and Determinations center in the Common, Civil, and Municipal Law, by which the Sovereign Judicatures proceed, which gives a Check to any Irregularities that these may at any time commit in their respective Jurisdictions.

THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND.

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy, their Name, Orders, Privileges, Revenues; also of Dissenters from the Establish'd Church.

Same. FROM the beginning of Christianity the Ministers of God in his Church have been called the *Clergy*, from the Greek word *Cleros*, a Lot, as being more peculiarly God's Inheritance; for so that Greek word also metaphorically signified. From thence came the word *Clerk*, which has since been taken up in other Professions; for which reason Churchmen in Scotland have been usually called *Ministers of God's Holy Word and Sacraments*.

As long as Episcopacy continued in Scotland, all the Parish Priests received Orders from Bishops only. Now that is not required, but instead of Episcopal Ordination, they receive Imposition of Hands from the *Presbytery* to which they respectively belong.

How

How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living.

The Crown, the Nobility and Gentry, had formerly the Right of presenting Ministers to their Livings in their Gift, to the Bishop of the Diocese, for Institution and Induction; but this Method being no longer practicable, upon the Abolition of Episcopacy, Lay-Patronages were taken away by Act of Parliament; and now in the case of a Vacancy in any Church, the Heretors of the said Parish (being Protestants) and the Ruling Elders, name a Person to the whole Congregation, to be either approved or disapproved by them; and if they disapprove, the Disapprovers are obliged to give their Reasons; These Reasons are to be examined by the Presbytery of the Bounds, at whose Judgment the Calling and Entry of a particular Minister is ordered and concluded; but if Application is not made by the Eldership and Heretors of the Parish to the Presbytery, for the Calling and Choice of a Minister, within the Space of Six Months after a Vacancy; then the Presbytery place a Minister in the said Church *tanquam jure devoluto*: And the calling of Ministers to vacant Parishes in Royal Burghs, is by the Magistrates, Town Council and Kirk Sessions of the Burghs, where there are no Heretors that possess Land without the Precinct of the Burgh: But before their Admission, every Minister is obliged to take an Oath of Allegiance, and make Assurance in the following Words.

Oath of Allegiance.

I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear that I will be Faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Anne. So help me God.

The Assurance.

I A. B. do in the Sincerity of my Heart Assert, Acknowledge and Declare, That Her Majesty Queen Anne is the only Lawful undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well de Jure, that is, of right Queen as de Facto, that is, in the Possession and Exercise of the Government and therefore do sincerely and faithfully promise and engage that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend Her Majesty's Title and Government against the Pretended Prince of Wales, and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or secret Attempts shall Disturb or Disquiet Her Majesty in the Possession and Exercise thereof.

Privileges of the Clergy.] The Privileges of the *Scottish* Clergy since the Reformation, are as considerable as in any other Protestant Kingdom or State, in relation both to their Persons and Estates; for the Law has provided, that such as shall be found Guilty of Assaulting the Lives of Ministers, or Robbing their Houses, or actually Attempting the same, shall be punished by Death, and Escheat of Moveables; and that this Law may be the better executed, Five hundred Marks Reward shall be allowed to the Discoverer, and Three hundred Marks to the Apprehender of the aforesaid Criminals, to be paid out of Her Majesty's Treasury: And for their better Accommodation, they are provided with convenient *Manses* (i. e. *Parsonage Houses*) and where they are not fitting, the *Heretors* of the Parish shall build compleat *Manses* for them, not exceeding a Thousand Pounds, nor under Five Hundred Marks value.

Revenues of the Clergy.] At the first Plantation of Christianity, People were so liberal in their Donations to the Church, that in a few Ages afterwards it grew very Rich; but it was so impoverish'd by the Popish Clergy in latter days, by letting long Leases and Corrupt Compositions, and frequent Alienations of their Rights, that had not King James VI. took some Care in recovering and restoring some small part of her former vast Revenues, this Church had been the poorest in the World. However, the Ecclesiastical Revenues are not so contemptible as many wou'd render them, if one considers the Plenty of the Country in which they live; and that the Law has provided against *Pluralities*; and that every Parish Church and such *Parishes* as shall be found to be a sufficient and competent Parish, shall have their own Pastor, with a sufficient and reasonable Stipend, according to the State and Hability of the Place; and be exempted from paying *Teynds*, (i. e. *Tiths*.) And as a farther Addition to their Maintenance, every Minister has *Fewel*, *Foggage*, *Fail* and *Divi-* sions allowed them (except Ministers in Burghs that have no Right to Glebes,) with Grass for one Horse and Two Cows to be designed, and if there be no Kirk Land near the *Mansie*, or the same be Arable, then the *Heretors* pay the Ministers Twenty Pounds yearly for their Grass: And when the Right of *Teynds* was settled upon the Lay Patrons, Care was taken by the Government, that the *Teynds* should be burthened with the Ministers Stipend, and with a proportionable Augmentation for the future, as the Rents of Lands increased. In the Provision made for the Parochial Clergy in *Scotland*, one thing is very commendable, which is, that throughout the whole Country there are scarce any Benefices worth less than 50 *l. Sterling per Ann.* which in that Country is a good Maintenance. And this Equality in the Divisions at least the bringing of the smaller Benefices to that Value, is chiefly owing to the Care and Piety of King Charles I.

C H A P. II.

Of the Scottish Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

Scotch Computation.] THE Scots use the same Computations of Years, and Months, and Days, as the English; beginning and ending their Portions of Time a-like with them.

Scottish Numbring.] Vide England.

Weights and Measures.] The Goldsmiths of Edinburgh divide their Ounce into 16 Drops, and their Drop into 36 Grains of their Grains making the English Penny Weight.

The Stone-weight is 16 Pounds, and the Pound 16 Ounces Troy; the Pint 3 pounds and 7 ounces Troy of clear Water of the River Leith, and the Firlot of Linlithgow, which is the Standard contains Thirty one Pints Sterling Jugg, for the Measuring Wheat, Rye, Meal, Beans, white Salt, Malt, Beer, and Oat, and 'twas ordered by Parliament, that these Standards be kept two Firlots at Linlithgow, the Stone weight at Lanerk, the Ell at Edinburgh, and the Pint at Sterling, and that these be the Universal Respective Measures. The Applicative Measures are the Scotch Ell, containing 37 Inches, and the Foot Measure Twelve of these Inches; the Standard whereof is also kept at Edinburgh, and all Glasiers, Masons, and other Workmen work by it. Since the Union, all Weights and Measures are alike throughout the whole united Kingdom; namely, those which are now established in England; but then the Burghs in Scotland, to whom the keeping of the Standards of Weights and Measures formerly used there, did of special Right belong, keep the Standards which have been sent down to them from the Standards kept at the Exchequer at Westminster.

Money.] The Wealth of Scotland anciently consisted in their Stocks of Cattle, and not of Money; though it is not to be doubted that these Parts of Great Britain, have all along maintained their Commerce (and may they ever continue so to do) in the same Methods and Fashion with those that are more Southern: So that the Value of Money and the Prices of Goods were at a Par, among the several Nations which anciently inhabited this Island. Of this we have an early instance in the Laws of King Malcolm II. wherein a Colpindach, or young Heifer, was valued at Thirty Pence; the very same Price that was put on an Ox in some of our Saxon Laws, which are supposed to have been Enacted about the same time. When Gold was first Coined in Scotland is very uncertain: However the Proportion between Gold and Silver there has been usually One to Twelve, so that

When the Ounce of Gold was Three Pounds, the Ounce of Silver went at Five Shillings. &c. *James II.* raised the Price first of Silver to 8 s. an Ounce, and Gold to 4 l. 19 s. Afterwards he mounted the Ounce of Silver to 12 s. and the Gold he advanced to 6 l. and *James IV.* kept both at the last mentioned value. There are no remaining Acts of Council, concerning Coinage in King *James V's* time, though great Alterations were made in that Reign. The *Douglas* Groats of 10 d. fine, and *Bannockburn* pieces of Gold. In Queen *Mary's* time, the Ounce of Silver rose to 30 s. and the Coined *Placks*, of only 2 d. fine to 4 l. 16 s. the Ounce. There is in the Bishop of *Carlisle's* *Scottish Historical Library*, a very curious Account of the several Gold and Silver Pieces of Money which have from time to time been coined in *Scotland*; But all the Current Money of that Country, being by the Articles of the Union called in, and ordered to be reduced to the *English* Standard, that so there may not be different Species of Money current in *Great Britain*; there is the less need to be particular in specifying of them. Those that are curious in those Matters, may recur to that excellent Book, where they will find abundant Satisfaction.

CHAP. III.

Of Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

Nobility.] THE Nobility is divided in *Scotland*, as in *England*, into *Greater* and *Lesser*, and comprehends all those Persons of Quality that for their Estates, Wisdom, Merit, and Courage, are capable of serving the Government and their Country in any remarkable Emergencies, and for that Reason are dignified with several Immunities, Privileges, Titles and Honours above the Common People.

Degrees.] Among the Nobility, the Greatest and most Honourable were anciently called *Thanes*, and of these, those of the Superior Rank were called *Ab* (i. e. Over) *Thanes*, and the lower *Underthanes*, both being the King's Ministers, as the *Saxon* word imports; but these Names by degrees grew out of use, ever since King *Malcolm III.* conferr'd the Titles of *Earls* and *Barons* upon such Noblemen as had deserved them. Since which time, new Titles of Honour have been taken up in *Scotland* as well as in *England*; and *Scotland* has its *Dukes*, *Marquisses*, *Earls*, *Viscounts* and *Barons*, as well as the other *European* Nations.

Duke.] The Title of *Duke* came from *Dux*, a Leader and Commander of an Army, and was at first a Title of Office, but

but now is a Dignity given by Kings and Princes, to Men of Blood and great Merit. The Prince of *Scotland* who is Duke of *Rothsay* precedes all the rest of the Nobility. All the Duke's Mantlings are Gules doubled with Ermins, and their Duke's Crowns are raised with Eight Flowers, and enriched with precious Stones and Pearls. The Title is *Grace*, and being writ may be stiled *Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince*. The first Duke of *Scotland* that was honour'd with the Title of Duke, was *David* the Eldest Son of King *Robert III.* whom he Created Duke of *Rothsay*, and made that Title Hereditary to the Eldest Son of *Scotland* for ever.

Marquis.] The Word *Marquis* was first appropriated to the Lords of the Marches and Frontiers; but is since become a Title of special Dignity, betwixt a Duke and an Earl: Their Mantlings are much like Dukes, and their Crowns have three Circles adorn'd only with Pearls (*tempestée de Perls*) and raised into Four Flowers betwixt 12 Points or *Perls*, as they are called by the *French*. The Title of a Marquis is *Most Noble Prince*. This Honour was first instituted in *Scotland*, by King *James VI.*

Earl.] The Word *Earl* came first from the *Danes*: It is now used in *Great Britain* to signify that Title which is called *Comes* from *Comes*, which is between a Marquis and a Viscount: Some of these *Earls* were appointed formerly to be Governors of several Countries; others to command Counties, some to command Towns, so that these *Comites Urbium* were of a lower Degree than the *Comites Provinciarum*; but now Earls who have their Designations from Towns, or Villages, or Houses, are in the same Degree with those who have their Designations from Counties. King *James VI.* by a special Commission directed to certain Noblemen, regulated the Precedency amongst Earls and Lords in *Scotland* in 1606. However, this Establishment was not acquiesced in by all the Nobility; for the Earl of *Sutherland* has contended with all the Earls that are ranked before him, and Protested when the Rolls were called. The Title of an Earl is *Right Honourable Lord*.

Viscount.] The next Degree to that of Earl is Viscount in *Latin* *Viccomes*, as being of old Lieutenant to an Earl, *Viccomes*, olim dicebantur quibus Castri Dominus Vices suas committere seu executionem Jurisdictionis. But afterwards the King gave the Government of Counties or Shires to Earls, but appointed Sheriffs, some Heritable and some Depending upon their Nobility, who were therefore called *Viccomes*. They had the Title of Viscounts in *Scotland* before 1606. but upon the first Creation Viscounts were declared to be next in Degree to Earls. Their Title is *Right Honourable*. And their Coronet is the same as in *England*. This Honour was first conferred by King *James VI.*

Baron.] The Word *Baron* comes originally to us, with other Civilized Nations of *Europe*, from the Ancient *Goths* & *Germans*. *Bar* or *Baron* is a *Man*; thence the *Spanish Varon*. The Barons were the *King's Men*, who held alone of him, and were under Vassalage to no Superior Lord. And in *Scotland* the word is still retained in its ancient Sense. For there all are called Barons who hold their Lands of the King; in *Liberæ Beneficentia*, and have Power in Pit and Gallows, and were originally heritable Councillors to the King as Members of Parliament; and therefore with some reluctance yield the Precedency to Knights-Baronets. The several Degrees of Nobility did formerly bear their respective Coronets as in *England*, excepting the Peers (whom in *England* we properly call *Barons*) who had no Coronets till the Year 1665. and then there was a Warrant under Majesty's Hand, allowing the Barons or Lords of Parliament in *Scotland* a certain Crimson Velvet Cap, with a Golden Circle, decorated with Six Pearls on the top, equally distant one from another, which is the same with the Baron's Coronet in *England*. Their Title is *Lord*. The Eldest Sons of Viscounts and Barons are called Masters, with their Fathers Titles annexed, *Master of Ross*, *Master of Stair*, &c. And of old the Uncles and Brothers, after the Death of their Elder Brother, though he left no Son, were called *Masters*, till the Nephew had a Son; for which Sir George Makenzie, who makes this Observation, can give no other Reason, but that because they wanted a Title, they took this; for their Father being *Lord*, there was no Degree below to take, as the Eldest Sons of Earls took that of *Earls*.

Revenues.] The Nobility of *Scotland*, being the King's Privy Council, and his great and standing Council in Parliament; and also composing the Number of his Secret Council in the Management of all his Affairs; used to fill all great Offices of State, to take care of the Royal Revenues, and to command their Armies in time of War: It is no wonder therefore, if they have been bountifully rewarded by Grants of Lands from the Crown and other Emoluments, to support their Dignities proportionable to their Merits and Qualities, and to enable them to be always ready to serve the Crown and Kingdom, when required by their Sovereign to exert their Abilities for that purpose: And though their Estates are not so great generally speaking as those of the Nobility of *England*; yet considering the Plenty and Cheapness of all things in the Country where they keep their Residences, their Estates are sufficient to maintain a *Port*, *Retinue*, and *Hospitality*, corresponding with the Characters they

Privileges.] The Privileges of the *Scotch* Nobility in some Things exceed, and fall short in nothing of the Nobility in other Kingdoms, where the Nobility are not Sovereign Princes;

for they have generally Power of Life and Death over all
 minals in their several Distriets, where the Offences are not
 mediately against the State. They can decide all Controverses
 about *Meum* and *Tuum*, where the Causes are not cognoscible
 the King's Superior Court at *Edinburgh*; which Privileges
 Government has been so careful in preserving, that in every
 Reign from King *James I.* to King *William III.* which is
 Years, all their Privileges have been confirmed by successive
 Acts of Parliament. They have great Power and Command
 over some of their Vassals, who are obliged to follow them
 the Wars, and in other Publick Services; and those have been
 entirely at the Devotions of their Lords, which has been the Cause
 that they too often have concern'd themselves in the *Pique*
 between noble Families; and have been as hearty in them
 they were foreign Enemies, or the Quarrel was their own;
 the Laws have much restrained them in this particular, with
 occasion'd much Bloodshed in former Ages, and is not yet
 tinguished among the Highlanders. Since the Union the Powers
 of the Nobility are free from Arrestments; and what they
 rest upon their Honours has equal Validity with an Oath:
 they are addressed to with the same Honourable Epithets as
 other Countries.

Precedence.] The Precedency of Subjects in both Kingdoms is thus Established.

Dukes of the Blood Royal.	Viscounts according to
Other Dukes according to their Creation.	Creation.
The Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.	Earls Eldest Sons.
Marquisses according to their Creation.	Marquisses Younger Sons.
Dukes Eldest Sons.	Barons whom they call Lords.
Earls according to their Creation.	Viscounts Eldest Sons.
Marquisses Eldest Sons.	Earls Younger Sons.
Dukes Younger Sons.	Barons Eldest Sons.
	Bannerets.
	Baronets.
	Viscounts younger Sons.

The Precedency amongst the Nobility of *Scotland* differs from that of *England*; but to prevent Differences between the Nobility of both Kingdoms, it was order'd by *Charles II.* that all those of the same Degree in *Scotland*, should in *Scotland* take place of the *English*: And all those of the same Degree in *England*, take place of those of the same Degree in *Scotland*: That is to say, all the *Scotch* Dukes in *Scotland* should take place of all the *English* Dukes, and all the *English* Dukes should take place in *England* of all the *Scottish* Dukes; which is very just and suitable to the Law of Nations. Now by the

the *Scottish* Nobility being with the *English* equally Peer of Great Britain, all the *Scottish* Nobility take place immediately after the *English* Nobility of their own rank.

But as to the ranking of the great Officers of Scotland, they differed before the Union very much from England; for though now the words Officers of the Crown and Officers of State are equipollent Terms, and all the Officers of State are also Officers of the Crown; yet the High Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral and Marshal, had no place by Vertue of their Offices, but took place only according to their Degree of Nobility: So that now the whole Matter of Precedency amongst Her Majesty's Officers and Counsellors is thus Stated.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Treasurer.

The Lord President of the Privy Council.

The Earls and Viscounts according to their Ranks.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Secretary.

Lord Register.

Lord Advocate.

Lord Justice Clerk.

Lord Treasurer Depute.

The Lords of the Session according to their Admission; for they have no place as Privy Counsellors above others, which seems very strange, since the Judicature it self is placed before the Session, and its President takes place of the President of the Session, and therefore its Judges should, one would think, precede the Judges of the Session.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Commons of Scotland, and therein of Knights of the Thistle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed-Men, Citizens, Burghers, &c.

[Order of the Thistle.] Among the Nobles of a lower Degree are Knights, who were formerly made here with greater Solemnity than any where else in Europe, by taking of an Oath and being proclaimed publicly by the Herald, of whom the most Honourable are the Knights of the Thistle.

The Noble Order of Knights of the Thistle, was as we are told first erected by King Achaius, but growing into Desuetude, by length of time was revived by King James VII. but his Misfortune preventing the Completion of that Matter, it was restored by our present Gracious Queen Anne. The Collar of the Order

is composed of *Thistles*, interwoven and linked with Sprigs of *Leaves of Rue* all of Gold, having thereunto Pendant on a *Blue Rundle*, the Image of *St. Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloath of Gold, with the white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle intervening, the Figure beautified with Pearls; the Inscription is, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, though some think it should be *Nemo me impune lacessit*, in the Present Tense, as other Motto's are; but though the present Time makes more the Nature of the thing, yet the Future is more Threatning and expresses more of Courage: And this Thistle is chosen not for its Nature, but for its aptness to express this Effect of Courage.

The ordinary and common Badge, worn by the Knights of this noble Order, is a *Green Ribbon*, whereat hangs a *Thistle of Gold*, crowned with an *Imperial Crown*, within a Circle also of Gold, bearing the aforesaid Motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

Upon the Feast of *St. Andrew* being the 30th day of *November*, the Knights Solemnly meet in the Cathedral Church of the Town of *St. Andrews* to celebrate their Feast; during the Solemnity they are richly Apparel'd; and being formerly all Lords of *Parliament*, they wear their *Parliament Robes*, having fix'd on their left Shoulders an *Azure Rundle*, on which is Embroidered *St. Andrews Cross*, *Argent*, environ'd in the Center with a *Crown*, beautified with *Flower de Lys*, Or.

Bannerets.] Knights and *Bannerets*, are created under the Royal Standard, in the King's Army; and in the Field or Battel, the King himself being present, and that Honour to continue during the *Bannerets* Life only: They have Precedency before all of the same Order, whose Patents are of a *Posterior Date*. King *Charles I.* did by his Letters Patents ordain that the Wives of these Knights and their Heirs Male should have the same Precedency as well after as before the Deaths of their Husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the Wives of all those of whom the Knights *Baronets* and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights *Baronets*.

Baronet.] The Order of *Baronet* in *Scotland* was first created for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for settling a Colony there, to which the Aid of these Knights was appropriated. This Order was designed by King *James VI.* before his Death, but was not actually founded till the time of King *Charles I.* (*A. D.* 1625.) who disposed to each of the Knights a certain portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*; and for the further Encouragement, did Constitute and Ordain that Honorable State and Style of *Baronet*, to be enjoy'd by every of the Gentlemen who did hazard their Lives for the Good and Increase of that Plantation, and their Heirs Male for ever, with Priority and Precedency before all Knights, called *Equites aurati*, all lesser Barons commonly called *Lairds*, and before all other Gen-

men, (except Sir *William Alexander*, his Majesty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, and his Heir, their Wives and Children;) and that to the Christian Name of these Knights shou'd be added the Title *Sir A. B. Baronet*; and his and his Son's Wives should enjoy the Title and Appellation of Lady, Madam and Dame respectively, according to the usual Phrase in Speaking and Writing. The King promising that the Number of *Baronets* in *Scotland* should not exceed the Number of 150. and that he would not create any other Dignity or Order Superior to that of *Baronet*. Further to adorn this Order, they were allowed to wear and carry about their Necks, in all times coming, an *Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon*, whereon was to hang Pendant in a *Scutcheon Argent*, a *Saltir Azure*, and thereon an inescutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, with an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, and incircled with this Motto, *Fax Mentis Honestæ Gloria*. All which Grants are Registred in the Books of *Lion King of Arms* and the Heralds, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*. But after the selling of *Nova Scotia* to the *French*, this Order became an honourable Title in *Scotland*, conferr'd at the King's Pleasure, without Limitation of Number.

Knights Batchelors, *Equites Aurati*, succeed in the next place of Honour; next to them their *Lairds*, or Landed Gentlemen; though a *Laird* in effect is but the Corruption of the Word *Lord*.

Among such as profess *Sciences*, the Rank is this: 1. Such as profess *Theology*. 2. Such as profess *Canon-Law*. 3. The *Civil Law*. 4. *Philosophy*. 5. *Medicine*. 6. *Rhetoric*. 7. *Poesy*. 8. *History*. 9. *Grammar*. 10. *Logic*. 11. *Arithmetic*. 12. *Geometry*. 13. *Musick*. 14. *Astronomy*. And among these, such as are *Doctors* precede those that are not; and among *Doctors* the Priority goes by *Age*.

In *Towns*, those who inhabit *Cities*, are preferr'd to such as inhabit *Burghs*; and generally those in the *Metropolitan*, or *Capital City*, are preferr'd to all the rest: And those who have born *Magistracy*, are ever preferr'd to all others. And so far is this Precedency observed, that a younger *Alderman* or *Bayliff* takes not Precedency from his *Senior*, because he is *Knighted*. This holds not only among *Aldermen*, but even among all *Knights* in the Country; the *Burgesses* of a Town give place to those that have been *Magistrates* in that Town, as to publick Meetings relating to the Town; though it's doubted whether such a *Knight* is obliged to give place to an *Alderman* or *Bailiff* in a neutral Place. But it's determined in the Herald's Office of *England*, that all such as have been *Mayors* of *London*, that is to say, *Provosts* in *Scotland*, ought to take place of all *Knights Batchelors* every where, because they have been the Kings Lieutenants.

The Members of *Courts* take place according to the Precedency of the *Courts* where they serve; as the Clerks of the *Privy Council* take place of the Clerks of the *Session*.

In *Families* likewise, the Chief of the Family takes place to any Gentleman of the Family; and though 'tis generally believed, that Gentlemen have no Precedency among one another yet Reason and Discretion allow that a Gentleman of Three Generations ought to give place to a Gentleman of Ten, if there is not a great Disparity between their Fortunes; and therefore for the same Reason, that a Gentleman of Three Generations claims Precedency from any Ordinary Landman, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

C H A P. V.

Of the Women, Children and Servants in Scotland.

THE Women in *Scotland* have as great Privileges as in any other Nation. I shall begin with their Precedency. Women before their Marriage have Precedency by their Father's Title; but there is this Difference betwixt them and the Men's Children, that the same Precedency is due to all the Daughters that is due to the Eldest, though 'tis not so among Sons.

During Marriage the Wife regularly participates of the Condition of her Husband by the Civil Law and Law of Nations for since she is to be sharer in his Misfortunes, the Law thought it just that she shou'd participate of his Advantages. In *France* the Wives of those who have Dignity, by their Office enjoy the same Precedency with their Husbands, together with a Communication of their Titles, and therefore they say *Madame Chanceliere*, *Madame la Presidente*; but it is not so in *Scotland* where Offices are believed to be bestowed on Husbands upon personal Account which is not communicable to their Wives. And yet in some temporary Dignities, such as that of Knight *Bachelors*, the Wife participates of the Husband's Title and Precedency, tho' this proceeded originally rather from Custom than Law: for by the Herald's Records of old, a Knight's Wife enjoyed only his Honours during the Spousals, and was not in Law to be called *Dame Alice*, or *Dame Catherine*, &c. when once the Marriage was dissolved.

By the Law of *Scotland* also, if a Woman have Precedency by her Birth or Descent, she still retains the same, tho' she marry a Person of inferior Dignity; but it's observable that if the Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, she loses the Precedency due to her by her Birth, tho' she does not lose

by marrying a Gentleman, the reason whereof is, because by marrying a Nobleman, she receives a *Fendal* Dignity which surpasses the first.

If a mean Woman marries a Nobleman who has been degraded by *Forfeiture* or otherwise, she still retains the Privilege due to her by her Husband, for Crimes are only personal.

The Ladies of the Queens *Privy-Chamber*, tho' the Queen is dead, in the time of Mourning take their place as if the Queen was living till the Funerals are ended; and the Queen's *Women of the Bed-Chamber* at the Funeral, go before Countesses Women, without prejudice to the Countesses Women thereafter.

The Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, &c. take place in this Order;

The Wives of Dukes of the Blood-Royal.

The Wives of other Dukes.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

The Daughters of the Dukes of the Blood-Royal.

The Wives of Marquisses.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.

The Daughters of Dukes. Countesses.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquisses.

The Daughters of Marquisses.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.

Daughters of Earls.

The Wives of Viscounts.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Marquisses.

The Wives of Barons that are called Lords.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Viscounts.

The Daughters of Viscounts.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Earls.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.

The Daughters of Barons.

The Wives of Knight Bannets.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Lords.

The Wives of Knight Baronets.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Bannets.

The Daughters of Bannerets.

The Wives of Knight Batchelors.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Baronets.

The Daughters of Knight Baronets.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Batchelors.

The Daughters of Knight Batchelors.

The Queen's Maids of Honour.

The Wives of Lairds.

The Daughters of Lairds.

The Wives of Gentlemen.

The Daughters of Gentlemen.

The Wives of Citizens.

The Wives of Burgeses.

Servants.] Servants are distinguished into a twofold Capacity in *Scotland*, the first are such as hold Lands of their Lords in perpetual Vassalage, and so they and their Posterity are in this

this manner Servants to their Lords for ever, in Tilling and Husbanding their Lands, and returning the Profits of them to the Proprietor, and with such Allowance for their Maintenance as their Lords are pleased to allow them. The other are hired Servants of both Sexes, under certain Annual Wages, and for time agreed upon, who are not to leave their Service at their own pleasure; for, if only hired from *Martimass* to *Whitsuntide* they may be detained by their Masters, or compelled by a Justice of the Peace to stay with them for the same Hire from *Whitsuntide* till *Martimass*, unless the Servant can verify to the Justice of the Peace, or Constable of the Bounds, that he is hired to another Master. And a Justice of the Peace may compel a Servant running away, to return to his Master or punish him.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Laws of Scotland.

BEfore the Reign of King *Malcolm*, (who for his great Heroism was called *Canmore*) who was contemporary with King *William I. of England*) the *Scots* had no sort of written Law. The King gave Judgment from some little Mount where he could be most conveniently heard and seen by the Parties concerned, which for that reason was commonly known by the name of the *Mute-Hill*; and all emergent Controversies of inferior Nature, and in Common-Pleas, were ended by a Jury of Seven, Nine, Eleven and Thirteen, or as was most usual Fifteen honest Men of the Neighbourhood. These were the ordinary Judges of Law and Fact, and the Majority of the Votes was always acquiesced in as a definitive and final Sentence.

The first Authentic Body of Laws of the Kingdom of Scotland, if even that may be justly esteemed so, is the *Regiam Majestatem* (so called from the two initial words of the Book) or as it is commonly called *the Majesty*, the Compiler whereof declares that King *David I.* put him upon making that Collection, and that it was taken out of a vast number of old Law Books as a Manual of the most common Practice of the then Courts of Judicature, a great part of which is borrowed from the Civil Law. And the greatest Lawyers of Scotland reject its Authority.

Civil Law.] The Civil Law strictly so called is the Rule in all Proceedings in Scotland, where the Statute Law is defective upon the Civil Law the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been

been Collected, which are called *Practiques*, a word of the same importance with that of *Reports* in *England*. Tho' there is a greater Harmony betwixt the Laws of *England* and *Scotland*, than one wou'd imagine. For the Acts of *Sederunt* are the same with the Rules of Court in *England*. The *Scottish Proclamations* revive obsolete Statutes, and so do the *English*: The *Scottish Letters of Advocation* are all one with the *Prohibitions* in *England*: Both Nations agree in their Practice in the secret Examination of married Women, in passing of *Fines*; and the *Jus relictae*, i. e. the *Scottish Terces* and the *English Thirds* are the same. The *Scottish Wadsets* and *Reversions* answer to the *English Mortgages* and *Dispanzances*; their *Poinding* of Goods after Letters of *Horning*, differs not from the *English Executions* upon an *Outlawry*: Nor does the Queen's *Remission* in *Scotland* free from *Affything*, any more than her *Pardon* in *England* *Forecloses* an *Appeal*.

Municipal Law.] The Municipal Law consists either of Acts of Parliament, or of the Custom and Practices of the College of Justice, which in Cases not otherwise adjudged, have the force of Acts of Parliament; and when neither of these contradicts, the Civil Law is of force, which in truth is the *Common-Law* of *Scotland*.

Forrest-Laws.] Forrest-Laws were designed for the good Government of the King's Forrests, Parks, Woods and Chases; to prevent *Pasturing* in Forrests by such as have no right to it, or without License from the *Comptrollers* or *Keepers*, who if they suffer it are to forfeit that Office, and the Offender's Chattels to be Escheated to the King: Also to punish *Fellers* of the King's Woods, *Slayers* of *Deer* or *Wild Fowl* therein, with Bow, Gun, Dog, Hawk, or other Engine, or those that shoot with any Gun therein, or in the Night, within a Mile thereof, or slay any *Deer* straying in time of Storm, under the Penalty of having all their Goods escheated; to prevent *Hunting* or *Hawking* within Six Miles of the King's Woods, Parks, Chases and Places, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* half to the King and half to the Delator (i. e. Informer) which Penalties the *Keepers* of Forrests and others having right thereto by their Infeoffments, have Power to inflict upon Transgressors after Trial and Conviction by an Inquest.

Registers.] The Law of *Scotland* is easy and regular, by reason of Publick Registers, of which there are two sorts, for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Possessions of private Subjects; whereof one is General and fixed at *Edinburgh*, for the use of the whole Kingdom, the other is more particular in the several *Shires*, *Stewardships* and *Regalities*; they were first Establish'd by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *James VI.* since which time they are the best Repositories of Record, relating to Civil Rights of the Subjects; which are so full, that

Titles

Titles are much more easily understood, than can be done without them ; for by this means Men are not cheated in purchasing and conveying Estates ; which may appear by the following Instances.

No Man can have a Right to any Estate, but by his being Seized of it ; and that must be Registered within sixty Days, otherwise 'tis of no effect ; by which means all Secret Conveyances are cut off ; for if no Seizure be past upon them, or if they be not entred in the Register (which every one is at Liberty to search) the Conveyance is of no Force.

Second, All Bonds have a Clause in them for inserting them in the publick Registers, and they being Registered, without any further Action, by a Charge of Six days the Debtor must make Payment, otherwise Writs, called Letters of *Hornung Caption* and *Poinding*, are given out ; by the first of which the Party is under Outlawry and Rebellion, and forfeits to the King his Personal Estate, and if he continue a Year under it, the *Liferent* of his real Estate, in which the Creditor is prefer'd for his Interest and the rest goes into the *Exchequer*. By the Letters of *Caption* the Debtor is seized and put into Prison, nor is his House a Place of Security, but may be searched for him. By the Letters of *Poinding* the Debtor's Goods may be *distraigned* wherever they can be found.

A third instance is, that any Creditor may serve a Writ on his Debtor, called Letters of *Inhibition*, which hinders him from making any Disposition of his Goods or Estate, till the Creditor is satisfied, and all is Null and to no effect that he does afterwards, if these Letters be return'd Registered within Twenty One Days after they are served, otherwise they are of no force. In short, all *Reversions*, *Regresses*, *Bands* and Writs for making the same, *Assignations* thereto, Discharges thereof, *Renunciations* of *Woodsets*, Grants of *Redemption*, and all Instruments of *Seizing*, are to be Registered in the General Registry, be appointed by the Clerk Register at Edinburgh, or in particular Registers for that purpose, within Threescore Days after Date of the same ; and *Extracts* out of the said Register, make Faithful in all Cases except in the Case of *Improbation* : And if any of the said Writs shall not be Registered, they are Null in prejudice of a third Party ; but not against the maker thereof and his Heirs. This Registration is annexed to the Clerk Register's Office, and is to be made by him or his Deputies within 48 Hours after receipt of the Writs, under the Pain of Deprivation of the Clerk of his Place and Office of Notary ; who are also to deliver back the Writs, marked with the Day, Month, Year and Leaf of the Registration, for which he is to receive Twelve Six Shillings and Eight Pence for his Fee, and then they are deliver'd to the Clerk Register, to be Patent, and Extracts thereof given to the Proprietors : Which Law now extends to all Lands

Burghs and their Liberties, and the Town Clerks are to keep a several Book for their Registrations, depending only on the *Magistrates* and not the Clerk-Register. All Letters of *Horning*, *Inhibitions*, *Interdictions*, *Seafings*, and *Reversions*, are also to be Registered; the first within 15 Days, the second and third within 30 Days, and the two last within 60 Days, or else they are Null and of no effect. All Charters and other Writs passing the Great Seal and Privy Seal, must be Registered by the Writers thereto, in the Registers thereof, and no Keeper must append the Seal to any Writ before he receives a Certificate that the Instruments are Registered.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the Scots.

Diet.] THE Diet of the *Scots*, is agreeable to their Estates and Qualities: No People eat better or have greater Varieties of Flesh, Fish, wild and tame Fowl, than the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry in their own Countrey, where they can furnish their Tables with *Ten* Dishes cheaper than the *English* can provide *Three* of the same kinds; and for their Wines the *French* themselves did not before the Union drink better, and at very easy Rates. The Tradesmen, Farmers and Common People, are not such excessive Devourers of *Flesh* as Men of the same Rank are in *England*. Milkmeats and Oatmeal several ways prepared, and *Cale* and *Roots* dressed in several manners, is the constant Diet of the poor People; for *Roastmeat* is seldom had but on *Gaudy-Days*, and thus with this kind of Food, they enjoy a better State of Health than their more *Southern* Neighbours, who fare higher.

Attire.] Antiently, all Degrees of Men and Women were determined in *Scotland* by the Sumptuary Laws of the King, and Barons of *Two Hundred Marks* yearly, and their eldest Sons, without License from the King, nor no other Person wear Brodery, Pearl or Bullion; and by a special Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King *James II.* no Women were allowed to come to Kirk or Mercat with their Faces Muffled, under Pain of the Escheat of the *Coutchy*. The solemn Apparel or manner of Arrayments for Members of Parliament, for Speakers, for Magistrates of *Burghs*, Lords of Session and other inferior Judges, were appointed by the King. And all *Kirkmen* (i. e. Ministers)

nisters) were ordered to wear Black; and by the Act of Trade in the Reign of King *Charles II.* Men and Women were prohibited from wearing any Cloaths trimmed with Gold or Silver Buttons, Laces, Embroidery, Fringes, or Filigrane Silks or Stuffs, wherein was either Silver or Gold Thread, upon Pain forfeiting the Clothes and *Five Hundred Marks of Fine*, for every such offence: Which has been carefully observed, and at present nothing is worn but decent plain Cloth or Stuff, by Men of the best Quality of this Country; except Military Officers who are privileged in time of Service to wear Laced Liveries, and out of Service till they have worn them out. The meaner Sort in the *Low Lands* are habited like the *English*, except their *Bonnets* and *Plaids*, which they wear different from the *Highlanders* who are constant in their Clothing in *Plaids*, which are only a piece of seven or eight Yards long, with which they cover their whole Bodies from Neck to Knee excepting the right Arm, which they manage so artificially, as to supply the defect of *Drawers* and *Breeches*, they cover their Heads with *Thrum Caps* of Blew, Grey, or Sad-colour, as the Buyer pleases.

Recreations.] Not to mention Hunting, Hawking, Setting, Horseracing, Fishing, Fowling, Coursing, Bowling and such other manly Sports, proper only to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Attendants; the Sports called *Foot-Ball*-playing, and *Golf*, were the usual Recreations of the Common People, to which they were so addicted, that there was no less than three Acts of Parliament in so many several Reigns to discharge the use of them, under the Penalty of *Fifty Shillings* to the Lord of the Land, to the Sheriff in his neglect; which being of no Advantage to the Publick, the Wisdom of the State enacted, That *Wheelbarrow* should succeed in the stead of them, and be kept for six times a Year in every Shire, and so likewise in the Burroughs, all Men being sufficiently Harnessed and Armed, and *Butts* (as they call them *Bow-marks*) set up for shooting in every Parish with the use of Guns and Fire-Arms, that so the King's Levies might be ready and fit for *War* upon eight Days warning; and was designed to Instruct the standing Militia of the Kingdom.

Buildings.] If we may judge of the Stateliness, Grandeur and Beauty of the publick Buildings in *Scotland* by their present Ruins, we must needs conclude that they were magnificent Structures. Most of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches were, and those that remain are of Free-stone, with which the Country abounds; and so were the *Abbeys*, *Convents*, and *Monasteries*, which the Rabble in the beginning of the Reformation razed from the very Foundation, and Converted the Stones and other useful Materials to the Building of Houses and Churches, which in many Places are cover'd with *Slate*: The Houses of the Nobility and Gentry, are also built with Free Stone, and furnished agreeably to their Qualities.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Punishments used in Scotland.

AMong the Crimes that in the Laws of *Scotland* are called *Capital*, High-Treason is the first, which consists in Conspiring, Plotting, Contriving, and Intending the Death and Destruction of the King or Queen, or any bodily Harm tending thereto, or any Restraint upon their Persons, or to Deprive, Depose, or Suspend them from the Stile, Honour, or Kingly Name, of this or any other Her Majesty's Dominions, or to Suspend him or her from the Exercise of his or her Government, or to levy War or take up Arms against him or her, or any Commissionate by him or her, or to entice *Strangers* or others to invade any of his or her Dominions, and by Writing, Printing, Preaching, or other malicious and advised Speaking, express or declare such other Treasonable Intentions; and the Offenders are punished as Traytors, with Death, loss of Honour to their Posterities, and their whole Estates forfeited to the Crown. They are put to Death in the same manner as in *England*, by Drawing, Hanging, Quartering of Men, and Burning of Women; but Noblemen are generally *Beheaded*, not with an *Axe* as in *England*, or a *Sword* as in *Holland*; but by an Instrument called a *Maiden*, which is a broad Piece of Iron about a Foot square, very sharp on the lower part, and loaded above with such a weight of Lead that it's scarce to be lifted. At the time of Execution it's pulled up to the top of a narrow wooden Frame, about ten Foot high, and as broad as the Engine, with Moldings on each side for the *Maiden* to slide in: About four Foot from the Ground a Convenience is made for the Prisoner to lay his Neck, with a kind of a Bar so fastned as to keep him from stirring; upon a Sign given the *Maiden* is let loose, and in a moment separates the Head from the Body. The *Scots* have a Tradition, that the first Inventor of this Machine, was the first that suffered by it.

Bringing in of any kind of Poyson into the Realm, (thro' which Man or Woman may take any bodily Harm,) for any manner of use, is also Treason, and so is declining the King's Authority, or impugning the Authority and Dignity of the States in *Parliament*; accusing another calumniously of Treason, and if the Person accused be acquit, the Accuser must suffer as a Traytor; Murder and Slaughter of a Person, under the Trust, Credit, Assurance, and Power of the Slayer, is also Treason, and punishable as such.

Robbers upon the *Highway*, Breakers of *Houses*, *Resettlers* of Thieves, or *Intercommuners* with them to that effect, and payers of *Black-Maill* are guilty of Felony, and punishable with Confiscation of Goods and Death; but Stealers of Wood, Breakers of Hedges, Dikes, Fences, and Stealers of Fruit, Honey, or Fish out of *Ponds* or *Locks* are punished with Pains pecunial, not exceeding Forty Pounds *Scots*; and if Children under Age commit any of these things, their Fathers or Masters are to pay Thirteen Shilings and four Pence, or one Mark *Scots*, for every single Offence, or else deliver them to the Judge to be whipped but such as sell the Goods of Thieves of *Clans*, that dare not come to Market in the *Low-Lands* themselves, are punished with Banishment and Escheat of Moveables, half to the King, and the other half to the Apprehender.

Forgers of Instruments, false *Witnesses*, or Men guilty of Subornation, and their Accomplices, are punished by piercing the Tongues, forfeiture of Goods and Chattels and Infamy: As further at the Judge's Discretion.

Extortioners, or Takers, or makers of Bargains, for greater Interest and Profit for the Loan of Money, than at the rate of Ten Pounds or Five *bolts victual* per Cent. for the Year, are punished with Forfeiture of Goods: The Party is to pay it; and if he reveal it, is discharg'd of the Debt; and if he do not reveal it, he has right to the Sum, and the Receiver or Contractor for the said Usury shall lose the Principal.

Forestallers of Markets or *Regrators*, that buy any Merchandise or Victual by Land or Water, before it be presented in Market, or in the Market before lawful time of day, are punished by Imprisonment, and a Fine of Forty Pounds *Scots* for the first fault; for the Second, a Hundred Marks, and for the Third the loss of Moveables.

All Judges and Officers whom it concerns, upon any blood being Hurt done, or Slaughter committed, upon Complaint are diligently to enquire if the Deed was done on *Forethought*, *Felony*, or through *Chaud Mella*, (i. e. upon a rencounter in a Passion) if upon the former, the *Trespassor* is incontinently imprisoned and his Life and Goods at the King's Will; but if the Deed be found to be done through *Chaud Mella*, upon Tryal he is acquitted.

Forefaulture of Persons convicted for *Lese Majestie*, or Treason of any kind, are punished by the King's Seizing all Lands and holden of himself, and their Lives are at the King's Will.

Confession from suspected Criminals in *Scotland* extorted, is an Instrument, called the *Boot*, made of Four Pieces of narrow Boards nailed together, of a competent length for the Leg which they put the Leg of the Party, which they wedge tight on all sides, as occasion requires, according to the notoriety of the supposed Crime. Something also they have like it for

which they call the *Thumbkins*, for less suspected Offenders.

CHAP. IX.

Of Societies instituted in Scotland for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.

Societies. IN Imitation of the laudable Designs begun and carried on with great Zeal and Success in England, by many of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and others, for the reformation of Manners, promoting Christian Knowledge, erecting Charity Schools, &c. in all parts of South Britain, and Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; divers worthy Persons at Edinburgh, and elsewhere, having seriously consider'd how great a want there is of Schools in some places of the Highlands and Islands; and the late General Assembly of the Church having likewise interested themselves in the same, the following Instrument for a Subscription has been drawn up, and printed Copies thereof sent to all the Presbyteries, to the end that the Ministers may propose this good Work to those within their Bounds, and deal with piously inclined Persons, for obtaining their Concurrence, and getting Subscriptions, &c.

The Form of Subscription.

We Underscribers, considering that there is a Charitable Design in that part of Britain called Scotland, for promoting Christian Knowledge, by Schools and otherways, in the Highlands and Isles: As also in such Places Abroad, as are destitute of the Ordinary Means: If the same to be raised by Subscriptions do amount to a sufficient Provision: And likewise that a good and sure Method is hereby laid down, for the paying out the Contributions to this end; which tends so much to the glory of God, the Good of Souls, and even the Temporal Interests of this Kingdom: Therefore we oblige us for the respective Sums Subjoined to our several Subscriptions, and that upon the following Conditions, viz.

1. That the Trustees for Administration of the Fund, for the Uses above specified, be named out of the Subscribers, by the President and Senators of the College of Justice, commonly called the Lords of Session; with such Powers agreeable to the Constitution of Church and State, as their Lordships shall judge reasonable.
2. That Her Majesty's Letters Patent be obtained for the better establishing of this Project, with the Lords of Session their said Nomination and Powers abovementioned.

That the Sums contained in our particular Subscriptions, shall not be payable till the Subscriptions amount to One thousand Pound Sterling.

ling of Stock, for the beginning of this Work ; and until the Trustee to be named by the Lords of Session, and established by Her Majesty as aforesaid, do intimate the same to us by their Collector, who is to give Security for his Fidelity and Diligence.

C H A P. X.

Of Schools, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland.

Schools.] I N every Parish there is a School set up by Act of Parliament, whose Master has a Salary from the Public, and the Scholars allow him some small Matter quarterly. In Country Schools they teach Writing and Arithmetic and reading *English*, and in some *Latin* ; In the Royal Burghs they teach *Latin* and *Greek*, and have tolerable Salaries ; besides that each Scholar gives 2 s. or 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter ; and in these Schools they teach nothing else, having *English* and Writing Schools besides in all Places where they have Grammar Schools. In Country Parishes the Schoolmaster is usually *Precentor* and *Kirk Session Clerk*, which bring him in some Advantage ; for he receives 1 s. and sometimes 1 s. 8 d. for asking of Banns of Marriage ; 6 d. for Registring a Child that is Christned ; and 3 d. for a Certificate for any Person that removes out of the Parish. All Schoolmasters are obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance to subscribe the Confession of Faith, and must submit to a Trial from the Presbytery of the Bounds.

Bursars.] For a continual Supply of Ministers in the Kirk of Scotland, it was ordained by the General Assembly sitting at Edinburgh, A. D. 1645. that a number of pious Youths of good Expectations and approved Abilities, shou'd be chosen and sent *Bursars* or *Exhibitioners* to the Universities, by the several Presbyteries of Scotland ; every Presbytery consisting of Twelve Kirks, being required to send and maintain one *Bursar* yearly at the *University*, and where the Presbyteries are fewer in Number, they are to join with other Presbyteries to make up the Number : And the overplus of the Number to be Ordered and Disposed by the Presbyteries and Synods : And their Books to bear Record thereof. These *Bursars* are to be allowed for their Maintenance 100 l. Scots, per Annum at least, which is to be taken out of the Kirk Penalties, and the said Maintenance to be collected by the Moderator of every Presbytery, by equal divided Portions, the one half to be brought in at the Winter Synod and given to the *Bursars*, and the other half at the Summer Synod, to be sent unto them. The time of the *Bursars* continu-

ance at the *University*, is not to exceed four Years; if before that time any of these *Bursars* should be removed by Death, or by being called to a particular Charge, another is to succeed in his room. All *Bursars* of *Theology*, are obliged to bring sufficient Testimonies from the *Universities* where they are bred, of their Proficiency and good Behaviour, and be also ready to give a Proof of their Labours at the several Synods, if it shall be required: And if they be found deficient, their Exhibitions are taken away and given to others.

In the Year 1578, the Town of *Edinburgh* founded their high School, by Warrant and Encouragement from the Royal Bounty of King *James VI.* whence it took the Name of the King's School; it has a Master, 4 *Ushers*, a Writing Master, and a Janator; all which are provided with fixed competent Salaries, except the Writing Master, whose benefit is Casual. It hath a publick Library, erected by Authority of the Town Council, Anno 1658. principally consisting of *Latin* and *Greek* Classick Authors.

CHAP. XI.

Of the City of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.] *Edinburgh* is the Metropolis of *Scotland*, formerly the Royal Seat, and far surpasseth all the other Cities of *North Britain* in the Stateliness of its Churches, the Beauty and Neatness of its publick and private Buildings, the largeness of its Circumference, and in the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants: Very many of the Houses are parted into divers Tenements, and they very often have as many Landlords as *Stories*, having no dependance upon one another, saving that they are built upon one and the same Foundation.

Name and Antiquity.] By the most ancient Inhabitants it was called *Dun Eden*; by the *Latins*, *Edinodunum*, and by their *Saxon* Ancestors *Edinburgh*; all which signify a Town upon an Hill, or rather the City of the *Edeni*, built upon a Hill. The *Edeni* were those whom *Ptolemy* called *Ottodeni*; which word (as some learned Men think) was mistaken for *Scottodeni*, the two first Letters *Sc* being thro' hast of the Copies omitted.

Ptolemy calls this place *Castrum alatum*, the winged Castle, not from the Greek way of Building mentioned by *Vitruvius*, but from the very Nature of the Place, for besides the Lake on both sides, there are two Hills near the Rock on which the Castle stands, which do something resemble *Wings*, as may be easily perceived, if one goes to the City from the South East by

the Sea side; for then those Rocks appear like *Wings* stretch forth, and the Rock on which the Castle stands, like the Head of a Bird with a Tuft. This seems to be the true reason of the Name.

[*Situation.*] The Hill on which the City stands, hath upon the North-side, a standing Pool, commonly called the *North Loch*, upon the South side there was formerly another standing Pool, called the *South Loch*, as appears by some Leaves of Houses in *St. Minian's Row* which were let with the Privilege of a *Bay* annex'd. These two *Lochs* or *Lakes* bounded the City upon the two sides, as the *North Loch* does at present on the North; the *South Loch* was drained above 100 Years ago, and upon the Banks are built two several Ranges of Houses, between which is a Street called the *Cowgate*, built upon the Ground which was once covered with Water. A great part of the City stands upon an Ascent, and it's very probable, that the Castle was the Cause of Building the City; for first the Neighbours have built a few Houses near the Castle, others followed their Example, that they might be defended by it from the Insult of the Enemies.

The City is enclosed with something which seems to have been an old *Roman Wall* on every side, except the North where it is secured by the *Loch*. It has Six Gates, two to the East, two to the South, one to the West, and another lately built to the North. One of the Gates to the East is called the *Nether Port*, which was magnificently rebuilt in 1616. and adorned with Towers on both sides, and is the chief Gate of the City. The other Gate to the East is called the *Cowgate*, from which there is an Entry into the *Netherstreet*, which runs the length of the whole City, and is sometimes call'd the *Cowgate-street*. The Westernmost of the Gates to the South, is call'd the *Potter Row*, from the Suburbs call'd the *Potter Row*. The Westernmost of these is called the *Society Port*, properly the *Brewers Port*, that place is a great Square Court with Buildings round about it, to the very Walls of the City. The *West Gate* at the other end of the City lying beneath the Castle, affords an Entry from the Suburb of the same Name. The *North Gate* which was last made at the lower end of the *North Loch*, is Two, the *Inner* and the *Outer-Port*, through which there is an Entry into the City from the Suburb called the *Potters Hill*. There are two Streets extending the length of the whole Town. The chief Street which is called the *High Street* is one of the broadest Streets in *Europe*: from it run many *Lanes* or *Winds*, as the *Scots* call them, on both sides. The *Nether Lower Street* has also many *Winds* running to the South.

In the very middle of the City is a *Cathedral Church*, called *St. Giles's*; so large that it's divided into Three Places for Preaching, every one of which is appropriated to a distinct *Rish*. It's built of *Hewen Stone*, beautified with Pillars.

Arches of the same. In the middle it forms a perfect Cross, by four Parts of this Church meeting together, which support a rarely high Tower, with a top of curious Workmanship, representing an *Imperial Crown*. Besides this Cathedral Church there are in the City;

The *South Church*, called the *Grey-fryars Church*, which stands in the middle of the common Burying place. Many Tombs and Monuments surround the Church-yard, among which that of *Sir George Mackenzie* appears like a *Mausoleum*.

There is also a Church of Square Hewen Stone with a Tower, built anno 1641. which is called the *Trone-Church*.

The *Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity*, was built by *Marquis of Gelders*, King *James II's* Queen; where also she lies interred.

The *Lady Yester's Church* was built by the *Lady Yester*, who left a Sum of Money for maintaining a good and able Man to preach and perform *Divine Service* therein.

Besides these Churches, there are two Chapels in the City, *Mary Magdalen's* in the *Cowgate* and *St. Mary's* in *Nedries*.

There is another Chapel of the same Name, at the Foot of the *Common Gate*; as likewise several *Meeting Houses* lately built both in the City and Suburbs.

Within these 14 Years, has been built a very beautiful Church in the middle of the *Cannon-Gate*, on the North side, and a considerable Piece of Ground inclosed for a Church Yard, by a bequest left by *Sir Thomas Moodie of Sachter Hall*, for that purpose.

Near the Cathedral Church is the *Parliament-House*, where the Estates of the Kingdom formerly sat. It stands in a great Court, wherein is a handsome Figure of *King Charles II.* on Horseback; the Court is bounded on the North by the Church itself; The *Westside* is inclosed by the *Council House*, where the *Council* assembles. The *South* is bounded by the *Session-house*, where the Judges and Lords of Session sit; in the upper part of this Building are the *Privy Council* and *Exchequer Chambers*. The rest of the South and East side of this Court is inclosed with the upper and Lower *Exchange*, and with a Row of very stately Buildings.

Almost 40 Years ago, the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, at a vast expence, brought one of the best Springs in *Scotland* into the City by Leadn Pipes, from a Hill above Three Miles distant from it; and have erected very stately Fountains in the Middle of the *High Street*, to serve the Town with Water.

[*Sir.*] The great breadth of the *High Street* and of the many Lanes which lye on each side of it, from North to South and which send up the Air as it were in Pipes into the *High-street*, and the nearness of the Two Hills called *Neils Craigs* on the

North, and *Sarisbury Craigs* on the South, do all contribute to the Town's being very Airy; which conduces not a little to the wholsomness of it; in so much that it was never heard that the Plague raged in *Edinburgh*, except it was brought thither by Infected Merchandizes: Which Purity of the Air is daily increased, by bringing in the *Water* above-mention'd, which as it has been ordered by a wise Act of Council, cleanses the City from Nastiness. Without the Walls of the City are the *Suburbs*, among which, that which lies from the *Netherbow* to the *Abby*, called the *Cannon Gate* has the Pre-eminence; it's adorned with good Buildings and fine Gardens. On the South-side is a very fine House belonging to the Earl of *Murray*, with very pleasant Gardens adjoining to it. At the lower end of this Suburb is the *Abby of Holy Rood House*, founded by King *David I.* for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustin*, which was formerly consumed by Fire, all but the Church, in which several of the *Scotch Kings* and *Queens* are interr'd.

On the North-side of the City, in a pleasant Valley, is a Physic Garden, of which the Ingenious and Learned Botanist *Mr. James Southerland* is Overseer, who was placed there by the excellent Founder, *Sir Andrew Balfour*; and who by his Indefatigable Industry, has brought together so many Plants, that though it is not above 30 Years since that Garden was founded, it is now one of the best stocked Gardens in *Europe*.

Magnitude.] The Number of Inhabitants increasing *Edinburgh* from what they were of old, the City is now streched forth to the very foot of the Ascent to the *East*; so that the City and Suburbs of the *Cannon Gate* and the *Queen's Palace* in length an entire *Scotch Mile*: In breadth, including the Suburbs half a *Scotch Mile*, and in Circumference three Miles.

Frith, Firth or Forth.] Above the Mouth of the *River Tyne*, upon the doubling of the Shore, is a noble Arm of Sea, well furnished with Islands, and by the Influx of many Rivers, and the Sea Tides dilated to a great Breadth. *Prologus* calls it *Boderia*, *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*; the *Scots*, the *Forth* or *Frith*; the *English*, *Edinborough Frith*. Upon this River, after you pass *Tantallon Castle*, is seated first *North-Berwick*, anciently famous for a House of Religious Virgins. And then *Drayton*, which formerly belong'd to the eminent Family of the *Halibouts*, and by King *James VI.* was made a Barony in the Person of *Sir Thomas Ereskin*, Captain of his Guards. *Fentown* here once gave the Title of *Viscount* to the first that was ever created in *Scotland*; and *Buchan* that of *Earl* to a Branch of the same family.

Publick Buildings.] Besides the Cathedral and the Churches, Chapels and Hospitals, with the Parliament House already described, and the Colleges, which will be accounted

when we come to the University ; there is a strong *Castle* called by the *Scots*, the *Maiden Castle*, because the Daughters of the *Pictish* Kings, are said here to have been taught the use of their Needles. It is situate at the head of the Town , on the West, where the Hill rises into a large Top. It is properly a Citadel, for it both hangs over and commands the Town. The Rock on which it is situated, is upon the South, West, and North inaccessible. The Entrance into the Castle is from the Town. The chief Defence on this side, is the round *Battery* ; at the Foot whereof is a designed *Outwork*, which is yet scarce brought to a condition of Defence ; but will add very much to the strength of it when finished. In the Castle is also a *Royal Palace*, built of Square Stone, where the *Regalia* of the Kingdom are kept. This Castle is the Chief *Magazine* for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation ; and has a most pleasant Prospect into the neighbouring Fields and the *Forth*, from whence it's saluted by such Ships of War, as come to Anchor in *Leith Road* : And perhaps the *Romans* cou'd not have found a better place for a Fortification. The Governors of this Fortrefs since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* were the Earl of *Middleton*, the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, *Queensbury* and *Gordon* ; After the Accession of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Leven* was chief Commander of *Edinburgh Castle*, which Government is still continued to him by her present Majesty.

The *Royal Palace* which stands where *Holy Rood Abbey* formerly stood, has its Name from thence : It has Four Courts ; the *Outer-Court* which is as big as all the rest, has Four Principal Entries, besides several Inlets into the adjacent Gardens ; Three of which are on the West, and the other on the East-side. The Entry of the Palace is adorned with noble Pillars of Stone, and a fine *Cupola* made like a Crown above it. The fore-part of the Palace is terminated by Four High Towers, two of which toward the North were erected by King *James V.* and the rest by King *Charles II.* The Fabrick of the Inner Court is very stately, with *Piazza's* round about it, all of Stone : From these *Piazza's* there are Passages to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent. But above all, the *Long Gallery* is remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus II.* downwards. The Palace on all hands is bounded with lovely Gardens : On the South side lies the *Queen's Park*, which is stored with great Variety of Medicinal Plants. Here is also an admirable Fountain, which through Conduits serves the whole House. His Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Keeper of this Palace.

Of the Government of the City of Edinburgh.

The Ecclesiastical Government of *Edinburgh* is according to the Presbyterian Discipline, as has been already discoursed in the Chapter of Church Government. They Assemble orderly in the Church, and notice is taken of all that are absent, and if, without lawful Cause, upon proof are punishable as Profaners of the Sabbath. No Sports or Recreations, no not so much as walking in the Fields, is tolerated on that Day. Burials at *Edinburgh* and generally through the Kingdom, are perform'd without any Ceremony of words, only the Bodies are decently attended to the Grave by all that please to go; of which they have notice by the Ringing of a hand Bell through the Street by the Crier, who gives publick Notice that such or such a Brother or Sister is departed in the Fear of Almighty God, and of the time when he or she are to be interr'd. This is all the Invitation; and when the Dead Corps is silently laid in the Grave, the Funeral Rites are ended, and the Company retire every one to their several Habitations.

Civil Government.] The Government of *Edinburgh* is in general much the same with that of most of the other Royal Burghs, of which it is the chiefest, though in most Burghs there is some Variation from the Government of the rest. The Magistrates and Council of the good Town of *Edinburgh* (as it is peculiarly called) are a Provost, 4 Bailiffs, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, 4 Deacons of Crafts, and two Craftsmen. This Council governs the Town, and no others are allowed to be present with them, except in extraordinary Cases, in which the 14 Deacons of Crafts may be convened. Some of these extraordinary Cases are Elections of Magistrates, (who are all Annual, and usually chosen about Michaelmas) setting of Fines, or any other manner of Tacks, giving of Benefices, or other Offices of Burgh, building of Public Works, and disposing of the common Stock above such a Sum.

The Powers and Privileges of the City of *Edinburgh* are very considerable. But what they anciently were is not distinctly known, most of the ancient Charters of that City being lost through the Calamities of the Times. In the general it is certain, that their Privileges and Rights were at least as extensive as the Privileges and Rights of any other Royal Burgh in the Kingdom: *Edinburgh* was one of the four Burghs that assisted the Chamerlane in the falling of Dooms; and when *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* were in the Hands of the English, K. David III. in the Parliament of *Perth* 1384. joined *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* to *Edinburgh*, and *Stirling* in the room of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*; and in King James the II's. time, the good Town of *Edinburgh* obtained a Charter, by which the Court of the four Burghs (which gave rise to the Convention of the Burghs) should always in time coming be held at *Edinburgh*, as the Convention of Burghs has been usually held since.

The Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have the entire Jurisdiction of the Sheriffs within the City, and without the City from *Inch-bucklin* East, to *Cramond-Water* West, and as far to the South, as the Mid-water of the *Forth* reaches towards the North. The *Provost* is principal Sheriff, the *Bailiffs* are jointly and severally his Deputies. All Escheats of Persons guilty of Crimes that have been convened before them as Sheriffs, fall to them, as also the Escheats of all who have been put to the Horn within their Bounds; as also the Escheats of their own Inhabitants convicted of any Crime before any other Judge of the Kingdom. They are Justices of the Peace, and Coroners also within their own Bounds, and have Rights of Admiralty over the Coasts of their own Sheriffdom.

The Lord *Provost* of *Edinburgh* (as he is always called) calls the Convention of *Burghs* by his own *Missives*: And in the Intervals of *Conventions*, if there is a fear of any Infractation of the Privileges of the *Burgh*, the Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have a right to take notice of it, and to prevent any Encroachments upon their Privileges which may pass by private Grants surreptitiously obtained from the Sovereign.

The Power of Gathering and Regulating the Militia of the Town, lies within itself, and they are exempt from quartering of any Soldiers, except what belong to themselves, without their own leave upon any occasion. The Towns of *Leith* and *Greenhaugh* are under their Jurisdiction; and as to their Power, whatsoever is necessary for Conservation of the Peace, or Preservation and Encouragement of Trade, is lodged in the Hands of the Lord *Provost*, and the Council of the City.

When King *Henry VI.* of *England* was an Exile in *Scotland*, in *Edward IV.*'s time, he stayed long in *Edinburgh*, where he was very kindly Entertained; in consideration whereof he gave them a Grant, the Original of which is still extant among the Records of that City, empowering the Merchants of that City to Trade and Traffick within the Kingdom of *England*, and to pay no other Duties for Importing or Exporting any Commodities, than what the Citizens of the City of *London* would be oblig'd to pay in such Cases; and granting to them the same Franchises and Privileges which the Citizens of *London*, do any where enjoy throughout that whole Kingdom.

The Lord *Provost* is Right Honourable by his Office, and the Council take the Title of Honourable.

Of the College of Physicians in *Edinburgh*.

That *Edinburgh* might want no Accommodation for Men of Letters, King *Charles II.* erected a College of Physicians in *Edinburgh*, giving them by Patent under the Great Seal, an ample Jurisdiction within this City and the Liberties thereof; Commanding the Courts of Justice to assist them in the Execution of their Orders; they have the sole Faculty of professing

Physick. They hold Conferences once a Month for the improvement of Medicine, and they have begun to erect a Library.

Of the College of Heralds.

The principal Officer in the *Scottish Court of Honour*, is *Ly King of Arms*, who has seventeen Heralds under him. He is obliged to hold two peremptory Courts in the Year at *Edinburgh* on the 6th of *May* and 6th of *November*, and to call Officers of Arms and their Cautioners before him upon Complaints, and found culpable upon Trial, to deprive and Fine them and the Cautioners. *Lyon* and his Brethren the Heralds, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and to distinguish them with Differences, and to Register them in their Books, also to inhibit such to bear Arms, as by the Law of Arms ought not to bear them, under the Pain of Escheating the Thing to the King whereon the Arms are found, and of 100*l. Scots*. *Lyon* and his Brethren, or of Imprisonment during *Lyon's* Pleasure: And by Advice of the Lords of the Session, all Magistrates as required, shall concur with *Lyon* to execute the Statutes in his Favour, under the Pain of Rebellion, with Certification that Letters may be directed against them *simpliciter*. *Lyon* for matriculating the Arms of Noblemen is to have 20 Marks of Knights and Barons 10 Marks, and of all others that have right to bear Arms 5 Marks. *Lyon* and his Brethren are also Judges of the Malversation of Messengers.

Hospitals.

Heriot's Hospital.] Heriot's Hospital is a publick School founded by *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* descended from the Family of *Trebourn*, who after he had lost two Sons in Shipwrack, going from *Scotland* to *London*, and dying without Issue, *February 25. 1624.* left in Legacy to this Hospital, Ten Hundred Thousand Pounds *Scots* Money, that Youth might be maintained therein, and Instructed in Arts and Sciences till they were of mature Age; and left the City of *Edinburgh* his Executors. It's properly a Nursery for Boys, in which the Citizens's Children who are poor, are brought up under the Tutelage of a Governor, who according to the Constitution of the Founder, is to live single. If the Boys prove Scholars they are sent to the College, and have an Exhibition of 7*l. Sterling* per annum, and if put to Trades, have 11*l. Sterling* to bind them as apprentices, and furnish them with Necessaries. They have likewise a Chaplain to instruct them in the Grounds of Learning till they are fitted for the Publick Schools and Colleges. The Fabrick of this Hospital is very stately, and the Statue of the Founder is erected upon the inner Frontispiece. Round about the House are very pleasant Gardens, adorned with large Walks and delightful Greens.

[St. Thomas's.] Near the Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity is St. Thomas's Hospital, in which the poorer sort of Inhabitants both Men and Women are liberally Maintain'd, and have their own proper Chaplain.

There was a Maiden-Hospital founded, and liberally endowed here in the Year 1702. for the Relief and Education of young Girls by some of the Merchant Company, who were much encouraged thereto by *Mary Erskin*, Relict of *James Haire*, Druggist in *Edinburgh*, who not only purchased convenient Lodgings, with pleasant large Yards and other Accommodations for the Hospital, but also left 'em a considerable Sum of Money. The Work has been considerably advanced by Mortifications and Donations from other Persons both in the Town and Country, and out of a vertuous Emulation, the Traders of *Edinburgh* have instantly Founded and Endowed another Maiden-Hospital.

House of Correction.

Over against the Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity is the *House of Correction*, commonly called *Paul's Work*, in which there are divers Manufacturies of Linnen, Wool and Silk, where dissolute Persons are forced to earn their Living by their Labour.

The Basse.

The *Basse* is a little Island within the *Forth*, about a Mile distant from the Shore. The Prospects of it as represented in *Macer's Theatrum Scotiæ*, will sufficiently shew the difficulty of access to it. Upon the top of this Island is a Spring which furnishes the Garison with Water, and there is also Pasturage for Twenty or Thirty Sheep. 'Tis also famous for the great Flocks of Fowls, which resort thither in the Months of *May* and *June*, the Surface of it being almost cover'd with Nests, Eggs, and young Birds. The most delicious among these different sorts, are the *Soland-Geese* and the *Kittie Waikes*. There is only one more in the West of *Scotland*, called *Ailsay*, where these Geese do breed, and from these two Places, the Country is furnished with them during the Months of *July* and *August*. This Island of the *Basse* was an ancient Possession of the Family of *Laurie*, and in the Reign of King *Charles II.* it was bought of them and annexed to the Crown.

This *Garison* is commanded and kept by an Ensign, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and Soldiers, whose Pay is as follows.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Ensigns <i>per diem</i> is,	—	00	4 0
The Serjeant,	—	00	2 0
The Corporal,	—	00	1 4
Soldiers are taken out of Her Majesty's Regiment of Guards,			

Guards, and paid with them, with an allowance of Two-Pence Sterling to each of them, which makes their Pay 9 d. per diem.

The Town-Company of *Edinburgh* is at present commanded by two Captain-Lieutenants, lately chosen, who have each 40 Sterling per diem for their Pay.

Here it may not be amiss, just to name the Castles of Scotland reserving a more particular Account of the same till our next Edition: The three Chiefest are,

Edinburgh, Dumbarton, Stirling-Castles.

The most considerable after these Three, are, *Island-Donnan-Castle* standing on a Rock, which is a Peninsula on the West side of *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*, it has a Garrison of the Queen's Forces.

Inverness-Castle stands on a Hill in the Town and Shire of *Inverness*: The Duke of *Gordon* is Heretable Keeper of it, but there is no Garrison in it.

The Castle of *Blackness* in the Shire of *Galloway* has a Garrison.

The Castle of *Dunstaffnage* on the West Coast of *Lorn*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Heretable Keeper of it.

All these above belong to Her Majesty.

The Castle of *Glengary* in the Shire of *Inverness*, has a Garrison, and it is the Property of *Alexander Mack-Donald* of *Glengary*.

The Castle of *Duart* possess'd by the Duke of *Argyle*, and that Shire, has a Garrison.

Castle Tyron in *Moydort*, on the West Coast over against *Moydort Isle*, has a Garrison, and is the Property of *Alexander Mack-Donald* of *Moydort*.

The *Mount-Fort* in *Scalloway*, is a large Rock about 12 Paces above the Ground. Its capacious for Mustering a Regiment of Men. There are some Houses within it. There are 38 Iron Guns on the Wall, and it commands *Bressa-Sound* in *Schetland*.

Universities in Scotland.

The Universities in Scotland are four, *St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen* and *Edinburgh*. In describing of these Universities I shall premise some few particular Things concerning the Foundation of every University by it self, and then I shall give an Account of the Discipline and Method of Study used in the University of *Edinburgh*, which will be sufficient to give an English Reader a full View of all the rest.

The University of *St. Andrews* was Founded by Archbishop *Henry Wardlaw*, A. D. 1412. and endowed with very ample Privileges. The Archbishops of *St. Andrews* were formerly Chancellors of that University; but now it's Govern'd by a Rector who is yearly chosen; and has the same Authority with the Vice-Chancellors of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and by the Statutes of the University, ought to be one of the Principals of the Colleges. A Professor of *Mathematicks* was lately added to

University. It has three Colleges, *St. Salvador's*, *St. Leonard's*, and *St. Mary's College*. *St. Salvador's* commonly called the Old College, was Founded by *James Kennedy*, Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, who built the Edifice, together with a Church, wherein is a curious Monument: He furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a *Provost*, *Masters* and *Professors*. At the first Foundation it was endowed with a *Doctor*, a *Batchelor*, and a *Licentiate* in Divinity: Four Professors of *Philosophy*, and Eight Scholars called *Bursars*, who are here Instructed *Gratis*. *Skene* late *Principal* of this College, Repaired and Augmented it, and also Founded a *Library*, which is now well furnish'd with Books.

St. Leonard's College was Founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrews*, A. D. 1524. who endowed it with a Maintenance for a *Principal* or *Warden*, who is always to be a *Doctor* of Divinity, Four Professors of *Philosophy* called *Regents*, and Eight poor Scholars. Sir *John Scot* added a Professor of *Philology* with a liberal Maintenance, and augmented the *Library* with the Gift of several considerable Volumes; which has since increased by the magnificent Collection of Books left to it by Sir *John Wedderburn*.

St. Mary's or *New College*, was Founded by *James Beaton*, Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, A. D. 1536. and endowed with a Maintenance for two Professors, who are to be Doctors of Divinity: the stiled principal Professor of *Theology*, the other only Professor of *Theology*. To these was lately added a Professor of *Mathematics*; for the Improvement of which Science, the Professor Mr. *James Gregory*, procured an Observatory to be erected in the College-Garden furnished with many Mathematical Instruments. No *Philosophy* is taught in this College.

The University of Glasgow

Was Founded by Archbishop *Turnbull*, and by Pope *Nicholas* endowed with the Privileges of a University after the manner of *Bononia*. It had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a *Rector*, a *Dean* of Faculty, a *Principal* or *Warden* to teach Divinity, and three Professors to teach *Philosophy*. The Privileges of this University were confirmed by King *James V.* by *James IV.* and *V.* and by Queen *Mary*; yet it was almost deserted, if King *James VI.* in his Minority had not granted it a new *Charter*, bestowed the Tythes of the Church of *Garan* upon it, and countenanced it by Acts of Royal Bounty and Munificence, A. D. 1577. But that was not for in the Year 1617. he established 12 Persons in the College, viz. a *Principal*, 3 Professors of *Philosophy*, called *Regents*, an *Oeconomus*, or a *Provider*, a *Principal* Servant, a *Minor*, and a *Cook*. King *Charles* ratified all its ancient Privileges,

leges, and gave Money to repair the *Fabrick*. The like did *Charles II.* at the request of the Estates of *Parliament*. Archbishops of *Glasgow* were formerly perpetual Chancellor this University; but now it's govern'd by a Rector, who is chief Magistrate of the Place under the Queen, and is annually Elected. The College is separated from the rest of the Town by an exceeding high Wall, the Precincts whereof are enlarged and adorned by the Care and prudent Administration of the *Principal*, Dr. Fall now the worthy Precentor of *York*. The College is one uniform Square well built; has a little Chappel, several Schools, a Common-Hall, a well digested Library, and behind the College a large Garden surrounded with a high Wall.

The University of Aberdeen.

In the Reign of King *Alexander II.* A. D. 1213. here was a *Studium Generale* in *Collegio Canonorum*, with three Professors of Divinity, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, many Learned Men flourished therein.

King *James IV.* and *William Elphinston*, Bishop of *Aberdeen* procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* the Privilege of a University in *Aberdeen*, A. D. 1494. which is endowed with as ample Privileges as any University in *Christendom*, and the Foundation conformable to that of the Universities of *Paris* and *Bologna* and not of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, because there were Wars at that time between *England* and *Scotland*.

The Bishops of *Aberdeen* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; had Power to visit in their own Persons and reform Abuses; and even when they were not Doctors of Divinity themselves, had Authority to confer that Degree on others. The Office of Vice-Chancellor was then lodg'd in the Office of Commissary of *Aberdeen*; but now it's govern'd by a Rector annually chosen, who with the Assistance of his Four Assessors takes cognizance of Abuses, &c. in that University.

In this University are two Colleges, one in old *Aberdeen* Founded by Bishop *William Elphinston*, A. D. 1500. which is called the King's College from King *James IV.* who assumed the Patronage of it. 'Tis seated on the South side of the Town and for Neatness and Stateliness far exceeds the rest of the Houses. One side is covered with Slate and the other with Lead. The College has a *Principal*, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Civil Law, a Professor of Physick, a Sub-principal, who is also a Professor of Philosophy, three other Professors of Philosophy and a Professor of Languages.

In New *Aberdeen* is a College called the *Mareschalian Academy* Founded by *George Keith*, Earl *Mareschal* of *Scotland*, A. D. 1695. which the City of *Aberdeen* has very much adorned with several additional Buildings, besides adding a primary Professor to the *Principal*. It has four Professors of Philosophy, one of Divinity, and one of *Mathematicks*. Here is also a famous Library.

ounded by the Citizens; supplied with Books by the Bene-
 fitions of several Learned Men, and well furnished with Ma-
 thematical Instruments. This College with that in the old
 town makes one University, called the University of King
 Charles the Second.

The University of Edinburgh] Was Founded by K. James
 VI. A. D. 1580. who endowed it with as ample Privileges as
 any University in Europe. The Magistrates of Edinburgh are
 Rectors, and the Provost is Chancellor. The Buildings are rather
 convenient than fine; they have a Common-Hall, Schools for eve-
 ry Profession, two Libraries, a Printing-House, and a good ma-
 ny Chambers, in which the Students may lye if they please.
 The Students do not eat in Common, and at Edinburgh they have
 no distinct Habit, as they have in other Universities of Scotland,
 where the Students wear Red Gowns. No Test or Subscription
 is offered to a Student at his Admission, but every Man is free
 to come that will.

In this University are taught, Divinity, Philosophy, Mathema-
 tics, Ecclesiastical History, the Eastern Languages, Oratory, Huma-
 nity, Roman History and Greek, for all which there is a Professor,
 and a Principal that oversees them all, and presides among them
 when they meet as a Faculty. Every one of their Professors,
 and all Officers in the University swear to acknowledge the Go-
 vernment as now establish'd Civil and Ecclesiastical; they sub-
 scribe to the Confession of Faith, and declare their Conformity
 to the Kirk-Government, and that they never will directly or in-
 directly, endeavour the Subversion of the same.

From June 20. to October 20. is a Vacation of all Professions
 but Humanity, and from August 1. to October 1. for that too:
 All the Professors are paid by their Pupils, except those of Divi-
 nity and Ecclesiastical History, who for that reason have larger
 Salaries than the rest.

The Principal (who at present is the Reverend Mr. William
 Carstairs) confers all Degrees: Reads a Lecture in Divinity in
 the Common-Hall once a Week, at which Students and Profes-
 sors constantly attend. He presides at Examinations and Trials
 of Students, and takes an account of their Behaviour; in short
 'tis his Business to Oversee all the Members of the University:
 He has no Money from the Scholars, but has a Salary from the
 City, and good Lodgings within the University.

The Students in Divinity are divided into 4 or 5 Classes, ac-
 cording to their Number. They meet once a Week, to confer
 about their Studies, and to give each other an Account of what
 they have Read, and what Observations they have made upon
 their Reading. The Professor attends them every day in the
 Week but Saturday. On Mondays the Exercises are in English,
 which are a Homily, or Practical Discourse, a Presbyterial Exercise,
 or

or an *Exercise* and *Addition*, i. e. when one Student handles Text critically, solves its Doubts, and Paraphrases it at last; at which another Student opens its Doctrines, and confirms them with proper Reasons: These Exercises are to last but half Hour apiece. And last of all a Lecture, in which a Portion of Scripture is Paraphrastically and Practically explained. *Tuesday* either the Professor reads a *Latin* Lecture in Divinity or else they have a *Collatio Dogmatica*, the manner of which is this. On the *Tuesday* preceeding, the Professor gives the Students a Question, upon which they are to answer the Questions that shall be proposed, which they do thus. The Professor begins with stating the Question historically, and then desires any one Student to give an Account of the various Opinions about it; and another which is the right side of the Question; speaks to a third to prove it; and commands a 4th to defend it against his Objections, after which the Professor determines upon the whole. This is all done in *Latin*. *Wednesday* is appointed for Students newly entred, who are Examined upon some little System which is put into their Hands, such as the *Confession of Faith*, *Markii*, *Modestini*, *Paræus upon Ursin's Catechism*, and the like. *Thursday* is set apart for Divinity Disputations. They are opened by a Proposition (which they call an *Exegetis*) in which the Question is fully and clearly stated by the Respondent, who is then opposed by two or three other Students in their turns, during which time the Professor moderates, and solves the Difficulties which the Respondent cannot overcome. On *Friday* a Question in Church History is debated, or else there is a *Scriptural Conference*, in which Questions of Sense or History, or any other Difficulties observed in a Chapter of the Bible (proposed the *Friday* preceeding by the Professor) are answered by the Students, as the Professor shall propose them; all which Difficulties the Professor is obliged to clear fully after the Students have given their Judgments.

In *Philosophy* there are Four Regents or Professors; they teach *Philosophy* and *Greek*. Every Regent has his Class; which Classes are divided according to the Years that the Students have been entred in the University. The first Year the Students who are called *Bajans*, are taught only *Greek*. The next Year they change their School, but not their Regent; they are then called the *semi-Classes*. That Year they learn Logic, and every day read some *Greek*. The Professor (as he is now called) illustrates some printed System of Logic, and makes them dispute upon a Logical Question. This Year every Student is obliged to read an Oration publickly before his Professor. The third Year without changing their Professor, they remove into another School, where under the Name of *Batchelors*, they study *Metaphysics* and *Ethics*. The *Metaphysics* which is read to them is usually *De Vrie's* or *Le Clerc's*. In *Ethics*, besides some short Account of the Passions and Virtues thereunto belonging, they read

de Officio Hominis & Civis, and *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and they have frequent Disputations upon Questions arising in these Sciences. The Fourth Year, retaining still the same Professor, they are taught *Natural Philosophy*. *Le Clerc's Physics* the Book chiefly received; then also they read *Greek*. This is the last Year, after which they go out *Masters of Arts*; and that Reason this is called the *Magistrand Class*. Every Student at his Entrance gives his *Regent* a *Premium* which is not less, only never less than a *Guinea* is given by any Body; this is his *Tuition Money* for one whole Year.

About the 10th of *December* every Year, there are public Examinations of all the Classes. The *Semi-Class* is examined first. They are examined by the Principal and every Professor on their own, in the Studies proper to every Class. This is performed in the Common Hall.

Every *Saturday* the Students of the *Magistrand Class* repeat Questions publicly in the Common Hall before the Principal Professors. The *Magistrand* and *Batchelor Classes* dispute also on some Philosophical Questions, in which Disputations the *Magistrands* oppose those *Theses* which the *Batchelors* defend, the *Batchelor Regent* moderates; The *Batchelors* after that make Speeches, and oppose Questions, which the Students of the *Magistrand Class* Defend.

The Four Professors call their Classes together twice every Week, and 3 days thrice. The Hours are from 7 to 10 in the Mornings, and from 2 to 3 in Afternoons. Every Sunday after Evening Sermon the Students are convened and instructed in some System of Divinity.

After 4 Years Study, the Students expect to take the Degree of *Masters of Arts*, which they call *Laureation*. Before that, they are particularly Examined, and if approved they take the Title of *Candidates*; at which time they take an Oath to be true to the Protestant Religion, and the University of *Edinburgh*; when they are registred *Masters of Arts* they pay 6 s. 8 d. to the Library.

Upon the Day of *Laureation* the *Magistrates* of the City, and other Gentlemen that please attend the Principal and Members of the University in the Common Hall, where the *Candidates* appear with their Professor, clothed with Black Gowns like his; The Ceremony is opened by the Professor, with a short Prayer, and a Discourse suitable to the Occasion, after which, *Theses* (which were printed and dispersed some time before) upon any part of Philosophy are opposed by the Principal Professors, and whoever else please, and defended by the *Candidates*, under the Presidency of their Professor. Then some of the *Candidates* make Speeches in *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, and demonstrate some Physical Phænomena, or some Mathematical Propositions. This being done the Principal makes

a *Latin* Speech upon the Occasion, and proceeds to Graduate which is perform'd upon a Carpet spread upon the Floor, which the *Candidates* kneel before the Principal, who prays, by Virtue of the Authority and Power given to him by *James VI.* Declares them Masters of Arts, and in Testimony thereof, puts a Cap upon their Heads, which Ceremony *Academicis Mutandis*, is observed in other Degrees.

The *Mathematic Professor* reads twice a Week, in the Common Hall, and Convenes his Scholars once a Day. He begins Lectures about *Novemb. 1.* and ends about *May-day*. He is testified by his Scholars in the same manner as the Ordinary gents. The present Professor is Mr. ——— *Gregory*.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History reads thrice a Week once in the Common Hall, and twice in his own School. Salary is 100 *l. per Ann.* The present Professor is Mr. *John Comin*.

The Professor of *Humanity, Roman History and Oratory*, teaches from *Oct. 1.* to *August 1.* is paid by his Scholars, as the Professors of Philosophy are, and convenes them at the same time. Students usually stay 2 Years in this Class, before they are admitted to *Greek*. The present Professor is Mr. *Lawrence Dundas*.

The Professor of the *Eastern Languages* reads once a Week in the Common Hall, and convenes his Scholars every day.

There is a new Profession erected in the University of *Edinburgh*, for the *Law of Nature and Nations*: The Salary is 150 *l. Sterling per Ann.* It is not yet open'd.

Any Member of the University may study in the Library *gratis*, and may for paying a Crown have leave to borrow a Book out of it.

Every *Monday Morning* from 7 to 9, the Professor explains the Confession of Faith, or some short System of Divinity in a Class. During the Sessions of the University (*i. e.* in that time, as we call it in *England*) the great Bell Rings at 9 at Night and by 10 the Gates are shut, after which none can have Access.

A GENERAL
LIST
OR
CATALOGUE
OF ALL THE
Offices and Officers
EMPLOYED

in the several Branches of Her MAJESTY's Government, Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, &c.

I. In *South Britain, or England.*

II. In *North Britain, or Scotland.*

RANGED

in the Order in which those Heads are treated in the foregoing Books; and the Subordinate Offices and Officers, placed under the Grand Offices to whose Direction and Disposal they immediately appertain.

London: Printed in the Year 1708.

A GENERAL

LIST

OF

CATALOGUE

OF ALL THE

Books and Papers

now in the

possession of the

British Museum

in London

1800

Printed by J. G. Smith, at the
Museum Press, in Strand, near
St. Martin's Church.

London: Printed by J. G. Smith, at the
Museum Press, in Strand, near
St. Martin's Church.

ENGLISH LISTS.

NUMBER I.

LIST of the Members of the Upper-House of Convocation, for the Province of Canterbury.

HIS Grace Dr. Thomas Tennison, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, President.

Dr. Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London.

Sir. Jonathan Trelawney, Baronet, Lord Bishop of Winchester.

William Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Thomas Spratt, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Sarum.

Humphrey Humphreys, Lord Bishop of Hereford.

John Hough, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

John Moore, Lord Bishop of Ely.

Richard Cumberland, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

Edward Fowler, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

John Hall, Lord Bishop of Bristol.

John Williams, Lord Bishop of Chichester.

William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Oxford.

John Evans, Lord Bishop of Bangor.

George Hooper, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

George Bull, Lord Bishop of St. Davids.

William Wake, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

John Tyler, Lord Bishop of Landaff.

Offspring Blackall, Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Charles Trimmell, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

William Fleetwood, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

*A List of the Members of the Lower-House of
Convocation, for the Province of Canterbury.*

St. Asaph.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of St. Asaph.

John Davis, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Rob. Wynne, D. D.

Maurice Vaughan, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of Bangor.

John Evans, D. D. Archdeacon of Bangor and Anglesey,
(Bishop of Bangor.)

Fra. Lloyd, A. M. Archdeacon of Merioneth.

Rob. Foulk, A. M. Præcentor for the Chapter.

Hugh Wynne, A. M.

Rob. Wynne, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bath and Wells.

Will. Grahme, D. D. Dean of Wells.

Sam. Hill, A. M.

Edw. Waple, B. D.

Will. Clement, Cler.

} Archd. of } Wells.
Taunton.
Bath.

Tho. Lessley, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Hen. Laying, A. M.

Jos. Wallron, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

Geo. Royse, D. D. Dean of Bristol.

Rob. Cooper, A. M. Archdeacon of Dorset.

Nath. Lye, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Tho. Naish, A. M.

John Steevensson, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Canterbury.

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury.

John Battely, D. D. Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Charles Elstob, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Thomas Green, D. D.

John Cook, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Chichester.

Hayley, D. D. Dean of Chichester.
 Barker, A. M. } Archd. of } Chichester.
 Bouchier, B. D. } } Lewes.
 Gibson, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Sanders, D. D. }
 Bearcroft, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Davids.

Powel, A. M. Præcentor.
 Griffith, D. D. }
 Medley, A. M. } Archd. of { Brecknock.
 } of { St. Davids.
 } { Carmarthen.
 Shore, A. M. } { Cardigan.
 None returned for the Chapter.
 Lam Powell, A. M. }
 Meyrick, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

Blackburn, A. M. Dean of Exeter.
 Blackall, D. D. Archdeacon of Exeter, and Lord Bi-
 shop of that See.
 Drewe, A. M. }
 Atterbury, D. D. } Archd. of { Cornwall.
 Burscough, A. M. } { Totnes.
 } { Barum.
 Blackburn, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Hoblyn, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Ely.

Lamb, D. D. Dean of Ely.
 Bentley, D. D. Archdeacon of Ely.
 Aston, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Cary, B. D. }
 Lunn, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Glocester.

Cherwood, D. D. Dean of Glocester.
 Parsons, A. M. Archdeacon of Glocester.
 Beaulieu, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Hon. Hen. Bridges, A. M. }
 Cox, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Hereford.

John Tyler, D. D. Dean of Hereford, (Lord Bishop of London)
 Adam Ottly, D. D. } Archd. of } Salop.
 Tho. Fox, A. M. } Hereford.
 Cha. Whiting, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Price, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 James Poole, A. M. }

Landaff.

Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Jenkins, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Thomas Willis, A. M. }

Lincoln.

Ric. Willis, D. D. Dean of Lincoln.
 John Cawley, D. D. } Archd. of } Lincoln.
 John Rogers, A. M. } Leiceſter.
 White Kennet, D. D. } Huntingdon, Dean of P
 John Gery, L. L. D. } Bucks.
 Tho. Frank, A. M. } Archd. of } Bedford.
 John Hutton, A. M. } Stow.
 John Inet, D. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
 John Mandevill, D. D. }
 The Hon. Geo. Verney, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 John Sedgwick, A. M. }

Lichfield and Coventry.

William Binks, D. D. Dean of Lichfield, Prolocutor.
 Tho. Goodwyn, D. D. } Archd. } Darby.
 Nat. Ellison, D. D. } of } Stafford.
 Griffith Vaughan, A. M. } Salop.
 Ric. Davis, A. M. } Coventry.
 Geo. Smalridge, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Zach. Isham, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Jonathan Kimberley, A. M. }

London.

H. Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's.
 William Stanley, D. D. } Archd. of } London.
 William Lancaster, D. D. } Middleſex.
 Charles Alston, D. D. } Eſſex.
 Jonas Warley, A. M. } Colcheſter.
 John Cole, A. M. } St. Albans.

Proctor for the Chapter.

Thomas Whincop, D. D. }
John Pelling, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Notwich.

Sampley Prideaux, D. D. Dean of *Norwich.*

John Jeffrey, D. D. } Archd. of *Norwich.*

Robert Gammon, D. D. } *Norfolk.*

Nicholas Clagett, D. D. } *Sudbury.*

Sampley Prideaux, D. D. } *Suffolk.*

Gen. Martyn, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Whitefoot, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Henry Halford, B. D. }

Oxford.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. Dean of *Christ-Church.*

Goodwyn, D. D. Archdeacon of *Oxford.*

John Hammond, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Wm. Delaune, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Wm. Moore, A. M. }

Peterborough.

John Kenner, D. D. Dean of *Peterborough.*

Cumberland, A. M. Archdeacon of *Northampton.*

John Ball, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Math. Hutton, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Math. Mason, A. M. }

Rochester.

Samuel Pratt, D. D. Dean of *Rochester.*

Thomas Sprat, A. M. Archdeacon of *Rochester.*

Proctor for the Chapter:

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Salisbury.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of *Sarum.*

Joseph Kelsey, B. D. } Archd. of *Sarum.*

Thomas Probst, A. M. } *Berks.*

William Teate, A. M. } *Wilts.*

John Allix, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Coker, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

John Pierce, L. B. }

Westminster.

Thomas Sprat, D. D. Dean of *Westminster*, (Lord Bishop of *Rochester*.)

Peter Birch, D. D. Archdeacon of Westminster.
Nic. Only, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of Winchester.
Ralph Brideoke, A. M. } Archd. of } Winchester.
Thomas Sayer, D. D. } Surrey.
William Delaune, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Will. Needham, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Will. Bernard, D. D. }

Windsor.

Gregory Haskard, D. D. Dean of Windsor.

Wolverhampton.

Richard Redding, A. M.

Worcester.

William Talbot, D. D. Dean of Worcester, (Lord Bishop of O.)
William Worth, A. M. Archdeacon of Worcester.
John Jephcott, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Lloyd, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
James Stillingfleet, A. M. }
Tho. Tillot, Gent. Cler. Dom. super Convocat.

A List of the Members of the Upper-House of Convocation, for the Northern Province of York.

HIS Grace Dr. John Sharpe, Lord Archbishop of York.
 fident.

Dr. Nath. Crew, Lord Bishop of Durham (and Lord Crew.)

Dr. William Nicholson, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Sir William Dawes, Baronet, Lord Bishop of Chester.

Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Man.

A List of the Members of the Lower-House of Convocation, for the Northern Province of York.

THE Honourable Henry Finch, A. M. Dean of York.

The Hon. Dr. John Montague, Dean of Durham.

Dr. Law. Fogg, Dean of Chester.

Dr. Fran. Aiterbury, Dean of Carlisle.

Dr. Kn...

Knighly Chetwood, Archdeacon of *York*.

Pearson, A. M. Archdeacon of *Nottingham*.

George Dering, L. L. D. Archdeacon of the *East-Riding*.

James Fall, Archdeacon of *Cleveland*.

Hon. Rob. Booth, A. M. Archdeacon of *Durham*.

John Morton, Archdeacon of *Northumberland*.

Archdeacon of *Chester*.

Will. Stratford, Archdeacon of *Richmond*.

George Fleming, A. M. Archdeacon of *Carlisle*.

Hon. Edw. Finch, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapters of

William Stainforth. } *York*.

George Wheeler, Kt. D. D. Proctor for the Chapter of *Durham*.

Richard Wroe, Proctor for the Chapter of *Chester*.

Tullie, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Carlisle*.

Layburne, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Southwell*.

Pemberton, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Rippon*.

Hert Atkinson, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-

James Talbot. } deaconry of *York*.

William Porter, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-

Edward Clarke, A. M. } deaconry of *Nottingham*.

Lambert, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-

} deaconry of the *East-Riding*.

Micklethwaite, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-

Sugar, A. M. } deaconry of *Cleveland*.

James Finney. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-

John Bowes. } deaconry of *Durham*.

Robert Fenwick, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-

Stainforth, A. M. } deaconry of *Northumberland*.

Thomas Masden, Proctor for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry

of *Chester*.

West, Proctor for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of

Richmond.

Wickens, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-

Gibbons, A. M. } deaconry of *Carlisle*.

Terrick, A. M. } Proctors for the Dean and Chapter of

Gov. Halley, } *York*.

Mompesson, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Southwell*.

Blower, A. M. } Proctors for the peculiar Jurisdiction of

Richardson, A. M. } *Howden*.

Neile, A. M. Proctor for the peculiar Jurisdiction of *Aller-*

ton and *Allertonshire*, belonging to the Bishop of *Durham*.

Nicholson, A. M. Proctor for the peculiar Jurisdiction of *Al-*

erton and *Allertonshire*, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of

Durham.

William Savile, L. L. D. Custos of the peculiar Jurisdiction of

Howden.

Brookbank, L. L. D. Custos of the peculiar Jurisdiction of

Allerton and *Allertonshire*, belonging to the Bishop of *Durham*.

Sir Geo.

Sir Geo. Wheeler, Kt. D. D. Custos of the peculiar Jurisdiction of Allerton and Allertonshire, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

No Return made for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry
MAN.

Note, That the Blanks imply either Death or no Return.

N U M B. II.

A LIST of the Officers of the chief Ecclesiastical Courts in the Province of Canterbury.

The Arches Court of Canterbury.

SIR John Cook, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Dean and Office Principal.

Mr. Hen. Farrant, Register.

Mr. John Bryan, Actuary.

Mr. Hen. Farrant, Deputy Actuary.

Vide The Proctors of this Court in the List of Doctors Commons.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

SIR Richard Raines, Doctor of Laws, Judge.
Everard Exton, Esq; Register.

Mr. Tho. Welham, Deputy Register.

Glerks in the Office.

Mr. Charles Pinfold,	}	{	Mr. Rupert Brown,
Mr. John Cottle,			Mr. William Dew,
Mr. John Holman,			Mr. Tho. Giles.

The Faculty Office.

THE Right Honourable Sir Charles Hedges, Kt. Master.
Dr. Henry Falconberg, Register.
Mr. John Taylor, Deputy Register.

N U M B. III.

List of the Officers of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that part of the Exchequer, appointed for receiving and disbursing the Royal Revenue.

THE most Honourable Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.

The Right Honourable John Smith, Esq; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Sal. 500 l. per ann.

William Lounds, Esq; Secretary to the Lord Treasurer.

Joseph Musgrave, Esq; Secretary to the Chancellor, Sal. 80 l. per ann.

Henry Seager, Gent. Clerk, 20 l. per Annum.

Four first Clerks of the Treasury.

John Tylour, Esq;

Christopher Tilson, Esq;

| Richard Powis, Esq;

| Will. Glanville, Esq;

Five under Clerks in the Inner Room.

Thomas Bendish, Esq;

Mr. Edward Webster.

Mr. Miles Granger.

| Mr. Tho. Jet, Junior.

| Mr. ——— Mealy.

Their Salary 50 l. per Annum each.

Supernumerary Clerks at 40 l. per Annum each.

Mr. William East,

| Mr. Henry Pelham.

Officers of the Tally-Court.

Chamberlains.

Mr. Nicholas Steward, Knight and Baronet.

Charles Cole, Esq;

Salary 50. l. per Ann. each.

Deputy-Chamberlains.

John Le Neve, Esq;

——— Steward, Esq;

Salary 60 l. per ann. each.

Clerks.

Mr. Hopton Haynes } Aud. Cler.

Mr. Rob. Manning } 60 l. each.

Mr. John Ambrey } Pells Cler.

Mr. Tho. Freeman } 15 l. per An.

John Taylor, Esq; } 40 l.

Tally Cutter

Mr. Rich. Lawson his Deputy.

Usher of the Court, Samuel Edwyn, Esq; Sal. 150 l. per ann.

Mr. Ric. Pearson, Yeoman Usher.

The

The Right Honourable Charles Lord Halifax, Auditor, Salary 1500 l. per Annum.

William Clayton Esq; chief Cler. 100 l. per Annum. Mr. Thomas Fox, Keeper of the Register.

Mr. John Coupland, Debenture Clerk. 60 l. per Annum. Mr. William Tilson }
Mr. William Ireland } Clerks
Mr. Joseph Fox }

Henry Pelham, Esq; Clerk of the Pells, 750 l. per Ann.

Peter White, Esq; Deputy, 15 l. per Annum. Mr. John Corbet

Mr. William Hutchenon first Clerk, 10 l. per Ann. Mr. Withers }
Mr. Nicholas Gilbert } Clerks
Mr. George Bryers }

Mr. John Gretton Clerk, 5 l. per Ann. Mr. John Smith }
Mr. William Harding }

The Four Tellers.

First Teller.

The Right Honourable John Lord Viscount Fitzharding, Salary 750 l. per Ann.

John Grainger Esq; first Clerk, 100 l. per ann.

Mr. Christopher Gerrard }
Mr. John Weld } Cler.
Mr. Henry Walter }
Mr. Lawrence Squib }

Second Teller.

The Right Honourable John Vernon, Esq; Salary 750 l. per Annum.

Lionell Herne, Esq; first Clerk, 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. Simon Boulte }
Mr. Benjamin Hodgkin } Clerks
Mr. Samuel Michell }

Third Teller.

The Honourable Francis Robertes, Esq; Salary 750 l. per Annum.

Lancelot Burton, Esq; first Clerk, 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. Robert Stiles }
Mr. Edward Boulte } Clerks
Mr. Andrew Chadwick }

Fourth Teller.

The Right Honourable Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Salary 750 l. per Annum.

Samuel Edwards, Esq; first Clerk, 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. James Hooton }
Mr. Robert Thurkettle } Clerks
Mr. John Wingfield }
Mr. George Tormay }

Annuity Offices.

Auditor's Offices.

John Dyves, Esq; } Chief Clerks, 80 l. per Annum each.
 Henry Seager, Esq; }

Mr. James Leece. 40 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Wright } Clerks.	Mr. Job. Lewis Bowmer	} Cler.
Mr. Conley Windham } 10 l. p. an.	Mr. John Baugh	
Mr. Nath. Cowderoy } Clerks,	Mr. William Shewell	
Mr. Nich. Ryal } 5 l. p. an.	Mr. Anth. Southworth	

Old Pells.

Pells Offices.

New Pells.

Mr. Peter White, } Chief Clerks, 15 l. per ann. each.
 Mr. Edward Fleetwood }

Mr. James Morrice	} Clerks.
Mr. Adam Brown	
Mr. Charles Wheeler	
Mr. John Whalley	
Mr. George Fell	
Mr. Edward Symondson	} Cler.
Mr. William Choke, Sal.	
10 l. per Annum each.	

Tellers Office.

Mr. George Shenton,		Mr. John Boulce.
Mr. Adlard Welby,		

Auditors Office for managing Exchequer-Bills.

Mr. Edmond Ball, chief Clerk,		Mr. Alexander Chocke.
Mr. John Wilkinson,		5 l. per Annum each.
Mr. Thomas Fletcher,		

Agents for Taxes.

William Clayton, Esq;		Robert Barber, Esq;
Richard Shoreditch, Esq;		Salary, 100 l. each.

Trustees for Circulating Exchequer Bills.

Sir James Bateman, Knt.		Samuel Edwards, Esq; Cashier,
John Heathcote, Esq;		80 l. per Ann.
Henry Fermor, Esq;		Mr. Samuel Michel, Clerk, 10 l.
Salary 200 l. each per Ann.		per Ann.
Lancel Hern, Esq; Secretary,		Mr. William Parrot, House-
100 l. per Ann.		keeper, 20 l. per Ann.

Malt-Tickets.

Nehemiah Arnold, Esq; Payma-		Samuel Wiseman, Esq; Comp-
ster, 80 l. per Ann.		troller, 100 l. per Annum.
Mr. Charles Walker,		} Clerks, 10 l. each per Ann.
Mr. Arnold,		
Mr. Nicholas Gerry.		

In-

Inspectors over the Vouchers in the Exchequer.

Thomas Railton, Esq; 100 l. per Annum

Thomas Creamer, Gent. 75 l. per Annum.

Register of the Irish Debentures, 80 l. per Annum.

Million Lottery-Tickets.

Sir John Humble, Baronet, Paymaster, 250 l. per Annum.

Thomas Strickland, Esq; Comptroller, 100 l.

Mr. James Taylor,

Mr. Henry Coltman,

Mr. Joseph Cooper,

Mr. John Stockwell.

William Courtney, Esq; Housekeeper.

Mr. David Davis,

Mr. James Court hope,

Mr. Tweedy Cromther.

Clerks, 10 l. each per Annum.

Transfer-Office, Lombard Street.

Note, That the following Lists of the Commissioners of the Customs, Excise of Beer and Ale, &c. of Salt, of Wine-Licence of Stamp-Paper, &c. of Hackney-Coaches, and of Hawkers and Pedlars, are inserted here; because they immediately depend on, and are at the Disposal of the Lord High-Treasurer of England.

NUM B. IV.

A List of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to the Custom-House.

Note, Those marked with a P in the Margent are by Patent under the Great Seal, the rest are by Deputation from the Commissioners.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commissioners	{	Charles Godolphin, Esq; _____	}	each 1000 per Annum
		Sam. Clarke, Esq; _____		
		Tho. Newport, Esq; _____		
		Will. Culliford, Esq; _____		
		Sir John Werden, Bar. _____		
		Tho. Hall, Esq; _____		
		(Sir Matt. Dudley, Bar. _____)		

P. Secretary,

Richard Savage, Esq; _____

A Northern Clerk. _____

7000 00

400 00

80 00

A P

	l.	s.	d.
A Plantation Clerk. _____	80	00	00
Copying Clerks, 4. _____	210	00	00

770 00 00

Solicitor,

<i>John Bridges, Esq;</i> _____	300	00	00
<i>His Assistant George Medcalfe,</i>			
<i>to have 50 l. per Ann. from</i>			
<i>him, and from the Queen.</i> }	100	00	00
A Clerk. _____			

400 00 00

Receiver-Gen.

<i>Henry Fern, Esq;</i> _____	1000	00	00
<i>His Assistant.</i> _____	100	00	00
A chief Teller. _____	50	00	00
Another Teller. _____	40	00	00
2 Clerks to get Bills accepted. _____	100	00	00
Another Clerk. _____	50	00	00
Pay-Master of the Incidents, }			
<i>William Leech.</i> }	40	00	00
A Messenger, <i>John Fereby.</i> _____	26	00	00

1406 00 00

Comptroler upon the Issues and Payments
of the Receiver General, }

Arnold Sansom.

Clerks 3. _____	180	00	00
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580 00 00

Comptroler-General of the Accounts of
the Customs, *Rowland Holt,* }

Esq; _____

Clerks 6. _____	1000	00	00
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1000 00 00

Inspector of the Out-port Collectors Ac-
counts, *George Langton, Esq;* }

Clerks 4. _____	400	00	00
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200 00 00

Inspector General of the Exports and Im-
ports, *Charles Davenant,* }

Esq; _____

Clerks 6. _____	1000	00	00
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200 00 00

1200 00 00
Regi-

P. Register General of all Ships belonging to Great Britain, Charles Godolphin, Esq;		500 00
Clerks 3.		160 00
		660 00
P. Surveyor General, John Nicolas, and Edward Rumbold.		500 00
Clerks 2.		20 00
		520 00
P. Surveyor of the Out-ports, William Watersen.		366 16
A Deputy.		
		366 16
P. Register of the Seizures, Hutchison.		200 00
A Deputy.		
		200 00
P. Inspector of the Prosecutions, he has for Sa- lary 1 s. per Pound of what is paid into the Exchequer, Hen. Hosier, Esq;		
Four Examiners of the Out-port Books.		400 00
Clerks 4.		
		400 00
Examiner of the sufficiency of Officers Secu- rity, and to sollicit the Pay- ment of Debts standing out in the Plantation Receipt, Hen. Raynton.		100 00
A Clerk.		
		100 00
Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers ap- pointed for the Guard of Kent and Suffex, Hen. Ba- ker, Esq;		500 00
A Clerk.		
		500 00
Correspondent in Ireland, Moses Burdissfield.		180 00

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 561

Keeper of a Book of the Weekly Receipts and } *l. s. d.*
 Payments of the Receiver- } 10 00 00
 General, *John Myriell,*

10 00 00

Keeper of a Certificate Book outwards for the }
 use of the Commissioners, } 25 00 00
Will. March.

25 00 00

Keeper of a Certificate Book inwards, for the }
 use of the Commissioners, } 25 00 00
Hugh Granger.

25 00 00

Register of Wool, &c. from Ireland, *George* }
Chadwick. } 40 00 00

40 00 00

Register and Examiner of the Out-port Corn }
 Debentures, *Will. March.* } 25 00 00

25 00 00

Inspector of the Plantation Trade in North- }
 Britain, *Sam. Macrith, Esq;* } 100 00 00
 His Assistant. } 24 00 00

124 00 00

Total of the General Officers 16051 16 08

Port of LONDON.

Officers serving both in the inward and outward Business.

Comptroler, *Charles Downing, Esq;* besides Fees. 255 00 00

Deputies 4

A Clerk. 20 00 00

275 00 00

Surveyor,

Two of the Earl Scarborough's }
 Sons, besides Fees. } 300 00 00

A Deputy.

Clerks 3. 20 00 00

320 00 00

Comp-

P. Comptroler of the Cloth and Petty Customs	
both inwards and outwards,	
<i>Richard Britton, Esq; be-</i>	} 200 00
sides Fees. _____	
A Deputy. _____	
A Clerk. _____	
	200 00
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco both in-	
wards and outwards, <i>Thomas</i>	} 200 00
<i>Hudson.</i> _____	
	200 00
Land-Carriage Surveyor, Rob. Olive.	80 00
17 Land-Carriage Men, each 35 l. per	} 595 00
Annun. _____	
	675 00
Coast-Waiters Surveyor, Sam. More.	60 00
17 Coast-Waiters each 40 l. per Ann.	680 00
Solicitor of the Coast Bonds, <i>William</i>	} 50 00
<i>Den.</i> _____	
Clerk of the Coast Business, <i>John</i>	} 40 00
<i>Hartlib.</i> _____	
Clerk of Ditto, and to make out Bills	} 50 00
of Store, <i>Euclid Speidell.</i> _____	
6 Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters	} 360 00
at 60 l. per Annun. _____	
	1240 00
Weighing Porters 25, each 33 l. per Annun.	825 00
East-India Prohibited Goods, 4 weighing Por-	} 20 00
ters, each 5 l. per Annun. _____	
2 Ware-house-keepers, each 20 l. per Annun.	40 00
Comptroler of the unrated Goods,	120 00
2 Inspectors of the Ware-houses,	10 00
4 Computers, Burg, Gellibrand, Gibbs and Me-	} 52 00
<i>rideth,</i> _____	
	248 00
Preventive Officer, <i>Leslie,</i>	40 00
Maker out and Compleater of the Inspector?	20 00
General's Bills, <i>John Martell.</i>	
	20 00

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 563

Keymen 21. at 21 s. per Week, as they dye } l. s. d.
the Office to sink, } 1146 12 00

1146 12 00

INWARDS.

Collector, Sir John Shaw, 456 13 04

Deputies 7. } 400 00 00

Clerks under them 7. } 400 00 00

866 13 04

Examiner inwards, Hugh Granger, 60 00 00

Examiner of the Duty on Wine and Currants, } 40 00 00

Charles Mein, } 40 00 00

40 00 00

Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land-waiters, } 40 00 00

William Alexander, } 40 00 00

40 00 00

Affistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, } 60 00 00

R. Smith, } 60 00 00

60 00 00

Register of the Warrants, has 2d. per Warrant Fee,

Customer of petty Customs inwards, Daniel } 62 06 08

Lawrence, } 62 06 08

A Deputy, 62 06 08

62 06 08

3 Jerquers, each 100 l. per Ann. 300 00 00

Clerks 3. 300 00 00

300 00 00

3 Wine Tasters each 80 l. per Ann. 240 00 00

9 Land-Surveyors each 200 l. per Ann. 1800 00 00

19 Queen's Waiters each 52 l. per An. 988 00 00

31 Land Waiters, each 80 l. per Ann. 2480 00 00

5268 00 00

8 Tide-Surveyors, each 60 l. per Ann. 480 00 00

80 Tides-Men, each 35 l. per Ann. } 7600 00 00

120 Tides-Men, each 40 l. per Ann. } 7600 00 00

8 Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Surveyors, each 60 l. per Ann. } 480 00 00

480 00 00

0 8 2

Clerk

Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the weighing Porters on Work, <i>Richard Evans,</i> _____	}	50 00 00
Register of Ships in this Office, <i>Richard Walker,</i> _____		

3660 00 00

Wood-Office; a Clerk for making Sufferances, <i>Tho. Andrews,</i> _____	}	50 00 00
Tide Surveyor of the River. <i>Amb. Wilson,</i> _____		
Surveyor of the Keys, <i>Peter Salmon,</i> _____	}	26 00 00
Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and course Goods, <i>Rob. Archer,</i> _____		
2 Watermen, each 30 l. per Annum,	}	60 00 00
Tides-Men in this Office, each 2 s. 6 d. per Day when employed,		
Keeper of the Timber-Waiter's Accounts, <i>Richard Evans,</i> _____	}	10 00 00

196 00 00

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consigned from the Plantations, on Account of the said Duty, <i>Tho. Scot,</i> _____	}	100 00 00
Clerk of the said Duty, _____		
A Cheque on the said Husband, <i>Jo. Savage,</i> _____	}	40 00 00

190 00 00

2 Gaugers, each 60 l. per Ann. _____	120 00 00
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OUTWARD.

P. Collector, Sir <i>John Crisp,</i> besides Fees, _____	276 13 00
Deputies 3. _____	
Copying Clerks 5. _____	

276 13 00

Examiner outwards, <i>Will. March,</i> _____	30 00 00
A Clerk, _____	

30 00 00

Copying Clerks of the Cocquets or Bills, _____	}	30 00 00
<i>Cox,</i> _____		

30 00 00

Custom

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
P.	Customer of the great Customs on Wool and Leather Exported, <i>Tim. Thornbury</i> , besides Fees, _____	50	00	00
		50	00	00
P.	Comptroler of the great Customs on Wool and Leather Exported, <i>John Needler</i> , besides Fees, _____	30	00	00
		30	00	00
P.	Customer of the Cloath and petty Customs outward, <i>Richard Miller</i> , besides Fees, _____	5	00	00
		5	00	00
P.	Searchers, the chief, <i>Sir William Fowles</i> , besides Fees, _____	120	00	00
P.	5 Under Searchers, each 12 <i>l.</i> per Ann. besides Fees, _____	60	00	00
	5 More Searchers, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann. besides Fees, _____	300	00	00
	2 Watermen attending them. _____	60	00	00
	Surveyor of the Searchers, <i>Jo. Dove</i> . _____	150	00	00
	2 Watermen attending him. _____	60	00	00
	2 Clerks. _____			
		750	00	00
	Register of the Certificate Cocquets, <i>John Berry</i> . _____	60	00	00
	<i>Other necessary Officers in this P O R T.</i>			
	Warehouse Surveyor, <i>John Davis</i> , _____	200	00	00
	His Assistant <i>John Tillotson</i> , _____	80	00	00
	Additional Assistant, _____	50	00	00
	Warehouse-keeper for the Commis- sioners, <i>John Cole</i> , _____	60	00	00
	A Clerk, <i>Jo. Dims</i> . _____			
	Warehouse-keeper for the Collector, <i>Dobson</i> . _____			
	A Clerk, <i>Wilkinson</i> , _____			
		390	00	00
	Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, <i>Ed. Lane</i> . _____	100	00	00
	His Assistant, <i>Scott</i> , _____	50	00	00
	2 Watermen to attend him, _____	60	00	00
		210	00	00

2 Inspectors of the River, each 60 l. per Ann. 120 00 00
 2 Pair of Oars, each 60 l. per Ann. 120 00 00

240 00 00

P. Usher of the Custom-house, Mat. Humberstone, — 06 00 00
 A Clerk. —

06 00 00

2 Appraisers *Tho. Railton, Esq; Tho. Snook*, each }
 30 l. per Ann. — } 60 00 00

Cooper, *Richard Green*, — 10 00 00

House-keeper, *Anne Bassindine*, — 24 00 00

2 Door-keepers each 10 l. per Ann. — 20 00 00

4 Messengers, each 10 s. per Week. — 104 00 00

42 Watchmen at 6l. 15 s. 00 d. each, per Ann. — 283 10 00

18 Noon-tenders at 16l. each per Ann. — 288 00 00

Cleaner of the Walks to the Custom-house — 07 00 00

At Blackwall.

Surveyor, *Tho. Carpenter*, — 40 00 00

Waiter and Searcher, — 40 00 00

2 Watermen each 30 l. per Ann. — 60 00 00

140 00 00

At Gravesend.

P. 2 Searchers each 12 l. per Ann. besides Fees. — 24 00 00

Another Searcher 40 l. per Ann. — 40 00 00

4 Watermen each 30 l. per Ann. — 120 00 00

A Smack, *Hen. Nash*, — 339 16 00

523 16 00

At Leigh.

Surveyor, *Charles Howell* to keep a Boat, — 60 00 00

At Shobury.

Waiter and Searcher, *Joseph North*, — 40 00 00

At Greenwich.

Surveyor, *John Messenger*, — 60 00 00

A Pair of Oars. — 60 00 00

120 00 00

At Barkin.

Surveyor, *Ben. Hopkins*, — 40 00 00

At Wivenhoe.

A Smack, *John Dymis*, — 319 00 00

Total of the Port of London 25363 11

There are in this Port of London, besides the above-mentioned Established Persons, more than 1000 Men who are und

Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employed, either as extraordinary Tidemen, Weighing-Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually called preferable Men, who are always employed first after the Established Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, That the Officers in the following List are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties for which they are here mentioned, but officiate by Deputies, who are also Paid by them.

Sandwich.

John Ball, Esq; Customer.	72	08	04
William Veale, Comptroller.	15	06	08
Sir Henry Parker, Searcher.	10	00	00

Chichester.

Lancelot Whitehall, Customer and Collector.	61	00	00
Robert Haslen, Comptroller.	13	10	00
Thomas Jenkin, Searcher.	10	00	00

Southampton.

Adam Cardonell, Customer outwards.	62	13	04
Samuel Binks, Customer inwards.	62	13	04
Robert Culliford, Comptroller.	45	00	00
Roger Clutterbuck, Searcher.	10	00	00

Pool.

William Swanton, Customer and Collector.	48	00	00
Nathaniel Smith, Comptroller.	10	00	00
—Lisse, Searcher.	8	00	00

Plymouth.

—Northcote, Customer.	38	13	04
Edward Ash, Comptroller.	10	16	08
John Latten, Searcher.	30	00	00

Cron.

William Bridgman, Customer.	83	06	08
Thomas Arrys, Comptroller.	10	06	08
—Searcher.	20	00	00

Gloucester.

Arnold Aram, Customer.	06	13	04
Edward Gibbs, Comptroller.			
John Dowle, Searcher.	08	13	04

Wizistal.

Ramphrey Fitzherbert, Esq; Customer.	57	00	00
John Goddard, Customer inwards.	57	00	00
William Taylor, Comptroller.	31	13	04

<i>William Clutterbuck</i> , Searcher.	_____	l. s.
<i>Mauris Houston</i> ,	_____	34 00
<i>Edward Nash</i> ,	} 4 Landwaiters, each 15 l. per Ann.	60 00
<i>Harry Brown</i> ,		
<i>Joseph Wytham</i> .		

Bridgewater.

<i>Francis Webber</i> , Customer.	_____	28 00
<i>Robert George</i> , Comptroller.	_____	05 06
<i>John Silver</i> , Searcher.	_____	

Cardiffe and Swanzy.

<i>Richard and William Gwynn</i> , Customer.	_____	16 06
<i>Daniel and John Man</i> , Comptroller.	_____	10 00
<i>Thomas Lowther</i> , Searcher.	_____	10 00

Milford and Members.

Price, Customer and Collector.	_____	15 05
<i>William Hall</i> , Esq; Comptroller.	_____	10 00
<i>Richard Evans</i> , Searcher.	_____	10 00

Ipswich.

<i>Paul Boyer</i> , Customer.	_____	55 06
Comptroller.	_____	15 00
<i>James Parvey</i> , Searcher.	_____	8 00

Barmouth.

<i>Richard and Edmond Anguish</i> , Customer.	_____	38 00
<i>Salton Stall</i> , Comptroller.	_____	10 00
<i>John Alared</i> , Searcher.	_____	08 00

Lynn.

<i>John Kent</i> , Customer.	_____	62 07
<i>John Cox</i> , Jun. Comptroller.	_____	15 04
<i>George Slee</i> , Searcher.	_____	12 00

Bolton.

<i>Samuel Oldfield</i> , Customer.	_____	31 16
<i>Samuel Abbet</i> , Comptroller.	_____	12 09
<i>William Wilson</i> , Searcher.	_____	02 00

Hull.

<i>Charles Best</i> , and <i>Robert Jackson</i> , Customers, each 39 l.	_____	78 00
<i>Henry Segar</i> , Comptroller.	_____	16 1
<i>William Draper</i> , Searcher.	_____	12 00

Newcastle.

<i>Sir Thomas Doleman</i> , Customer.	_____	27 00
<i>William Braithwait</i> , Customer.	_____	27 00
<i>Henry Fairfax</i> , Comptroller.	_____	20 00
<i>Gilbert Wigmore</i> , Searcher.	_____	

Berwick.

<i>Edward Nelson</i> , Customer.	_____	2400
<i>Christopher Franklyn</i> , Comptroller.	_____	500
<i>George Selby</i> , Searcher.	_____	

Carlisle.

William Christian and Benjamin Crofts, Customers.	32	00	00
William Baines, Comptroller.	10	00	00
Richard Patrickson, Searcher.	20	00	00

Chester.

William Gratwick, Customer.	78	06	08
Gibbs and William Nicholls, Comptrollers.	20	00	00
John Waring, Jun. Searcher.	3	06	08

Total 5535 05 00

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold
not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners.

Rochester.

Collector, John Pope.	50	00	00
Surveyor, Searcher, and 4 other Officers one with another.	220	00	00

Feverham.

Collector, John Smallman,	40	00	00
A Clerk, with eleven other Officers, their Sala- ry one with another, amounts to per Annum.	400	00	00

Sandwich.

Henry Hafford, Collector, Riding-Officer for the Isle of Thanet, and Supervisor of the Riding- Officers in his District.	120	00	00
A Clerk and 7 other Officers, whose Salaries one with another, come to per An.	420	00	00

Deal.

Collector, Lancelot Whitehall.	50	00	00
John Mansergh, Tide Surveyor.	50	00	00
Riding-Officers, Tidesmen and Boatmen 13. their Salaries.	485	00	00

Dover.

Collect. Robert Breton, Esq;	100	00	00
A Clerk, Surveyor, Landwaiter, Warehouse- keeper, 20 Riding-Officers, and 10 Tidesmen and Boatmen.	2040	00	00

Rye.

Collect. George Schuckburgh.	60	00	00
John Bradley, Deputy Comptroller, and 23 other Officers, their Salaries.	838	10	00

Newhaven.

Collect. Alexander Shoebridge.	60	00	00
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, 2 Boatmen, 4 Riding-Officers.	540	00	00

Chichester.

Collect. Henry Baker,	60	00	00
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23 fu.

20 subordinate Officers, whose Salaries come to,	1272 00
Dorchester.	
Collector and Customer, <i>Sam. Binks</i> , who has only 2	30 00
30 l per Ann. for a Clerk.	
12 other Officers, their Salaries together,	518 00
Southampton.	
<i>Adam de Cardonnel</i> , Customer and Collector,	
A Clerk and 12 other Officers, with 15 more	
belonging to the <i>Calshot-Sloop</i> .	880 00
Cowes.	
<i>Thomas Cole</i> , Collector.	100 00
A Clerk and 15 other Officers, with 11 belonging	
to the <i>Greenhill-Yatch</i> .	750 00
Boale.	
Collect. _____ for himself and Clerk.	60 00
17 other Officers.	605 00
Weymouth.	
Collect. <i>Tho. Bower</i> , for himself and Clerk.	60 00
Fourteen other Officers.	455 00
Lyme.	
Collect. <i>Peter Southwick</i> , for himself and Clerk.	60 00
15 other Officers.	475 00
Greener.	
Collect. <i>Richard Score</i> , for himself and 2 Clerks.	110 00
40 other inferior Officers.	1280 00
Dartmouth.	
Collect. <i>T. Jenkinson</i> , for himself and Clerk.	50 00
24 other Officers.	715 00
Plymouth.	
Collect. <i>Wil. Peirson</i> , for himself and Clerk.	120 00
54 other Officers.	1755 00
Looe.	
Collect. <i>John Dyer</i>	30 00
5 other Officers.	185 00
Fowey.	
Collect. _____	50 00
12 other Officers.	270 00
Falmouth.	
Collect. <i>Rawleigh Radford</i> , for himself and Clerk.	70 00
21 other Officers.	570 00
Penryn.	
Collect. <i>Ambrose Thomson</i> .	40 00
6 inferior Officers.	150 00
Truroe.	
Collect. <i>Nicholas Saunders</i> .	40 00
2 Tidesmen and a Waiter.	80 00

III. of GREAT BRITAIN.

571

l. s. d.

Penlance.

W^{ll}est. Charles Jones. ————— 60 00 00
other Officers. ————— 435 00 00

Padstow.

W^{ll}est. John Blith, ————— 40 00 00
other Officers. ————— 45 00 00

Piddiford.

W^{ll}est. John Bolitho, for himself and Clerk. ————— 90 00 00
other Officers, ————— 560 00 00

Barnstaple.

W^{ll}est. Tho. Clinton, for himself and Clerk. ————— 60 00 00
other Officers. ————— 185 00 00

Bridgewater.

W^{ll}est. William Cornish, for himself and Clerk. ————— 70 00 00
other Officers, ————— 250 00 00

Dinehead.

W^{ll}est. ————— for 2 Clerks, ————— 20 00 00
other Officers. ————— 215 00 00

Bristol.

W^{ll}est. John Sansom, Esq; for himself and Clerks. ————— 460 00 00
other Officers, ————— 3659 13 00

Swansey.

W^{ll}est. Matthew Seys, for himself and Clerk. ————— 50 00 00
other Officers. ————— 479 00 00

Pilford.

W^{ll}est. David Morris. ————— 100 00 00
other Officers. ————— 721 00 00

Colchester.

W^{ll}est. James Bruce. ————— 80 00 00
other Officers ————— 415 00 00

Inwich.

W^{ll}est. John Knackston (besides the Fees from the }
Customer.) ————— } 20 00 00
other Officers. ————— 175 00 00

Harwich.

W^{ll}est. Robert Meadows. ————— 60 00 00
other Officers. ————— 310 00 00

Barmouth.

W^{ll}est. Thomas Clark, for himself and Clerk. ————— 120 00 00
other Officers. ————— 375 12 00

Lyn.

W^{ll}est. ————— for his Clerk. ————— 10 00 00
other Officers. ————— 635 00 00

Boston.

W^{ll}est. Samuel Oldfield, Esq; for himself and Clerk. 30 00 00
other Officers. ————— 410 00 00

Null

Hull.

Collect. <i>Hugh Mason, Esq;</i> for himself and Clerk.	110 0
56 other Officers.	1657 0

Whitby.

Collect. <i>George Trotter.</i>	50 0
9 other Officers.	255 0

Stockton.

Collect. <i>Tho. Lowson,</i> for himself and Clerk.	20 0
9 other Officers.	240 0

Sunderland.

Collect. <i>William Ettrik.</i>	60 0
14 other Officers.	350 0

Newcastle.

Collect. _____ for himself and Clerk.	160 0
55 other Officers.	1160 0

Berwick.

Collect. <i>Lionel Norman,</i> for himself and Clerk.	80 0
17 other Officers.	462 1

Carlisle.

Collect. <i>Jos. Sewel.</i>	50 0
8 other Officers.	239 0

Whitehaven.

Collect. <i>John Fotherby,</i> for himself and Clerks.	120 0
31 other Officers.	965 0

Lancaster.

Collect. <i>Jos. Bentley.</i>	40 0
13 other Officers.	283 0

Boulton.

Collect. <i>William Jennings.</i>	30 0
5 other Officers.	75 0

Liverpool.

Coll. <i>Sir Barnabas Scudamore,</i> for himself and 3 Clerks.	270 0
54 subordinate Officers.	1965 0

Chester.

Collect. <i>Edmond Smith.</i>	50 0
21 subordinate Officers.	540 0

Beaumaris.

Collect. <i>William Lewis.</i>	40 0
7 subordinate Officers.	170 0

Total of the Out-Ports 36915 0

Note, There are in most of the considerable Ports a great Number of extraordinary Men, paid only when employed, as in the City of London.

The Officers of the Customs in the Plantations.

South Carolina.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Charles Town. <i>Thomas Broughton</i> , Collector, —	60	00	00

North Carolina.

Wilmington. <i>Henry Brabant</i> , Comptroller —	50	00	00
Collector to maintain a Canoe and a Man —	30	00	00
Roanoke. <i>Samuel Swan</i> , Collector, to maintain a Canoe and a Man —	30	00	00

Virginia.

Upper part of James River. <i>Edward Hill</i> , Collect. to keep a Boat —	40	00	00
Lower Part. <i>George Luke</i> , Collect. to keep a Boat and Two Men —	100	00	00
Elizabeth River. <i>Samuel Traversethane</i> , Surveyor —	45	00	00
York River. <i>Will. Bucknor</i> , Collect. to keep a Boat —	40	00	00
Appahamock River. <i>Richard Chichester</i> , Collect. to keep a Boat —	80	00	00
South Potomack. <i>Nich. Spencer</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat —	80	00	00
Charles. <i>Robert Snead</i> , Surv. to survey all the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland to the seaboard —	50	00	00
Potomack and Northampton Counties. <i>Henry Scar-</i>			
<i>burgh</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat —	40	00	00

Maryland,

North Potomack. <i>Tho. Seymour</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat —	60	00	00
Annapolis. <i>Geo. Muschamp</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat —	80	00	00
Annapolis. <i>William Blandene</i> , Surveyor —	60	00	00
Roanoke. <i>Edward Price</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat —	60	00	00
<i>John Phelps</i> , Riding Surveyor to do Duty on both sides the River —	60	00	00
Williamstad. <i>Thomas Collier</i> , Surveyor —	35	00	00
St. Thomas and Sassafras. <i>Steph. Knight</i> , Riding Surv. —	50	00	00
Accomoco and Munni. The Person serving to be paid, Surveyor —	25	00	00
Delaware Bay. <i>William Dyre</i> , Surveyor —	50	00	00

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia. <i>John Moore</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat —	160	00	00
Newcastle. <i>Sam. Lowman</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat —	90	00	00
Wilmington. <i>Henry Brooke</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat —	90	00	00
<i>William Alexander</i> , Comptroller, to reside at Philadelphia, keep a Journal with, and assist the Collector, sign the Accounts and Dispatches with him, and go quarterly to Newcastle and Lewis to examine and sign those Collectors Accounts —	80	00	00

Cast

East Jersey.

Perth Amboy Bridlington. *John White*, Collect. 40 00

West Jersey.

To reside at Cohenz. The Person serving to be paid, Surveyor 30 00

New York.

Thomas Byarly, Collector 55 00

William Carter, Comptroller 55 00

New England.

Boston. *John Fekill*, Collector 100 00

Thomas Newton, Comptroller 70 00

Bahama Islands.

John Graves, Collector 70 00

Bermuda. *Tho. Brooke*, Coll. 00 00

Jamaica. *Peter Beckford*, Collector, is allowed one third of what he Collects, instead of a Salary.

Robert Quarry, Surveyor General on the Continent of America, after the rate of 20 s. per Diem 365 00

For a Boat and 4 Boatmen 80 00

For a Clerk 50 00

The Plantation Clerk 100 00

2560 00

A Year's Establishment of the Officers of the Customs Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, for the 4th 1/2 per Cent.

	Pounds of Muscavado Sugar.	l.	s.
Bridge Town. <i>Sam. Cox</i> , and <i>Will. Sharpe</i> ,	31000	200	00
Commissioners.	31000	200	00
To each Commissi. Cl. 8000 l. wt.	16000	100	00
<i>Tho. Edwards</i> Receiver and Coll.	16000	100	00
<i>John Stephens</i> , Comptroller	16000	100	00
<i>William Moore</i> , <i>John Sharp</i> , Searchers	24000	150	00
each 12000 l. wt.			
<i>John Hinton</i> , <i>Hen. Fidsley</i> , <i>Will. Price</i> ,	31000	200	00
<i>James Lewis</i> , Waiters, each 8000 l. weight			
4 Watermen, one at 4800 and 3 at 4000 l. wt.	16800	105	00
St. Oistins. <i>Rob. Lettice</i> , Col. and Search.	10000	62	10
Hole. <i>Hugh Howell</i> , Coll. Wait. and Sear.	14000	87	10
Spights and Bays Adjacent. <i>Edw. Denny</i> , Coll.	8500	53	02

George Mission, Waiter and Searcher—	8500	53	02	06
Two Watermen each 3500 ————	7000	43	15	00
Nevis. Edw. Perry, John Norwood, Compt. and Collect. each 16000 ————	32000	200	00	00
Jos. Finch, Waiter and Searcher—	6000	37	10	00
3 Waiters at 4000 each—	12000	75	00	00
2 Negroes to attend the Scale—	2700	16	17	06
St. Christopher's. John Helden Collector—	9600	60	00	00
Two Waiters each, 3000 l. wt. ———	6000	37	10	00
Antegoa. Rich. Buckeridge, Coll. ———	9600	60	00	00
Two Waiters—	7500	46	17	06
Montferat. Will. Gerrish. Collector ———	9600	60	00	00
Searcher—	5600	35	00	00
Two Waiters at 2800 each—	5600	35	00	00
339000 2118 15 00				

Numb. V.

The Commissioners and other Officers belonging to the Excise for Beer and Malt, &c.

Commissioners of the Excise, &c.

Out Onslow, Esq; William	Noell, Esq; Christopher Mon-
Strong, Esq; George Towns-	tague, Esq; Salary 800 l. per
and, Esq; Philip Ryley, Sir Mar-	Annun each.
mad. Wyrill, Bar. Edward	

Commissioners of Appeals.

William Honeywood, Bar. Ed-	man, Esq; James, Asst-
mond Chastillon, Esq; Joseph	burn, Gent. Salary 200 l. per
Addison, Esq; Thomas Good-	ann. each.

Charles Wright and William Bailey, Messengers and Door-keepers to the said Commissioners.

Christopher Tilson, Register to the said Commissioners, Salary 100 l. per Annum.

Sir Basil Dixwell, Bar. Auditor of Excise; and his Clerks, 40 l. for Malt and Excise.

The Lord Viscount How, Comptroller, and his Clerks 1460 l.

John Bruere, a Clerk in the Comptrollers Office, by Warrant from the Lords of the Treasury, 80 l.

Thomas Tarborough, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Excise, 350 l.

John Haines, his Clerk, 40 l.

John Brougham, Esq; Secretary to the said Commissioners, for himself and Clerks, 450 l.

Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq; Solicitor to the said Commission
350 l.

Henry Meriton, Esq; Cashier, for himself, Clerks and Bill
C^t. 1630 l.

Thomas White, a Teller, 80 l.

Mary Howard, House-keeper, 200 l.

Elizabeth Gibbons, Deputy House-keeper; 50 l.

Robert Colbatch, Clerk of the Securities, 150 l. for Male
Excise.

William Taylor, Door-keeper and Accomptant for the Im
Money, 70 l.

Gervas Clerke, Assistant to the Door-keeper, 40 l. per Ann.

William Cheney, General Gauger of all the Vessels in L
and Bills of Mortality, 100 l. per ann.

Alexander Forbes and *Anthony Cossens*, Accomptants-gene
200 l. per Ann. each.

John Bowville, their Assistant 80 l. per ann. for Excise. Sa

Johnson, Correspondent, 150 l. per ann. and his Two Assist

Thomas Palmer, 50 l. *Samuel Johnson*, 40 l. per Ann.

Will. Pollard, Accomptant for the London Brewery, 100 l.

ter Wichello, Accomptant for the same, 80 l. per ann.

Thomas Sadler, *Thomas Lydal*, *Charles Appleford*, *John Meak*
and *John Matthews*, Accomptants for the Country, 80 l. per
each.

Thomas Redcliffe, *Henry Needler*, *Henry Wilcox*, *Fletcher P*
Sam. Snelling, Assistant Accomptants for the Malt, 60 l. per
each.

Thomas Codnar, *George Preston* and *John Guest*, Messeng
50 l. per ann. each.

John Pattison, Porter, 40 l.

Francis Field, *John Setree* and *Richard Reynel*, Watchmen,
per ann. each; and *William Watson* another Watchman, 20 l.
ann. *Nath. Jackson*, Yard-keeper, 30 l. per Ann.

John Gibbons, Clerk for taking in and delivering out Station
Wares, 70 l. per ann.

John Brockden Assistant, 30 l. per ann.

John Hufsey, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Ex
Books, 100 l. per ann.

Five other Examiners of the same, 60 l. per Ann. each.

Robert Hufsey, *William Pulleyne* and *Thomas Wilson*, Exami
of the London Surveyors and Officers Books, 80 and 60 l.
annum.

Ralph Lawson, Clerk for examining Supervisors Diaries,
per Ann.

Thomas Bailey, his Assistant 30 l. per ann.

Edward Willet, Accomptant for the London Distillery, Stro
Waters, Vinegar, Mead and Cyder, 80 l. per ann.

Jos. Boseley, Examiner of the Distillery Books both for L
and the Country, 70 l. per ann.

James Lambert, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Malt-Books, 100 l. per annum.

Seven other Examiners for Malt, 60 l. per ann. each.

John Teston and *Richard Ansell*, General Surveyors of the London Brewery, 125 l. per ann. each.

Thomas Whitby, *William Deicas*, *John Onslow*, *William Thurket-
le*, *Daniel Regnier*, *Benjamin Westwood*, *Robert Paxton*, *William
Cliffon*, *John Draper*, *William Grisdale* and *Robert Waddell*, Sur-
veyors in the London Brewery, at 80 l. per ann. each.

There are about 100 Officers and Assistants in the London
Brewery. Officers at 52 l. each, Assistants at 30 l. per ann.

John Balehin, *John Downer* and *Griffith Carr*, general Surveyors
for the London Distillery, at 80 l. per ann. each.

Thomas Parson, *Philip Stanbury*, *Thomas Ball*, *John Drisdell*,
Daniel Clarke and *William Clarke*, Surveyors for the London Di-
stillery, at 60 l. per ann. each.

There are about 40 Officers in the Distillery, some at 50 l.
some at 26 l. per Annum.

Patricius Roberts, Collector, }
Michael Warwick, Surveyor, } of Imported Liquors.
in London, 60 l. per ann.

Christopher Read, Land Surveyor at the Custom-House, for
Imported Liquors, and *Thomas Liell* Key Officer, at 50 l. per ann.
each.

Total of all the aforesaid Salaries 23650 l.

There are 50 Collectors in the Country, and 140 Supervisors,
besides Inferior Officers, commonly called Gaugers or Excise-
men, which may make the whole Number of Officers concerned
in the Excise near 2000; no great Number, considering how
great a Revenue is under their Care, and from how many Persons
the Duties are collected; for the Duties on Beer, Ale, and other
licitable Liquors, even during this time of War, amount to
near Eleven hundred thousand Pounds per Annum, and are col-
lected from above Thirty thousand People. The Duty on Malt,
with the additional Duty on Cider, &c. chargeable by the same
Act, raise betwixt Six and seven hundred thousand Pounds per
Annum, sometimes above Seven hundred thousand, and are col-
lected from more hands than the Excise on Beer, Ale, &c. and
the whole Charge of ascertaining and collecting all these
Duties, and paying them into the Exchequer, does not amount
to Twenty-pence per Pound. Perhaps there is no Instance in
any other Country of so great a Revenue levy'd with so much
ease to the Subject, at so small an Expence to the Publick, and
with so little Danger to the Liberties of the People.

Having gratify'd the Curiosity of the Reader with Two ve-
 exact Lists of all the Officers belonging to the *Customs* and *Excise* in *England*, it will not be improper to give him a short Vie-
 of these two vast Branches of her Majesty's Revenue: And fir-
 of the *Customs*.

An Extract of the Neat Annual Produce of the Customs
in England, from a Medium of 3 Years ended at M-
ichaelmas, 1705. taken out of the Proceedings of a
Treaty of Union.

The Customs and Subsidies of Tonnage and Pound- } 1.
 age, granted 1^o *Annæ*, during her Majesty's Life, ap- } 2575
 propriated to the Civil Government. Neat Produce }

Several Branches not appropriated to the Payment of
Debts, viz.

25 per Cent. Additional Duty on French Goods, till }
 28 February 1717. applied to the Service of the War. } 107
 Neat Produce _____ }

Coinage Duties continued to 1 June 1708. appro- }
 priated to the Mint _____ } 73

4 and a half per Cent. in Specie from Barbadoes and }
 the Leeward Islands, is perpetual, and applied to the } 6
 support of those Islands _____ }

Plantation Duties granted 25 Car. II. Perpetual _____ } 8

Appropriated for Payment of Debts, till 1st August, 17

The Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage granted } 292
 12 Car. 2. _____ }

Impositions on Wine and Vinegar, granted 1 Jac. II. 113

Impositions on Tobacco, Ditto _____ 1100

Impositions on East-India Goods _____ 1150

Additional Impof. on several Goods and Merchandi- }
 zes, 4 W. and Ma. _____ } 38

Several Impositions and Duties on Whale-Fins and }
 Scotch Linnen- _____ } 10

Other Appropriated Branches.

15 per Cent. on Mullings, &c. till 24 June, 1710. for } 116
 Interest of 700000 at 6 l. per Cent. _____ }

Two thirds Additional Tonnage and Poundage till 30 Sep. 1710. for Repayment of Loans at 6 per Cent. and afterwards for payment of Annuities.	160000
Two Thirds Ton. and Pound. for 98 Years from 8 Mar. 1706. appropriated (with 9 d. per Barr. Excise) towards Payment of 184242 l. 14 s. per ann. Annuity.	79619
	356094
Duties on Coals, Culm and Cynders, till 30 Sept. 1710, for Payment of 500000 l. and Interest	110958
The Scots Customs.	30000
Total	1482517

Secondly, of the Excise.

An Extract of the Neat Annual Produce of the Excise on Beer and Ale, &c. in England, from a Medium of 3 Years ending at Michaelmas, 1705. Taken out of the Proceedings of the Treaty of Union.

1. A Duty of 2 s. 6 d. per Barrel, whereof 15 d. per Barrel during Her Majesty's Life, and the other 15 d. Hereditary, Appropriated to the Civil Government, after a Deduction of 3700 l. per Week for Annuities. Neat Produce 269837

The 3700 l. per Week out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise, is thus appropriated.

39855 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. for Interest at 3 per Cent. to the Bankers and others, redeemable on Payment of 664263 l. being one Moiety of the Principal.

104742 10 6 per Ann. for 99 Years from Lady-day 1704, for 1569664, 18, 6, contributed for Annuities.

46000 0 0 per Ann. for 99 Years from Christmas 1705, for 690000 l. Contributed for Annuities.

190598 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ And the rest for Charges in paying the said Annuities

In all 192400

2. A Duty of 9 d. per Barrel granted 4 W. and M. for 99 Years from 25 Jan. 1692. charg'd with 124866 l. per Ann. for Annuities and 7567 l. per ann. on Survivorship. Neat Produce 150106

3. Another 9 d. per Bar. perpetual, 5 W. and M. whereof 5 Sevenths for Payment of 100000 l. per Ann. to the Bank of England. Two Sevenths with 15336 l. 13 s. 6 d. per ann. for Annuities on single Lives, turn'd into Estates certain for 89 Years from 25 Jan. 1702. And 20030 1 0 per Ann. for Annuities on 2 Lives, and 2093 10 4 per ann. for Annuities on 3 Lives. Neat Produce 150094

4. Another 9 *d.* per Bar. for 16 Years, continued *4th An.* from 17 May 1713. for 95 Years for paying 140000 *l.* per Ann. on Million Lottery Tickets; And after Michaelmas 1710 for paying 184242 *l.* 14 *s.* per ann. for Annuities for 99 Years from Lady-Day, 1706 ———
Neat Produce 159898 *l.*

But some Additional Duties being granted in the last Act, may increase the Produce 25000 *l.* ——— } 18489

5 A Duty on Low Wines and Spirits of the first Ex- traction, continued to 24 June 1710. Neat Produce } 2526

The Excise on Ale and Beer in Scotland is farmed at ——— 3350

Total 100610

Numb. VI.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Sale-Duty.

Commissioners.

John Danvers, Esq;	Edward Brereton, Esq;
Tho. Aram, Esq;	Thomas Hopkins, Esq;
Humphrey Griffith, Esq;	James Cardonal, Esq;

Their Salaries 500 *l.* per Annum each.

Tho. Hall, Jun. Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerk 250 *l.*

The Honourable Francis Bridges, Esq; Cashier, for himself and Clerks, 430 *l.*

Michael East, Esq; Secretary, 100 *l.*

Matthew Greenwood, Correspondent to the aforesaid Commissioners, and Clerk of the Securities, 90 *l.*

Matthew Greenwood, Assistant Secretary, 40 *l.*

William Johnson, Solicitor, 100 *l.*

William Sumpter, Chief Accomptant, 100 *l.*

John Hall, Accomptant, 70 *l.*

William Price, Accomptant, 70 *l.*

Sam. Grey, Assistant Clerk to the Accomptants, 60 *l.*

John Travers, House-keeper, for himself and Servants, 20

John Dodsworth, Store-keeper, Clerk of the Charity and Druggies, 40 *l.*

John Travers, Door-keeper to the Commissioners, 40 *l.*

John Foulks, Messenger, 40 *l.*

Matthew Greenwood, Clerk to examine the Delivery and Store

books, and assist him in making up the Annual Grand Accounts of the Salt-Duties, 50 l.

Nath. Hollier, Collector for Salt imported at the Port of London, 60 l.

Jos. Slater, Assistant Searcher at the Port of London, 60 l.

Nicholas Armhurst, Surveyor for the Port of London, 50 l.

William Bertram, Surveyor for the Port of London, 50 l.

Tho. Atkinson, Clerk to the Correspondent, 50 l.

Robert Hufsey, Clerk to the Assistant Secretary, 30 l.

Benjamin How, Porter, 30 l.

John Collins, Watchman, 20 l.

Will Hancock, Watchman, 20 l.

Richard Powel, Boatmen for the Port of London, 30 l.

Anth. Rider, Boatman for the Port of London, 30 l.

James Everard, a Clerk in the Custom-House at Dublin, for transcribing the Accompts of English Salt imported and exported from Ireland, which are sent to the Salt-Office in London, 20 l.

One General Surveyor, at Newcastle, 140 l.

17 Collectors, from 60 to 120 l. per Annum.

7 Supervisors, at 80 l. per Annum.

10 Assistant Searchers, at 50 l. per Annum, in several Ports.

168 Officers, at 40 l. per Annum, some few at smaller Salaries.

7 Supernumeraries, at 20 l. some at 25 l.

23 Watchmen, at 20 l. 17 s. some at smaller Salaries.

2 Sworn Weighers, at 20 l. and one at a smaller Salary.

5 Collectors Clerks, at 20 l. one of 'em at a smaller Salary.

27 Boatmen, some at 30 l. some less.

One Porter for carrying Scales, 10 l.

On the Borders of Scotland are two General-Surveyors, at 70 l. each, and five Riding-Officers at 50 l. each, to prevent the bringing in Scotch Salt by Land.

Total of all the aforesaid Salaries 16359 l.

Numb. VII.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Wine Licences.

Thomas Lake, Esq;

John Harwood, Esq;

Robert Lowndes, Esq;

Thomas Goodall, Esq;

William Congreve, Esq;

Salary 200 l. per Annum each.

Under Officers.

Comptroller, *Tho. Hancock*, Esq;

Sal. 200 l.

Cheer, *John Hilton*, Sal. 80 l.

Clerk Accomptant, *Sam Hun-*

ton, 80 l.

Clerk of the Contracts, *Rich.*

Dwyer, 50 l.

Clerk of the Licences and Bonds, *Henry Sharp*, 40 l.

Four Messengers and an Office-Keeper.

Numb. VIII.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Stamp Duties.

Commissioners.

Edward Lloyd
Henry Cornish
Robert Pooley

} Esqs;

Richard Dyott }
John Moleworth } Esqs;
Sal. 300 l. per Ann. each.

Secretary ——— William Bridges. Salary 200 l. per Ann.

Receiver General ——— John Evelyn }
Comptroller ——— Robert Pawling } 300 l. per Ann. each

Secretaries Clerks ——— Thomas Ellys ——— 70 l. per Ann.

Charles Bridges }
William Horsley } 50 l. per ann each
Joseph Holden }

Receivers Clerks ——— John Miles ——— 55 l. per Ann.

Robert Harrison ——— 50 l. per Ann.

Fawcett Newman ——— 45 l. per Ann.

Comptrol. Clerks ——— Isaac Lee }
George Mackay } 50 l. per Ann. each
Edward Story }

Sollicitor ——— John Mountague

Clerk of the Securities ——— Joseph Watts

Teller of the Stamps ——— Joseph Barry

Regist. of War. for Stamps. Samuel Rast } 50 l. per Ann. each

House-keeper ——— John Rayner

London Distributor ——— Anthony Isaacson

Warehouseke. of Unst. Good. Charles Pratt

Affist. to the said War. hou. kee. Robert Jackson ——— 20 l. per ann

Warehou. keep. of Stam. Goo. Norton Curtis ——— 130 l. per ann

Affist. to the said W. h. keep. William Curtis ——— 50 l. per ann

Packer ——— John White ——— 40 l. per ann

Inspectors of Courts ——— John Edwards ——— 60 l. per ann

Charles Bridges }
Francis Bacon } 40 l. per ann.

Bill Man ——— Edward Drakeford

Chamber keeper ——— John Hall } 30 l. per ann.

Messenger ——— William Kare

Porter ——— Charles Symister

Supervisor of the Stampers, Henry Sydenham ——— 50 l. per ann

Thirty Six Stampers at 40 l. per Ann. each.

Total of all the afore said Salaries, 5000 l.

Note, That there are Persons appointed by the Commission in all the Counties of England, call'd Country Distributors Stamp Vellum, &c. who have an Allowance of 18 d. per p. for all the Money return'd by them into the Office.

There are also several Under-Distributors employ'd by the above-mentioned Persons, who are not Accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain according to the District of the Distributor.

Numb. IX.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Hackney-Coaches.

Daniel Blake, Esq;
Edmund Clarke, Esq;
Charles Heron, Esq;

Abraham Magney, Esq;
Evert Jelliver, Esq;

Salary 100 l. per Annum each.

Mr. Wharton, Receiver, Salary 100 l. per Annum.

Numb. X.

The Commissioners and other Officers of the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen.

Samuel Atkinson, Esq;
John Henly, Esq;
Michael East, Esq;
Sal. 80 l. per Annum each.
Peter Crank, Cashier and Clerk,
50 l.
Three other Clerks, 50 l. each.
Clerk of the Securities, 20 l.
Three London Surveyors, 30 l. each.
6 Riding Surveyors.
Mr. Thomas Wells.

Mr. Ja. Mackburney.

Mr. Fr. Nelson.

Mr. — Long.

Mr. — Gregory.

Mr. — Haines.

100 l. per Ann. each.

The abovenamed T. Wells as Supervisor of the 5 Surveyors, 100 l. per Ann.

House-keeper, Mr. Harrington, 30 l. per Ann.

Numb. XI.

The Lord Privy-Seal and his Officers.

HIS Grace John Duke of Newcastle, Lord Privy Seal.

Tho. Boteler, Esq; Secretary. Sal. 20 l.

Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

Thomas Gossling, Esq;
Geo. Piers, Kt.
Gen. Sawyer, Esq;
Henry Ludlow, Esq;

John Tench, Deputy.

Ralph Woodson, Deputy.

R. Gregson, Cl. of the Dispatches.

Rich. Fountain Office-keeper.

Numb. XII.

The Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Thomas Duke of Norfolk. The Deputy Earl-Marshal of England (appointed by the Queen) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.

THE Right Honourable Henry Earl of Bindon, Deputy Earl Marshal of England.

Kings of Arms.

Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Garter,
Principal.

John Vanbrugh, Esq; Clarence.
Peter le Neve, Esq; Norroy.

Heralds.

Gregory King, Esq; Lancaster.
Charles Dawson, Esq; Chester.
Peers Mawditt, Esq; Windsor.

Samuel Stebbing, Esq; Somers.
Lawrence Crompt, Esq; York.
John Hare, Esq; Richmond.

Pursuivants.

John Gibbon, Gent. Blewman-
tle.

John Bound, Gent. Rouge Cro-
Dudley Downs, Gent. R
John Heskett, Gent. Portcullis. Dragon.

Heralds and Pursuivants Extraordinary.

Rowland Frith, Esq; Mowbray, }
Robert Dale, Esq; Suffolk, }

Heralds Extraordinary.

Thomas Coote, Esq; Rouge Rose, Pursuivant extraordinary.

Proctors to the Earl Marshal's Court.

Everard Eaton, Bachelor of
Laws.

John Hill.

Samel Wiseman.

Keate Waller.

Edward Shaw.

Edward Cooke.

Thomas Willymot.

— Marshal of the Court

N U M B. XIII.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honour
Privy-Council.

THE Prince of Denmark.
The Arch-Bishop of Can-
terbury.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Archbishop of York.

The Lord Treasurer.

The Lord President.

The Lord Privy-Seal.

The Lord Steward.

Duke of Somerset.

Duke of Ormond.

Duke of Bolton.

Duke of Schonberg.

Duke of Leeds.

Duke of Marlborough.

Duke of Montague.

Duke of Queensberry.

Duke of Montrose.

The Lord Great Chamber

The Lord Chamberlain.

Earl of Derby.
 Earl of Manchester.
 Earl of Stamford.
 Earl of Sunderland.
 Earl of Carlisle.
 Earl of Radnor.
 Earl of Berkeley.
 Earl of Scarborough.
 Earl of Bradford.
 Earl of Wharton.
 Earl Powlett.
 Earl of Cholmondeley.
 Earl of Mar.
 Earl of Loudoun.
 Earl of Seafield.
 Earl of Ranelagh.

Viscount Townsend.
 Bishop of London.
 Lord Lexington.
 Lord Dartmouth.
 Lord Coningsby.
 Mr. Smith.
 Mr. Bertie.
 Mr. Boyle.
 Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.
 Lord Chief Justice Holt.
 Master of the Rolls.
 Lord Chief Justice Trevor.
 Sir Charles Hedges.
 Mr. Vernon.
 Mr. How.
 Lieutenant General Erle

Clerks of the Council.

Blaisdwaite, Esq;
 Povey, Esq;

| Edw. Southwell, Esq;
 | Christopher Musgrave, Esq;

Clerks Extraordinary.

Vernon, Jun. Esq;
 Stanion, Esq;

| Thomas Smith, Esq;

Under Keeper of the Records.

Gauntlet, Esq;

Keepers of the Council Chamber.

Gregson.

| Mr. Cox. Each 50 l. per Ann.

N U M B. XIV.

Secretaries of State, and their Officers.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of Sunderland, Principal
 Secretary of State for the Southern Province.

Under-Secretaries.

Addison, Esq;

| Thomas Hopkins, Esq;

Clerks of the Office.

Delafaye.
 Payant.
 Durret.

Mr. Brocas.
 Mr. Whittaker.
 Mr. Coling.

} Sal. 50 l. each.

Chamber-Keepers.

Smith,

| Mr. Marlow.

Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Province.
The Right Honourable Henry Boyle, Esq;
Under Secretaries.

George Tilson, Esq; | Horatio Walpole, Esq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Jones.

| Mr. Prevost.

Mr. Eger.

| Mr. Lowndes.

Mr. Stanyan.

| Sal. 50 l. each.

Chamber-Keepers.

Thomas Skotter.

| Morgan Evans.

William Mynatt.

Clerks of the Signet.

Nicholas Morris, Esq;

| Mr. Moodefon, Deputy.

Sir William Trumbull, Kt.

| Mr. Gregson, Clerk of the
patches.

John Gauntlet, Esq;

| Mr. Fountain, Office-keeper.

William Cook, Esq.

Keeper of the Papers and Records of State,

John Tucker, Esq; Sal. 160 l. per Ann.

Richard Hill, Esq; Latin Secretary. Sal. 80 l. per Annum.

William Blencoe, Esq; Decypherer of Letters. Sal. 100 l.

Mr. Bland, Writer and Embellisher of the Queen's Letters
to the Eastern Princes, and Czar of Muscovy.

Richard Steele, Esq; Writer of the Gazette. Sal. 300 l. per

Her Majesty's Publick Ministers Abroad.

Duke of Marlborough, Ambassador Extraordinary and
Potentiary to the States-General, and the rest of the

Sir Robert Sutton, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Port.

Lord Raby, Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Prussia.

Charles Earl of Manchester, Ambassador Extraordinary to the
Republick of Venice.

Sir Philip Medows, Kt. jun. Envoy Extraordinary, and
Potentiary to the Emperor.

James Stanhope, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of

Daniel Pulteney, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of
Denmark.

John Robinson, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of
Sweden, and Plenipotentiary at Hamburgh.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Czar

Paul Methuen, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of
Portugal.

William Cadogan, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
to the States-General, and the same at Brussels.

Michael Scroop-Howe, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and the rest of the Princes of the Illustrious House.

Francis Palmes, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of

Henry Newton, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c.

Abraham Stanyan, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Swiss-

John Wick, Esq; Resident at *Hamburg*.

James Dayrolle, Esq; Secretary at the *Hague*.

J. Laws, Esq; Secretary at *Brussels*.

Henry D' Avenant, Esq; Secretary at *Frankfort*.

John Milner, Esq; Consul at *Lisbon*.

Joseph Kirby, Esq; Consul at *Amsterdam*.

John Broughton, Esq; Consul at *Venice*.

James Paul, Esq; Consul at *Zent*.

Thomas Kirk, Esq; Consul at *Genoa*.

Robert Cole, Esq; Agent and Consul at *Algiers*.

John Goddard, Esq; Agent and Consul at *Tunis*.

Benjamin Lodington, Esq; Agent and Consul at *Tripoli*.

Frankland, Esq; Agent and Consul at *St. Sebastian*.

William Sherrard, Agent and Consul at *Smyrna*.

Francis Hastings, Esq; Agent and Consul at *Tripoli in Syria*.

Foreign Ministers residing here.

Count Gallas, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, and Ambassador from the King of *Spain*.

Count Spanheim, Ambassador from the King of *Prussia*.

Count Cornaro, Ambassador of *Venice*.

Count Leyoncrona, Swedish Envoy Extraordinary.

Count de Waldersee, Danish Envoy Extraordinary.

Count Louis d' Acunha, Portugal Envoy Extraordinary.

Count Schutz, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, &c.

Count Van Vrybergh, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-Ge-

Count Briancon, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of

Count Giralidi, Envoy from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

Count Hoffman, Envoy from the Emperor, and King of

Count Kircher, Resident from King *Augustus*.

Count Bonnet, Resident from the King of *Prussia*.

Count Steinghens, Resident from the Elector *Palatine*.

Monf.

Monf. *Reyrie*, Resident from the Elector of Brunswick,
Monf. *Viceti*, Consul of Genoa.

Numb. XV.

*A List of all the Peers and Peeresses of England,
of Eldest Sons of Dukes, Marquisses and Earls*

DUKES, &c.

*The 2d Titles of Dukes
Titles given by Court
their Eldest Sons.*

PPrince George of Denmark, Duke
of Cumberland, Lord High Ad-
miral of Great Britain and Ireland,
&c. and of all Her Majesty's Plantati-
ons, &c. and Generalissimo of all Her
Majesty's Forces, &c.

Earl of Kendal.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper,
Lord High Chancellor of Great Bri-
tain.

Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, Lord
High Treasurer of Great Britain.

Lord Viscount Rialton

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pem-
broke and Montgomery, Lord Presi-
dent of the Council.

Lord Herbert.

John Holles, Duke of New-Castle,
Lord Privy-Seal.

Marquiss of Clare.

Thomas Howard, D. of Norfolk,
Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Mar-
shal of England.

Earl of Arundel.

William Cavendish, Duke of De-
vonshire, Lord Steward of the Queen's
Household.

Marquiss of Hartington

Charles Seymour, D. of Somerset.

Earl of Hertford.

Charles Lenos, D. of Richmond.

Earl of March.

Ch. Fitz-Roy, D. of Southampton.

Earl of Chichester.

Cha. Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

Earl of Euston.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

Earl of Ossory.

Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Marquiss of Worcester.

G. Fitzroy, D. of Northumberland.

Lord Falmouth.

Cha. Beauclair, D. of St. Albans.

Earl of Burford.

Cha. Paulet, Duke of Bolton.

Marquiss of Winchester.

Meinhardt Schonburg, Duke of
Schonburgh.

Marquiss of Harwich.

Cha. Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.

Marquiss of Alton.

Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds.

Marquiss of Carmarthen.

Wriothesley Russel, D. of Bedford.

Marquiss of Tavistock.

John Churchill, D. of Marlborough.

Marquiss of Blandford.

John Sheffield, D. of Buckingham
and Normanby.

Earl of Mulgrave.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland. Marquiss of Granby.
 Ralph Montague, D. of Montague. Marquiss of Monthermer.
 George Augustus, Duke of Cambridge, Electoral Prince of Brunswick } Earl of Milford Haven.
 Lunenburg.

M A R Q U I S S E S. Marquisses Eldest Sons.
 Robert Bertie, Marquiss of Lind- }
 Lord Great Chamberlain of Eng- } L. Willoughby of Eresby.

Henry de Grey, Marquiss of Kent, }
 Chamberlain of the Queen's } Earl of Hanold.

Frederick Pierpoint, M. of Dorchester. Earl of Kingston.
 E A R L S. Earls Eldest Sons.

James Stanley, E. of Derby. Lord Strange.
 Theo. Hastings, E. of Huntingdon. Lord Hastings.
 Henry Clinton, E. of Lincoln. Lord Clinton.
 Henry Howard, E. of Suffolk. Earl of Bindon by Creation.

Colonel-Cranfield Sackville, Earl of }
 Dorset and Middlesex. } Lord Buckhurst.

James Cecill, E. of Salisbury. Lord Cranborn.
 John Cecill, E. of Exeter. Lord Burghley.
 George Egerton, E. of Bridgewater. Lord Brackley.
 John Sidney, E. of Leicester. Lord Lisle.

John Compton, E. of Northampton. Lord Compton.
 Edward-Henry Rich, E. of War- }
 wick and Holland. } Lord Rich.

William Fielding, E. of Denbigh. Lord Fielding.
 Robert St. John, E. of Bolingbroke. Lord St. John.
 Thomas Fane, E. of Westmorland. Lord Despenfer.
 John Montague, E. of Manchester. Lord Viscount Mandevile.

Henry-Bowes Howard, E. of Berk- }
 shire. } Lord Andover.

Richard Savage, Earl Rivers. Lord Savage.
 Charles Mordaunt, E. of Peterbo- }
 rough and Monmouth. } Lord Mordaunt.

Thomas Grey, E. of Stamford. Lord Grey of Groby.
 Charles Finch, E. of Winchelsea. Lord Maidston.
 Charles Dormer, E. of Carnarvan. Lord Ascot.

Philip Stanhope, E. of Chesterfield. Lord Stanhope.
 Thomas Tufton, Earl of Thanet. Lord Clifford.
 Charles Spencer, E. of Sunderland. Lord Spencer.

John Leake, E. of Scarfildale. Lord Deincourt.
 John Montague, E. of Sandwich. Lord Hinchinbrook.
 Henry Hyde, E. of Clarendon. Lord Cornbury.

John Capell, E. of Essex. Lord Maldon.
 John Brudenell, E. of Cardigan. Lord Brudenell.

John Annesley, E. of Anglesey.	Lord Annesley.
William-Hen. Grinville, E. of Bath.	Lord Landdown.
Charles Howard, E. of Carlisle.	Lord Morpeth.
Tho. Bruce, E. of Ailesbury.	Lord Bruce.
Richard Boyle, E. of Burlington.	L. Clifford of Lansboro
Anthony-Ashley Cooper, Earl of } Shaftesbury.	Lord Ashley.
Edward-Hen. Lee, E. of Lichfield.	Lord Quarendon.
Tho. Lennard, E. of Suffex.	Lord Dacres.
Lewis de Duras, E. of Feverham.	L. Vis. Sondes or L. D.
Cha. Bodvile Roberts, E. of Radnor.	Lord Bodmyn.
William Paston, E. of Yarmouth.	Lord Paston.
Charles Berkeley, E. of Berkeley.	Lord Duresley.
Dan Finch, E. of Nottingham.	Lord Finch.
Laurence Hyde, E. of Rochester.	Lord Hyde.
Montague-Venables Bertie, E. of } Abingdon.	Lord Norreys.
Baptist Noel, E. of Gainsborough.	Lord Vis. Campden.
Robert Darcy, E. of Holderness.	Lord Darcy or L. Co
Other Windsor, E. of Plymouth.	Lord Windsor.
James Ratcliff, E. of Derwentwater.	Lord Ratcliff.
Henry-Stafford Howard, Earl of } Stafford.	Lord Stafford.
William Bentinck, E. of Portland.	Lord Woodstock.
Arthur Herbert, E. of Torrington.	Lord Torbay.
Richard Lomley, E. of Scarborough.	Lord Lumley.
Geo. Booth, E. of Warrington.	Lord Delamere.
Fra. Newport, E. of Bradford.	Lord Newport.
William Zulestein, E. of Rochford.	Lord Tunbridge.
Arnold Joost Van Keppel, Earl of } Albermarle.	Lord Berry.
Tho. Coventry, Earl of Coventry.	Lord Deerhurst.
Edward Russel, E. of Orford.	Lord Barfleur.
Edward Villiers, E. of Jersey.	Lord Villiers.
Henry d' Auverquerque, E. of } Grantham.	Lord Boston.
John Campbell, E. of Greenwich } (Duke of Argyle.)	Lord Chatham or L. L.
Thomas Wharton, E. of Wharton.	Lord Winchendon.
John Paulet, E. of Paulett.	Lord Hinton.
Hugh Cholmondeley, E. of Chol- } mondeley.	Lord Malpas.
Henry Howard, E. of Bindon, Dr } puty Earl Marshal of England.	Lord Chesterford.

B A R O N S.

George Nevil, L. Abergaveny.	(Earl of Castlehaven.)
* James Touchet, Lord Audley,	John West, Lord De la Wa

James Berkeley, Lord Berkeley.
 Robert Shirley, Lord Ferrers.
 Charles Mildmay, Lord Fitz-
 walter.
 Edward Ward, L. Dudley and
 Ward.
 Edward Scourton, L. Scourton.
 Richard Verney, Lord Wil-
 loughby of Broke.
 Hugh Willoughby, Lord Wil-
 loughby of Parham.
 William Paget, Lord Paget.
 Thomas Howard, Lord Howard
 of Effingham.
 William North, Lord North
 and Gray of Rolleston.
 James Bruges, Lord Chandos.
 William Ferdinand Cary, Lord
 Hanfdon.
 Robert Petre, Lord Petre.
 Thomas Arundel, Lord Arun-
 del of Wardour.
 Henry Roper, Lord Tenham.
 Ffolk Grevill, Lord Brook.
 John Lovelace, Lord Lovelace.
 Janeſter Maynard, Lord May-
 nard.
 Charles Howard, Lord Howard
 of Eſcrick.
 Charles Mohun, Lord Mohun.
 Thomas Wentworth, L. Raby.
 Thomas Leigh, Lord Leigh.
 William Byron, Lord Byron.
 John Vaughan, Lord Vaughan,
 Earl of Carberry.
 William Widdrington, Lord
 Widdrington.
 John Colepepper, Lord Cole-
 pepper.
 Lewis Watſon, Lord Rocking-
 ham.
 Robert Sutton, Lord Lexing-
 ton.

Marmaduke Langdale, Lord
 Langdale.
 William Berkeley, Lord Berke-
 ley of Stratton.
 Charles Cornwallis, Lord Corn-
 wallis.
 Nathanael Crew, Lord Crew,
 (and Lord Biſhop of Durham.)
 John Arundel, Lord Arundel
 of Trerice.
 W. Craven, Lord Craven.
 Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford of
 Chudleigh.
 Peregrine Osborne, Lord Kive-
 ton.
 John Carteret, Lord Carteret.
 Charles Bennet, Lord Offulſton.
 W. Legg, Lord Dartmouth.
 W. Stawell, Lord Stawell.
 Francis North, Lord Guilford.
 James Waldgrave, L. Wald-
 grave.
 John Aſhburnham, Lord Aſh-
 burnham.
 W. Farmer, L. Leimpſter.
 Ch. Butler, L. Butler of Weſton,
 (Earl of Arran.)
 Hen. Herbert, Lord Herbert of
 Cherbury.
 John Thompson, Lord Haver-
 ſham.
 John Sommers, L. Sommers.
 Chriſtopher Vane, L. Barnard.
 Charles Mountague, L. Halli-
 fax.
 Heneage Finch, Lord Guernſey.
 John-Leuiſon Gower, Lord
 Gower.
 Francis-Seymour Conway, L.
 Conway.
 John Hervey, Lord Hervey.
 Thomas Pelham, Lord Pelham.

*Note, That the following Perſons are Peereſſes of the Realm in
 their own Right, either by Creation or Deſcent.*

Barbara Villiers, Dutcheſs of | Louiſe de Querovalle, Dutcheſs
 Cleveland. | of Portſmouth.

Isabella Fitz-Roy, (*Dutcheſs of Grafton*;) *Counteſs of Arling-ton*.
 Catherine Sidley, *Counteſs of Dorcheſter*.

Martha Lady Johnſon, *Bar*
 Wentworth.
 Suſan Airmin, *Baroneſs Bell*
 of Oſgodby.

The Liſt of the Archbiſhops and Biſhops are to be found
 the Liſts of the *Convocation* of both Provinces.

N U M B. XVI.

A L I S T of the Members of the Firſt Houſe of Co-
 mons of Great Brittain.

Bedfordſhire 4.

S I R Pynſ. Charnock *Bar*.
 Sir Will. Goſtwick *Bar*.
 Town of Bedford.

William Farrer *Eſq*;
 William Hillerſden *Eſq*;

Berks 9.

Richard Nevill *Eſq*;
 Sir John Stonehouſe *Bar*.
 Borough of New Windſor.
 Rt. Hon. John Lord Viſ. Fitz-
 harding.

Richard Topham *Eſq*;
 Borough of Reading.
 Sir Owen Buckingham *Kt*.
 Sir William Rich *Bar*.

Borough of Wallingford.
 William Jennens *Eſq*;
 Clement Kent *Eſq*;

Borough of Abingdon.
 Grey Nevill *Eſq*;

Bucks 14.

The Hon. Will. Egerton *Eſq*;
 Sir Richard Temple *Bar*.
 Town of Buckingham.
 Sir Edmund Denton *Bar*.
 Browne Willis *Eſq*;
 Borough of Chipping-Wicomb.
 Charles Godfrey *Eſq*;
 Fleetwood Dormer *Eſq*;
 Borough of Ailesbury.
 Sir John Wittewrong *Bar*.

Simon Mayne *Eſq*;

Borough of Agmondelham
 John Drake *Eſq*;
 Sir Samuel Gerrard, *Bar*.
 Borough of Wendover.
 Richard Hampden *Eſq*;
 Sir Roger Hill *Kt*.

Borough of Great-Marlow
 Sir James Etheredge *Kt*.
 James Chaſe *Eſq*;

Cambridgeshire 6.

Sir Ruſhout Cullen *Bar*.
 John Bromley *Eſq*; jun.
 University of Cambridge.
 The Hon. Arthur Annelly *Eſq*;
 The Hon. Dix. Windſor *Eſq*;
 Town of Cambridge.

Sir John Cotton *Bar*.
 Anthony Thompſon *Eſq*;

Cheshire 4.

Hon. Langham Booth *Eſq*;
 John Crew Offley *Eſq*;
 City of Cheſter.

Sir Henry Bunbury *Bar*.
 Peter Shakerly *Eſq*;

Cornwall 44.

Hugh Boſcawen *Eſq*;
 Sir Richard Vyvyan *Bar*.
 Borough of Dunhivid, alie
 Launceſton.
 Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Hyde.
 William Cary *Eſq*;

Borough of Leskard.
 William Bridges Esq;
 John Dolben Esq;
Borough of Lestwithiel.
 The Hon. Ruffel Roberts, Esq;
 James Kendal Esq;
Borough of Truro.
 Rt. Hon. Peregrine Bertie Esq;
 Henry Vincent Esq;
Borough of Bodmyn.
 Peregrine Bertie, Esq;
 The Hon. Francis Roberts Esq;
Borough of Helston.
 Sidney Godolphin Esq;
 Lord Rialton.
Borough of Saltash.
 James Buller Esq;
 Joseph Moyle Esq;
Borough of Camelford.
 William Pole Esq;
 Henry Pinnel Esq;
Borough of Portpigham, alias Westlow.
 Rt. Hon. Cha. Hedges Kt.
Borough of Grampound.
 Francis Scobell Esq;
 James Craggs Esq;
Borough of Eastlow.
 Henry Seymour Bar.
 George Clark Esq;
Borough of Penryn.
 Samuel Trefusis Esq;
 Rt. Hon. James Vernon Esq;
Borough of Tregony.
 John Trevanion Esq;
 Philip Meadows Kt.
Borough of Boffiney.
 Simon Harcourt Kt.
 John Manley Esq;
Borough of St. Ives.
 Barthol. Gracedieu Kt.
 John Borlace Esq;
Borough of Foway.
 George Granville Esq;
 John Hickes Esq;
Borough of St. German.
 Edward Eliot Esq;
 Mary Flemming, Esq;

Borough of St. Michael.
 Sir William Hodges Bar.
 Hugh Fortescue Esq;
Borough of Newport.
 Sir Nicholas Morice Bar.
Borough of St. Mawes.
 Francis Godfrey Esq;
Borough of Kellington,
 Sir William Corryton Bar.
 Samuel Rolle Esq;
Cumberland 6.
 George Fletcher Esq;
 Richard Mulgrave Esq;
City of Carlisle.
 Thomas Stanwix Esq;
 Sir James Mountague Kt.
Borough of Cockermouth.
 James Stanhope Esq;
 Thomas Lamplugh Esq;
Derbyshire 4.
 John Curzon Esq;
 Rt. Hon. Thomas Coke Esq;
Town of Derby.
 Rt. Hon. Ld. Ja. Cavendish.
 Sir Thomas Parker Kt. one of her
 Majesty's Serjeants at Law.
Devonshire 26.
 Sir William Courtenay Bar.
 Robert Rolle Esq;
City of Exeter.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Ed. Seymour Bar.
 John Snell Esq;
Borough of Totness.
 Sir Humphrey Mackworth Kt.
 Thomas Coulson Esq;
Borough of Plymouth.
 The Hon. Cha. Trelawny Esq;
 Sie George Byng Kt.
Town of Oakehampton.
 Thomas Northmore Esq;
 John Dibble Esq;
Borough of Barnstaple.
 Nicholas Hooper Esq; one of
 Her Majesty's Serjeants at Law.
 Samuel Rolle, jun. Esq;
Borough of Plympton.
 Sir John Cope Kt.
 Richard Edgecombe Esq;

Borough of Honiton.
 Sir Will. Drake *Kt. and Bar.*
 Sir Walter Yonge *Bar.*
Borough of Tavistock.
 Henry Manaton *Esq;*
 James Bulteel *Esq;*
Borough of Ashburton.
 Richard Reynell *Esq;*
 ——— Tuckfield *Esq;*
Borough of Clifton Dartmouth
 Hardnes.
 Nathaniel Herne *Esq;*
 Frederick Herne *Esq;*
Borough of Boralston.
 Spencer Cowper *Esq;*
 Peter King *Esq;*
Borough of Tiverton.
 Thomas Bere *Esq;*
 Robert Burr ridge *Esq;*
Dorsetshire 20.
 Thomas Strangeways *Esq;*
 Thomas Chaffin *Esq;*
Town of Poole.
 Sir Will. Phipard *Kt.*
 Samuel Weston *Esq;*
Borough of Dorchester.
 Nathaniel Napier *Esq;*
 Awnsham Churchill *Esq;*
Borough of Lyme-Regis.
 Thomas Freke *Esq;*
 John Burr ridge *Esq;*
Borough of Weymouth.
 The Hon. Henry Thynne *Esq;*
 The Hon. Châ. Churchill *Esq;*
Borough of Melcomb-Regis.
 Hon. Maurice Ashley *Esq;*
 Anthony Henley *Esq;*
Borough of Bridport.
 Alexander Pitfield *Esq;*
 Tho. Strangeways jun. *Esq;*
Borough of Shafton, alias
Shaftsbury.
 Edward Nicholas *Esq;*
 Sir John Cropley *Bar.*
Borough of Wareham.
 Rt. Hon. Thomas Earle *Esq;*
 George Pitt *Esq;*
Borough of Corfe Castle.
 John Bankes *Esq;*

Richard Fownes *Esq;*
Durham 4.
 Sir Robert Eden *Bar.*
 John Tempest *Esq;*
City of Durham.
 Thomas Conyers *Esq;*
 Sir Henry Bellasyfe *Kt.*
Essex 8.
 Sir Francis Masham *Esq;*
 Thomas Middleton *Esq;*
Borough of Colchester.
 Sir Isaac Rebow, *Kt.*
 Sir Thomas Webster *Bar.*
Borough of Malden.
 William Pytche *Esq;*
 John Comyns *Esq;* *Serjeant*
Law.
Borough of Harwich.
 Sir Thomas Daval *Kt.*
 John Ellis *Esq;*
Gloucestershire 8.
 Sir John Guise *Bar.*
 Maynard Colchester *Esq;*
City of Gloucester.
 John Hanbury *Esq;*
 William Cooke *Esq;*
Borough of Cirencester.
 Allen Bathurst *Esq;*
 Henry Ireton *Esq;*
Borough of Tewkesbury
 Richard Dowdeswell *Esq;*
 Edmund Bray *Esq;*
Herefordshire 8.
 Rt. Hon. James Lord Vis
 Scudamore.
 Henry Gorges *Esq;*
City of Hereford.
 The Hon. James Bruges *Esq;*
 Thomas Foley *Esq;*
Borough of Lempster.
 Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord
 ningsby.
 Edward Harley *Esq;*
Borough of Weobly.
 Henry Cornwall *Esq;*
 Jo. Birch *Esq;* *Serj. at Law*
Hertfordshire 6.
 Sir John Spencer *Bar.*

Ralph Freeman *jun. Esq;*
Borough of St. Albans.
 Geo. Churchill *Esq;*
 Henry Killigrew *Esq;*
Borough of Hertford.
 Charles Cæsar *Esq;*
 Thomas Clerke *Kt.*
Huntingdonshire 4.
 John Proby *Esq;*
 John Pocklington *Esq;*
Borough of Huntingdon.
 John Pedley *Esq;*
 Edward Wortley *alias Moun-*
tague Esq;
Rent 10.
 Hon. Will. Ld. Villiers.
 Chalmley Deering *Bar.*
City of Canterbury.
 Henry Lee *Esq;*
 John Hardres *Esq;*
City of Rochester.
 John Leak, *Kt.*
 Stafford Fairbone, *Kt.*
Borough of Maidstone.
 Thomas Colepepyr, *Bar.*
 Thomas Blisse, *Esq;*
Borough of Queenborough.
 John Jennings, *Kt.*
 Thomas King, *Esq;*
Lancashire 14.
 Hon. C. Stanley *Esq;*
 Richard Shuttleworth *Esq;*
Borough of Preston in Amoun-
derness.
 Francis Annesley *Esq;*
 Arthur Manwaring *Esq;*
Borough of Lancaster.
 Robert Heytham *Esq;*
 William Heytham *Esq;*
Borough of Newton.
 Thomas Legh of Lyme, *Esq;*
 John Ward of Capethorn *Esq;*
Borough of Wigan.
 Roger Bradshaigh, *Bar.*
 Samuel How *Esq;*
Borough of Clithero.
 Daniel Harvey *Esq;*
Borough of Leverpoole.
 William Clayton *Esq;*

Thomas Johnson *Esq;*
Leicestershire 4.
 Thomas Ashby *Esq;*
 John Wilkins *Esq;*
Town of Leicester.
 Sir George Beaumont *Bar.*
 James Winstanley *Esq;*
Lincolnshire 12.
 George Whichcot *Esq;*
 The Hon. Albemarle Bertie, *Esq;*
City of Lincoln.
 Thomas Lister *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Meres *Kt.*
Borough of Boston.
 Sir Edward Irby *Bar.*
 Richard Wynn *Esq;*
Borough of Great Grimsby.
 Arthur Moore *Esq;*
 William Cotesworth, *Esq;*
Town of Stamford.
 The Hon. Charles Cecill *Esq;*
 The Hon. Charles Bertie *Esq;*
Borough of Grantham.
 Rt. Hon. John Lord Marquis of
 Granby.
 Sir William Ellis *Bar.*
Middlesex 8.
 Scorie Barker, *Esq;*
 Sir John Wolstenholme, *Bar.*
City of Westminster.
 Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle *Esq;*
 Sir Henry Dutton Colt *Bar.*
City of London.
 Sir William Withers *Kt.*
 Sir William Ashurst *Kt.*
 Sir Gilbert Heathcote *Kt.*
 Samuel Shepheard *Esq;*
Monmouthshire 3.
 J. Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq;*
 Sir Hopton Williams, *Bar.*
Borough of Monmouth.
 Sir Thomas Powell *Bar.*
Norfolk 12.
 Hon. Roger Townshend, *Bar.*
 Sir John Holland *Bar.*
City of Norwich.
 Waller Bacon *Esq;*
 John Chambers *Esq;*

*Town of Lyn Regis.**Sir Charles Turner Kt.**Robert Walpole Esq;**Town of Great Yarmouth.**Ben. England, Esq;**John Nicholſon Esq;**Borough of Thetford.**Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bar.**Sir John Wodehouſe, Bar.**Borough of Caſtleriſing.**Hon. William Fielding Esq;**Horatio Wallpole, Esq;***Northamptonſhire 9.***Sir Juſtinian Iſham, Bar.**Thomas Cartwright, Esq;**City of Peterborough.**The Hon. Sidney Wortley alias**Mountague Esq;**Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bar.**Town of Northampton.**The Hon. Geo. Montagu, Esq;**Francis Arundel jun. Esq;**Town of Brackley.**The Hon. Charles Egerton Esq;**Hon. Harry Mordaunt, Esq;**Borough of Higham-Ferrars.**Hon. Tho. Wentworth, Esq;***Northumberland 8.***Thomas Forſter Esq;**Sir John Delavall, Bar.**Town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.**Sir Henry Liddel Bar.**William Carr Esq;**Borough of Morpeth.**Sir Richard Sanford Bar.**Edmund Mayne Esq;**Town of Berwick upon Twede.**Samuel Ogle Esq;**Jonathan Hutchinson Esq;***Nottinghamſhire 8.***Sir Tho. Willoughby Bar.**John Thornhagh Esq;**Town of Nottingham.**Robert Sacheverell Esq;**John Plumtree Esq;**Borough of Eaſt-Retford.**Sir Hardolph Waſtneys, Bar.**Rob. Molesworth Esq;**Town of Newark upon Trent**Hon. James Saunderſon, Esq;**John Digby Esq;***Dron 9.***Sir Robert Jenkinſon, Bar.**Sir Edward Norreys Kt.**University of Oxon.**Sir William Whitlock, Kt.**William Bromley Esq;**City of Oxon.**Thomas Rowney Esq;**Sir John Walter Bar.**Borough of New-Woodſtock**The Hon. Charles Bertie Esq;**William Cadogan Esq;**Borough of Banbury.**The Hon. Charles North, Esq;***Rutlandſhire 2.***Sir Thomas Mackworth Bar.**Richard Halford Esq;***Salop 12.***Sir Robert Corbet Bar.**Robert Lloyd, Esq;**Town of Salop.**John Kynaſton Esq;**Richard Mytton Esq;**Borough of Bruges, alias Brighthelm north.**William Whitmore Esq;**Sir Humphry Briggs, Bar.**Borough of Ludlow.**Sir Thomas Powis Kt. Her**jeſty's Serjeant at Law.**Acton Baldwin, Esq;**Borough of Great Wenloc**Sir William Forriſter Kt.**George Weld, Esq;**Town of Biſhops-Caſtle**Henry Brett, Esq;**Hon. Henry Newport Esq;***Somereſetſhire 18.***Nathaniel Palmer Esq;**John Pigott, Esq;**City of Briſtol.**Robert Yate, Esq;**Sir William Daines, Kt.**City of Bath.**William Blathwayt Esq;*

San

Samuel Trotman Esq;
City of Wells.
 Maurice Berkeley Esq;
 Henry Portman Esq;
Borough of Taunton.
 Sir Francis Warre Bar.
 Edward Clarke Esq;
Borough of Bridgwater.
 Sir Thomas Wroth, Bar.
 George Balch, Esq,
Borough of Minehead.
 Alexander Lutterell Esq;
 Sir Jacob Banks Kt.
Borough of Ilcester.
 Edward Strode Esq;
 John Webb, Esq;
Borough of Milburn-Port.
 Sir Thomas Travell Kt.
 Thomas Medlycott, Esq;
Southampton 26.
 Thomas Jervoise Esq;
 Richard Chaundler Esq;
City of Winchester.
 The Rt. Hon. Ld. Will. Powlet.
 George Rodney Bridges Esq;
Town of Southampton.
 Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Viscount
 Woodstock.
 Adam de Cardonell, jun. Esq;
Town of Portsmouth.
 Rt. Hon. Sir George Rooke Kt.
 Sir William Gifford Kt.
Borough of Yarmouth.
 Henry Holmes, Esq;
 Anthony Morgan, Esq;
Borough of Petersfield.
 The Hon. Norton Pawlett, Esq;
 Leonard Bilson Esq;
Borough of Newport alias Medena.
 Sir Trifram Dillington Kt.
 William Steevens Esq;
Borough of Stockbridge.
 John Hawles Kt.
 Edward Lawrence Kt.
Borough of Newton.
 Messrs Worley Esq;
 Henry Worley Esq;

Borough of Christ Church.
 Francis Gwyn Esq;
 William Ettrick Esq;
Borough of Lymington.
 Rt. Hon. Charles Ld. Marquis of
 Winchester.
 Paul Burrard Esq;
Borough of Whitchurch.
 Charles Withers Esq;
 Richard Woolaston Esq;
Borough of Andover.
 The Rt. Hon. John Smyth Esq;
 Speaker.
 Francis Shephard Esq;
Staffordshire 10.
 The Hon. Henry Pagett, Esq;
 Sir Edward Bagott Bar.
City of Litchfield.
 Richard Dyott Esq,
 Sir Henry Gough Kt.
Borough of Stafford.
 Walter Chetwynd, Esq;
 Thomas Foley Esq;
*Borough of Newcastle under
 Line.*
 Crew Offley Esq;
 John Lawton Esq;
Borough of Tamworth
 Joseph Girdler, Esq; Serjeant at
 Law.
 Thomas Guy Esq;
Suffolk 16.
 Sir Robert Davers, Bar.
 Leicester Martin Esq;
Borough of Ipswich.
 William Churchill Esq;
 John Bence Esq;
Borough of Dunwich.
 Sir Charles Blois Bar.
 John Rous Esq;
Borough of Orford.
 Sir Edmund Bacon Bar.
 Sir Edward Turner Kt.
Borough of Aldborough.
 Sir Henry Johnson Kt.
 William Johnson Esq;
Borough of Sudbury.
 Sir Harvey Elwes, Bar.

Philip Skippon, Esq;

Borough of Eye.

The Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq;

Sir Joseph Jekyll, Kt. *Chief Justice of Chester.*

Borough of St. Edmundsbury.

Sir Thomas Felton Bar.

Aubric Porter, Esq;

Surrey 14.

Sir Richard Onslow Bar.

Sir William Scawen, Kt.

Borough of Southwark.

John Cholmley Esq;

Charles Coxe, Esq;

Borough of Blechingly.

John Ward Esq;

George Evelyn Esq;

Borough of Ryegate.

Sir John Parsons Kt.

James Cocks Esq;

Borough of Guilford.

Denzil Onslow Esq;

Robert Wroth Esq;

Borough of Gatton.

George Newland Esq;

Paul Docminique Esq;

Borough of Haslemere.

George Woodroffe, Esq;

John Fullham Esq;

Surrey 20.

John Morley Trevor Esq;

Sir George Parker Bar.

City of Chichester.

Sir Thomas Littleton, Bar.

Thomas Onslow Esq;

Borough of Horsham.

Charles Eversfield, Esq;

Harry Goring, Esq;

Borough of Midhurst.

Robert Orme, Esq;

Lawrence Alcock, Esq;

Borough of Lewes.

Thomas Pelham, Esq;

Richard Payne, Esq;

Borough of New Shoreham.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq;

John Wicker, Esq;

Borough of Bramber.

John Shipping Esq;

Rt. Hon. Thomas Ld. Vis. Wilton.

Borough of Steyning.

William Wallis, Esq;

Charles Goreing, Esq;

Borough of East-Grinstead.

John Conyers, Esq;

John Toke, Esq;

Borough of Arundel.

James Butler, Esq;

Edmund Dummer, Esq;

Warwickshire 6.

Sir John Mordaunt, Bar.

Andrew Archer, Esq;

City of Coventry.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, Kt.

Edward Hopkins, Esq;

Borough of Warwick.

The Hon. Francis Grevile, Esq;

Hon. Dodington Grevile,

The townland 4.

Michael Fleming, Esq;

Robert Lowther, Esq;

Borough of Appleby.

James Grahme, Esq;

William Harvey, Esq;

Wiltshire 34.

Sir Richard How, Bar.

Robert Hyde, Esq;

City of New Sarum.

Robert Eyre, Esq;

Charles Fox, Esq;

Borough of Wilton.

John Gauntlet, Esq;

William Nicholas, Esq;

Borough of Downeton.

Sir Charles Duncomb, Kt.

John Eyre, Esq;

Borough of Hindon.

George Morley, Esq;

Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq;

Borough of Heytesbury.

Edward Ashe, Esq;

William Monson, Esq;

Borough of Westbury.

The Hon. Robert Bertie, Esq;

The Hon. Henry Bertie, Esq;

Borough of Calne.

Edward Baynton, Esq;

George Duckett, Esq;

Borough of Devizes.

Sir Francis Child, Kt.

Josiah Diston, Esq;

Borough of Chippenham.

Sir James Long, Bar.

Rt. Hon. John L. Mordaunt.

Borough of Malmesbury.

Thomas Farrington, Esq;

Henry Mordaunt, Esq;

Borough of Cricklade.

Edmund Dunch, Esq;

Samuel Barker, Esq;

Borough of Great-Bedwin.

Rt. Hon. Charles L. Bruce.

Nicholas Pollexfen, Esq;

Borough of Lurgherhall.

Walter Kent, Esq;

John Webb, Esq;

Borough of Old Sarum.

Robert Pitt, Esq;

Charles Mompesson, Esq;

Borough of Wootton-Basset.

Henry St. John, Esq;

Francis Popham, Esq;

Borough of Marlborough.

Rt. Hon. Algernon Earl of Hertford.

John Jefferys, Esq;

Worcestershire 9.

Sir John Packington, Bar.

Sir Thomas Cook Windford, Kt.

City of Worcester.

Thomas Wylde, Esq;

Samuel Swift, Esq;

Borough of Droitwich.

Charles Cocks, Esq;

Edward Foley, Esq;

Borough of Evesham.

John Rude, Esq;

Hugh Parker, Esq;

Borough of Bewdley.

Salway Winnington, Esq;

Dorsetshire 30.

Henry L. V. scout Downs.

Meyers Darcy, Esq;

City of York.

Sir William Robinson, Bar.

Robert Benson, Esq;

Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Sir Will. St. Quintin, Bar.

William Maister, Esq;

Borough of Knaresborough.

Christopher Stockdale, Esq;

Robert Byerly, Esq;

Borough of Scarborough.

John Hungerford, Esq;

William Thompson, Esq;

Borough of Rippon.

John Aislabie, Esq;

John Sharpe, Esq;

Borough of Richmond.

Thomas Yorke, Esq;

William Walshe, Esq;

Borough of Heydon.

Anthony Duncombe, Esq;

William Pulteney, jun. Esq;

Borough of Boroughbrigg.

John Stapylton, Esq;

Craven Peyton, Esq;

Borough of Malton.

Sir Will. Strickland, Bar.

William Palmes, Esq;

Borough of Thirsk.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bar.

Sir Godfrey Copley, Bar.

Borough of Alborough.

Robert Monckton, Esq;

William Jessop, Esq;

Borough of Beverly.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bar.

John Moyser, Esq;

Borough of Northallerton.

Sir William Hustler, Kt.

Roger Gale, Esq;

Borough of Pontefract.

Sir John Bland, Bar.

William Lowther, Esq;

*The BARONS of the Cinque-Ports.**Port of Hastings.*

The Hon. William Ashburnham,

Esq;

John Pulteney, *Esq*;
Port of Dover.
 Matthew Aylmer, *Esq*;
 Philip Papillon, *Esq*;
Port of Sandwich.
 Sir Henry Furnese, *Kt.*
 Josias Burchett, *Esq*;
Port of Hyeth.
 Sir Philip Boteler, *Bar.*
 John Boteler, *Esq*;
Port of New-Rumney.
 John Brewer, *Esq*;
 Walter Whitfeild, *Esq*;
Town of Rye.
 Edward Southwell, *Esq*;
 Philip Herbert, *Esq*;
Town of Winchelsea.
 George Dodington, *Esq*;
 James Hayes, *Esq*;
Town of Seaford.
 George Naylor, *Esq*;
 William Loundes, *Esq*;

W A L E S 24.

Anglesey, 2.

Rt. Hon. Richard Lord Viscount
Bulkeley.

Borough of Beaumaris.

The Hon. Henry Bertie, Esq;

Brecon, 2.

Sir Edward Williams, Kt.

Town of Brecon.

Sir Jeffery Jefferys, Kt.

Cardigan, 2.

John Pughe, Esq;

Town of Cardigan.

Lewis Price, Esq;

Carmarthen, 2.

Griffin Rice, Esq;

Town of Carmarthen.

Richard Vaughan, Esq;

Carnarvan, 2.

Sir John Wynne, Kt. & Bar.

Town of Carnarvan.

The Hon. Tho. Bulkeley Esq;

Denbigh, 2.

Sir Richard Myddleton, Bar.

Town of Denbigh.

William Robinson, Esq;

Flint, 2.

Sir John Conway, Bar.

Town of Flint.

Sir Roger Mostyn, Bar.

Glamorgan, 2.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Mansel

Margam, Esq;

Town of Cardiffe.

Sir John Aubrey, Bar.

Merioneth, 1.

Richard Vaughan, Esq;

Montgomery, 2.

Edward Vaughan, Esq;

Town of Montgomery.

Charles Mason, Esq;

Pembroke, 3.

Wiriot Owen, Esq;

Town of Pembroke.

John Meyricke, Esq;

Town of Haverford-West.

John Laughorne Esq;

Radnor, 2.

Thomas Harly, Esq;

Town of New-Radnor.

The Rt. Hon. Rob. Harley,

Representatives for the Counties of Scotland, 30

William Nisbet Esq;

John Cockburne Esq;

Sir John Swinton Kt.

Sir William Ker Kt.

Archibald Douglass Esq;

William Bennet Esq;

John Muray Esq;

John Pringle Esq;

William Morison Esq;

George Bailie Esq;

Sir John Johnston Kt.

John Stewart Esq;

Francis Montgomery Esq;

William Dalrimple Esq;

Sir Rob

Sir Robert Pollock, *Kt.*
 John Haddan, *Esq;*
 Mungo Grahme *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Burnet *Kt.*
 Sir David Ramsey *Kt.*
 William Seton *Esq;*
 Alexander Grant *Esq;*
 Hugh Rofs *Esq;*
 Sir Kenneth Mackenzie *Kt.*
 John Campbel *Esq;*
 Sir James Campbel *Kt.*
 James Campbel *Esq;*
 James Halyburton *Esq;*
 Alexander Abercromby *Esq;*
 Alexander Douglas *Esq;*
 John Bruce *Esq;*

Representatives for the Boroughs of Scotland, 15.

Sir Patrick Johnston *Kt.*
 John Erskine *Esq;*
 Hugh Montgomery *Esq;*

James Scot *Esq;*
 Sir John Erskine *Kt.*
 Patrick Montcreif *Esq;*
 Sir Andrew Home *Kt.*
 Sir Peter Hacket *Kt.*
 Sir James Smallet *Kt.*
 Sir David Dalrymple *Kt.*
 John Clerk *Esq;*
 Patrick Ogilvie *Esq;*
 George Allardice *Esq;*
 Daniel Campbel *Esq;*
 Alexander Maitland, *Esq;*

*Total of the Members of the first
 House of Commons of Great-
 Britain. ————— 558*

Numb. XVII.

The Lord Almoner, Dean and other Officers of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

LORD Almoner, John Lord
 Archbishop of York.
 Henry Lord Bishop of London,
 Dean, Board Wages 200 *l.* per
 Ann.
 Mr. Ralph Battel, Sub-dean.
 of her Majesty's Chapel.
 91 *l.* 5 *s.* per Ann.
 — As Sub-Almoner, 61. 6 *s.*
 3 *d.* Board Wages 91 *l.* 5 *s.*

Clerk of the Closet executed by,

Dr. John Younger, Dean of
 Salisbury.
 Dr. William Grahme, Dean of
 Wells.
 Dr. Sam. Pratt, Dean of Ro-
 chester. Sal. 61. 18 *s.* per Ann.

Forty Eight Chaplains in Ordinary,
 waiting in their Months.
 March.

Dr. Me iard.
 Dr. Bentley.
 Mr. Waple.
 Mr. Grey.

April.

Dr. Potter.
 Dr. Hammond.
 Dr. Dunstar.

May.

Dr. Mandevil.
 Dr. Aldridge.
 Dr. Lamb.
 The Honourable Mr. Booth.

June.

Dr. Nurse.

Dr.

Dr. Inet.
Dr. Linford.
Dr. Kennet.

July.

Dr. Willis.
Dr. Hescard.
Dr. Hesketh.
Dr. James.

August.

Dr. Gee
Dr. Resbury.
Dr. Charlotte.
Dr. Burton.

September.

Dr. Manningham.
Dr. Adams.
Dr. Edwards.
Dr. Brabant.

October.

Dr. Pelling.
Dr. Brampton.
Dr. Moss.
Dr. Francis Atterbury.

November.

Dr. Verney.
Dr. Stanhope.

December.

Dr. Blackbourn.

Dr. Wickart.

January.

Dr. Brady.
Dr. Hayley.
Mr. Clerk.

February.

Mr. Whitfield.
Dr. Bradford.

*The Six Chaplains appointed to
preach at Whitehall.*

Mr. William Grave.
Dr. Lewis Atterbury.

Mr. John Swinfen.
Dr. John Ovington.
Mr. Francis Brown.
Mr. Thomas Marshal.
Their Salaries 80 l. per An.

Household Chaplains at Wh
Hall.

Mr. Tho. Harper.
Mr Benjamin Palmer, 80
Annun each.

Household Chaplain at Ken
ton.

Mr. Benjamin Prat.
Chaplain at Hampton-Co
Mr. ——— Cawthorne

Dr. John Blow, and Will. C
as Composers, 73 l. per An

Dr. John Blow as Master
Musick, and for teaching
Children, 240 l. per Ann.

As first Org
73 l.

William Crofts second O
nift, 73 l.

Gentlemen of the Chapel
Mr. Edward Braddock, Cle
the Cheque.

Mr. Stephen Crispion.
Mr. Thomas Richardson.

Mr. James Hart.

Mr. And. Trebeck.

Dr. Will. Turner.

Mr. John Radcliff.

Mr. John Gostling.

Mr. Leon. Woodeson.

Mr. Rich. Elford.

Mr. Samuel Bentham.

Mr. John Howell.

Mr. Charles Barnes.

Mr. Alex. Damascene.

Mr. Daniel Williams.

Mr. John Church.

Mr. Tho. Linacre.

Mr. Thomas Jennings.

Mr. Tho. Edwards.

Mr. Will. Washbourn.

Mr. John Freeman.

Mr. Humph. Griffith.

John Mason.
Salary 73 l. per Ann. each.
J. Shore, Lutenist, 41 l. 10 s.
J. Radcliff Confessor to
the Household, 36 l. 10 s.
Ten Children of the Chapel.
Edward Gates.
Henry Silvester.
Matthew Benson.
Priest.
G. Govadking.
James Hasleton.
Priest.
Henry Franks.
Edward Baker.
Deane.
Lucas, Closet-keeper at
James's, Sal. 41 l. 10 s.
for washing Surplices,
1 s.

Mr. J. Richardson, Chapel-
Keeper at Whitehall, Sal. 50 l.
— For providing Sur-
plices 50 l.
H. Parker, Esq; Serj.
Sala. 6 l. 16 s. 10 d. 1/2.
— for wash. Surp. 60 l.
M. Alford Yeo. Sa. 5 l.
Boa. wag. 49 l. 15 s.
Matt. Fairlace Groom,
Sal. 49 l. 1 s. 6 d.
James Lungley, Cock and
Cryer, 18 l. 5 s.
Isaac Ellis, Bell-Ringer, 15 l.
4 s. 2 d.
Matthew Shelley, Organ Blow-
er. Board Wages 20 l.

OF
the
Ve-
stry.

Numb. XVIII.

Her Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending in
the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command
of his Grace William Duke of Devonshire, Lord
Steward; with their respective Salaries and Board-
wages.

Board of Green-Cloth.

	Per Annum.	
	Wages.	Board-wages.
William Duke of Devonshire, } Lord Steward of Her Majesty's } Household.	100 00 00	1360 00
James Earl of Bradford, Treasurer.	123 14 08	1076 5 4
Right Honourable Hugh Earl of } Cholmondeley Comptroller.	107 17 06	1092 2 6
James Lord Rialton, Cofferer.	100 00 00	400 00 00
Thomas Felton, Bar. Master of the } Household.	66 13 04	433 6 8
William Forester, Kt. Clerk Green- } Cloth.	44 06 08	455 13 4
James Starburgh, Esq. Clerk Green- } Cloth.	44 06 08	455 13 4
James Griffith, Esq; Clerk Comptrol- } Cloth.	44 06 08	455 13 4

Charles

Per Annum
Wages. Board.

Charles Godfrey, Esq; Clerk Comptrol- } 44 06 08 455 1
ler.

William Welby, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Steward.

Accompanying House.

Petley Garnham,	}	Yeomen, each	05 00 00	73 00
Edward Parsons,				
Luder Spicemaker,	}	Grooms, each	02 13 04	54 15
Henry Powell,				
Edward Phillips, Messenger,	—		02 13 04	37 06
Edward Sutton, Chamber-Keeper.				19 06

Bake-House.

John Clark, Yeoman,	—	—	05 00 00	45 00
Edward Ball,	}	Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06
Henry Nartloe,				

Pantry.

William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman,	—	11 08 02	48 11
Charles Justice,	}	Grooms, each	02 13 04
Lewis Vandoren,			37 06

Cellar.

Thomas Hopegood, Gent. and Yeoman	}	11 08 01½	48 11
of the Ice-House.			
Richard Dalton,	}	Yeomen, each	05 00 00
James Haymans,			45 00
Francis Furnis,	}	Grooms, each	02 13 04
Samuel Towers,			37 06
Charles Price,			

Buttery.

Roger Webb, Gent. and Yeoman,		11 08 01	48 11
David Lloyd, Yeoman,	—	05 00 00	45 00
Thomas Jones,	}	Grooms, each	02 13 04
John Clay,			37 06
Tadens Vanfanden,			

Spicery.

Richard D'Avenant, Esq; Clerk,		16 00 00	84 00
--------------------------------	--	----------	-------

Confectionary.

Elizabeth Stevens,	—	05 00 00	45 00
George Gunthorpe, Yeoman,	—	05 00 00	45 00
Thomas Drake, Groom.	—	02 13 04	37 06

Cuery.

Josias Poulter, Gent. and Yeoman,		11 08 01½	48 11
Peter Bury, Yeoman,	—	05 00 00	45 00
Charles Callmell, Groom.	—	02 13 04	37 06

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Laundresses.

Gunthorp, *Laundress of the Table* } 20 00 00 100 00 00
and Household Linen, _____

Queen's Privy Kitchen.

Clark, Esq. *First Clerk*, 44 06 08 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205 13 04 $\frac{1}{2}$

Lowman, Esq; *Second Clerk*, 11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Eckersfall, Esq; *Clerk Extraor-* } 11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
inary. _____

Lamb, *Master Cook*, _____ 11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Everall, *Second Master Cook*, _____ 11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hoanslef, *Third Master Cook*, 11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Diffell, *Fourth Master Cook*, 11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Centlivres, *Yeoman of the Mauth*, 05 00 00 55 00 00

Arnaud, } *Yeomen, each* 05 00 00 55 00 00
Cookco, _____
Daniel. _____

Calhonn, } *Grooms, each* 02 13 04 47 06 08
Trolling, _____
Hounsfleff, _____

Webb, } *Children, each* 02 00 00 28 00 00
Smith, _____
Sheppard, _____
Evans, _____

Centlivres, _____

Tomlin, *Scourer*, _____ 02 00 00 28 00 00

Eckersfall, *Door-Keeper*, _____ 30 00 00

Her Majesty allows 40 l. per Ann. to Four Boys to be bred up

Cooks. 40 00 00

Webb, Sen. } *Turn-* } each 30 00 00
Edmonds, } *broaches.* } _____
Grecian, } _____
Parkinson, } _____
Harris, } _____

Side of Household Kitchen.

Hicks, *Chief Cook*, _____ 05 00 00 55 00 00

Cooper, *Cook*, _____ 02 13 04 47 06 08

Sell, } *Grooms, each* 02 13 04 47 06 08

Le Meray, } _____

Wells, } *Children, each* 02 00 00 38 00 00

Lifney, } _____

Braithwait, *Scourer*, _____ 02 00 00 28 00 00

Winn, *Door-Keeper*, _____ 30 00 00

John Gately,	}	Tunbroaches, each	Per Annum.	
John Grimston,			Wages.	Board-Wag
John Fosbrook,				30 00 00
Larder.				

John Whilden,	}	Yeomen, each	05 00 00	45 00 00
Nicholas Howard,				
Robert Bray,	}	Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 00
George Mynors,				
John Geater,				

Atacery.

James Halfey, Esq; Serjeant,	_____	11 08 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 11
John Price, Esq; { Joynt }	{ Clerks. }	06 13 04	113 06
John Jackson, Esq;			
Francis Tuckwell, Yeoman of the Salt }	{ Stores. }	05 00 00	10 00 00

Boultery.

Alexander Gretton, Esq; Clerk,	_____	06 13 04	73 06 00
Anthony Scarlett, Yeoman,	_____	05 00 00	45 00 00
David Davies, Groom,	_____	02 13 04	37 06 00
Thomas Rutter, Second Groom,	_____	02 13 04	37 06 00

Scalbing-House.

James Godwin, Yeoman,	_____	05 00 00	45 00 00
Henry York, Groom,	_____	02 13 04	37 06 00

Pastry.

Patrick Lamb,	}	Yeomen, each	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Salter,				
Thomas Brown, Groom,	_____	02 13 04	37 06 00	
Edw. Allen, Groom,	_____	02 00 00	33 00 00	
Rob. Brand, Salsary-man,	_____		30 00 00	
John Heard, Furner,	_____		30 00 00	

Scullery.

Tho. Hardiman,	_____	05 00 00	45 00 00	
Francis Forester, Yeoman,	_____	05 00 00	45 00 00	
James Tooth,	}	Joint Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 00
Samuel Farley,				
James Rodd, Page,	_____	02 00 00	33 00 00	
M. Hilton, Servant,	_____	02 00 00	33 00 00	
Rich. Bland,	}	Children, each	02 00 00	33 00 00
Robert Chambers,				
John Griffin,	}	Pan-keepers, each	30 00 00	
Rich. Turner,				

Wood-Ward.

John Shaw, Esq; Clerk,	_____	06 13 04	73 06 00	
_____	_____	05 00 00	45 00 00	
Somerfet English,	}	Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 00
Francis Coleman,				

Barbinge

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Barbingers.

Peter La Roche, <i>Gent. Har-</i>		11	08	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
inger,							
William Wall,							
Francis Courant,							
Davenant Sherbourn,							
Lake Darington,							
Almonry.							

Yeomen, each 05 00 00 45 00 00

Daniel Whitton, <i>Yeoman,</i>	_____	05	00	00	45	00	00
William Slatter, <i>Groom,</i>	_____	02	13	04	37	06	08

Porters at the Gate.

Richard Miller,							
Aaron Kinton,							
Alex. Hubert,							
James Lovet,							
Philip Hanchett,							
Robert Vernon,							
Mahalaleel Windham,							

Yeomen, each 05 00 00 45 00 00

Grooms, each 02 13 04 37 06 08

Cartakers.

Richard Fielder,							
Edward Kilmayne,							
William Munden,							
William Arbor,							

Yeomen, each 05 00 00 45 00 00

Grooms, each 02 13 04 37 06 08

Tail-Cartakers.

Charles Lloyd,	_____	02	13	04			
Mr. L'Abbie	_____	02	13	04			
Anthony Bruce,	_____	02	13	04			

Officers of the Hall.

Charles Parsons, <i>Marshal,</i>	_____	13	00	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	05	00
William Everal,							
John Philips,							
James Moody,							

Daily-Wait. each 02 00 00 28 00 00

Barthalea.

Philip Meadows, <i>Knight-Marshal,</i>							
John Lester,							
Thomas Beckett,							
John Appleby,							
Richard Gwarkin,							
James Jenkins,							
Edward Watson,							

Marshal's Men, each 20 00 00

Clerge.

John Hardisty, <i>Clerk,</i>	_____	06	13	04	23	06	08
Robert White, <i>Coroner,</i>	_____	06	13	04	23	06	08

Bread.

Per Annum
Wages. Board-W

Bread-Bearers.

Samuel Lee,	_____	02	00	00	18	07
John Richard Lee,	_____	02	00	00	07	02

Wine-Porters.

Edmund Breckenbury,	}	04	00	00		
John Bardin, each						
Edw. Jones, Turncock at Kensington,					25	00
Nathaniel Lloyd, Bell-Ringer at Kennington,					25	00
Tho. Trevor, Cart-loader,					20	00
Joseph Champin, Watchman at St. James's,					27	07
Thomas Hypsley, Cleaner of the Sess-Pools,					55	12
Thomas Warner, for feeding and breeding Pheasants at Hampton-Court.					200	00

Clerks to the Four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloath.

Mr. John Price,
Mr. Luder Spiesmaker,
Mr. John Shaw,
Mr. Edward Parsons.

To the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, James Eckerfall.

To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Henry Powel.

To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Purveyors.

Fishmongers, Francis Tuckwell, and Charles Madocks.
Poulterers, Joseph Huddle, Rich. Walkden, and Anthony W.
Linnen-Draper, Matthew Cooper.
Grocer, Peter La Vigne; and D. Shirbourne, Oyl-man.
Brewer, Richard Saunders.
Butchers,
Purveyor of Bacon, Thomas Cliffe.
Brasier, Jeremiah Hancock.
Ironmonger, Paul Collins.
Pewterer, William Templeman.
Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Rutter, Charles Salter.

Numb. XVIII.

The Queen's Officers and Servants in Ordinary at Stairs, under the Lord Chamberlain.

THE most Honourable Henry Marquis of Kent, Lord Chamberlain.	Wages	100	} l. p.
	Board-Wag.	100	

Vice-Chamberl. Tho. Coke, Esq;
Wages—66l. 13s. 4d. } per A.
Bo. Wa. 492l. 15s. 0. }

Gentlemen of her Majesty's most
Honourable Privy Chamber.

Sir Will. Langhorne, Bar.

Sir John Ghester, Bar.

Charles Nicolas Eyre, Esq;

Sir Charles Napier, Bar.

John Weston, Esq;

Sir Thomas Read, Bar.

Sir John Wentworth, Bar.

Sir Benj. Tichbourn, Kt.

Sir John Osbourn, Bar.

Sir Charles Carteret, Bar.

Sir John Smith, Bar.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt.

Sir Edward Lawrence, Kt.

William Killigrew, Esq;

Sir Edmond Andros, Kt.

William Lowther, Esq;

Sir Jonathan Andrews, Kt.

George Isaacson, Esq;

William Stevenage, Esq;

Agmondisham Vesey, Esq;

Francis Duncombe, Esq;

Thomas Ogle, Esq;

Sir Thomas Grantham, Kt.

Annloe Sherrard, Esq;

Henry Palmer, Esq;

Edward Leigh, Esq;

Sir Philips Coote, Kt.

Edward Progers, Esq;

Sir William Wheeler, Kt.

Sir Bradwardine Jackson, Bar.

Sir Dalby Thomas, Kt.

William Collier, Esq;

Thomas Stiles, Esq;

Sir Nath. Napier, Bar.

Anthony Sturt, Esq;

Philip Sherrard Esq;

Thomas Dacres, Esq;

Sir Edward Coke, Bar.

John Coke, Esq;

Louis le Grand, Esq;

Gaspar Frederick Henning, Esq;

Michael Kinkaid, Esq;

John Chamberlayne, Esq;

Sir Henry Every, Bar.

James Perchard, Esq;

Henry Ashburt, Esq;

Sir Bennet Hoshyns, Bar.

Capbearers.

Thomas Boteler, Esq;

Charles Nicolas Eyre, Esq;

Robert Russell, Esq;

Herbottle Luckyn, Esq;

Wages 33l. 6s. 8d. per An. each.

Carvers.

Bernard Granville, Esq;

Joseph Rossington, Esq;

John Tilburgh, Esq;

Gaspar Frederick Henning, Esq;

Wages 33l. 6s. 8d. per An. each.

Gentlemen Sewers.

Robert Robinson, Esq;

Charles Chester Eyre, Esq;

John Green, Esq;

John Hodges, Esq;

Wages 33l. 6s. 8d. per An. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-

Chamber.

Henry Sandys, Esq;

Edward Harrison, Esq;

John Anderfon, Esq;

Sir Edward Lawrence, Kt.

Wages—150l. }

Board Wages—50l. } each.

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Wait-

ers.

Sir David Mitchel, Kt. Gentle-

man Usher, Daily Waiter and

Black Rod.

Will. Oldes, Esq.

Francis Aston, Esq;

Jerem. Chaplain, Esq;

Wages—20l. }

Board Wag. 130l. } p. an. each.

Assistant Gentleman Usher.

William Saunderfon, Esq;

Sal. 66 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber.

John Bonine, Esq;

Robert Hemmington, Esq;

William Whitmore, Esq;

R r Ro

Robert Barkham, Esq;

Wages ——— 20 l. } p. an. each.
Bo. Wages — 53 l. }

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter-
Waiters in Ordinary.

Charles Dalton, Esq;

Charles Bressley, Esq;

Henry Godfrey, Esq;

Henry Gardy, Esq;

Tobiah Humphreys, Esq;

Leonard Pinkney, Esq;

Thomas Ogle, Esq;

Thomas Hutton, Esq;

Wages ——— 10 l. }

Board Wages 40 l. } p. ann. each.
Chamber-keeper.

Mr. G. Powel, Wages 20 l. p. A.
Pages of the Presence-Cham-
ber.

Mr. Alexander Reynolds.

Mr. Edward Willis.

Mr. Arnold Walwyn.

Mr. Abraham Kempt.

Wages ——— 2 l. } p. ann. each
Board Wag. — 23 l. }

Grooms of the Great-Chamber,
or Messengers.

Mr. Adam Lisney.

Mr. Edward Cooper.

Mr. James Cooke.

Mr. Thomas Nash.

Mr. Joseph Linsey.

Mr. Griffin Evans.

Mr. Robert Jenkinson.

Mr. Silvester Shepherd.

Mr. Thomas Martyn.

Salary 40 l. per ann. each.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Richard Savage.

Mr. Timothy Crompt.

Mr. Anthony Meek.

Mr. William Murray.

Mr. John Girard.

Mr. James Tryon.

Mr. James Grassigneau.

Mr. Paul Garnier.

Wages — 11 l. 8 s. 1 d. } each.
B. Wages 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. }

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. Michael Woolrech.

Mr. William Lovegrove.

Sal. 54 l. 15 s. each per An.

Ladies of the Queen's
chamber.

Sarah Dutches of Marlborou

Groom of the Stole. Wag 3

6 s. 8 d. Bo. Wa. 966 l. 13 s.

As Privy Purse and First Lad
the Bed-Chamber — 200

Dutches of Somerset.

Dutches of Ormond.

Dutches of Devonshire.

Lady Henrietta Ryaltou.

Countess of Sunderland.

Countess of Burlington.

Countess of Scarborough.

Lady Fretchwell.

Lady Hide.

Sal. 1000 l. per Ann. ea

Maids of Honour.

Mrs. Kingdome.

Mrs. Collier.

Mrs. Forrister.

Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Temple.

Mrs. Wyvill.

Sal. 300 l. per Ann. ea

Bed-Chamber Women

Mrs. Danvers.

Mrs. Cooper.

Mrs. Fielding.

Mrs. Masham.

Mrs. Hill.

Sal. 500 l. per Ann. ea

Pages of the Back Stair

Mr. Edward Brown.

Mr. John Forster.

Mr. Gilbert Abrahah.

Mr. Lawrence Saxon.

Mr. Hammies Kirkes.

Mr. John Smith.

Wages — 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. }

Bo. Wag. 77 l. 6 s. 4 d. }

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 611

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

George D'avanant, Esq; Yeoman, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Jonathan Chase, Esq; }
Thomas Taylor, Esq; } *Grooms.*

Sal. 130 l. each.

Kendal Heron, Esq; }
Roger Hallet, Esq; } *Pages.*

Julias Sewel, Esq; }
Sal. 100 l. per Ann. each.

Standing Wardrobe-Keepers.

Thomas Hall, Esq; standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Windsor-Castle.

Richard Marriot, Esq; Wardrobe-Keeper, and Keeper of the Private Lodgings at Hampton-Court.

Sal. 230 l. per Ann.

Henry Lowman, Esq; Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Kensington.

Daniel Child, Esq; Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Whitehall, and Clerk of the Wardrobes.

William of the Guns, and Keeper of the Private Armory, Piercy Guinon de Beaubauiffon, Esq;

Wife of the Robes, Sarah Dutcheffs of Marlborough.

Thomas, Yeoman of the Robes.

Charles Hodges, Groom of the Robes.

Geo. Curtis, } *Waiters of the*
Forster, } *Robes*

David Jones, Messenger to the Robes.

Wife of the Body Linnen, Mrs. Eliz. Atkinson.

Wages, 20 l. per Ann.

Ward-Wages, 119 l. }
Wife, Mrs. Rainsford, Wa-

150 l. per Ann.

Wife, Mrs. Eliz. Abrahall, Wages 100 l. per Ann.

Necessary Woman, Mrs. Mary Foyston, Board-Wages, 121 l. 5 s.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Fitz-Harding, Sal. 314 l. 1 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Mr. Moses Giraudeau, }
Mr. John Holbech, } *Clerks.*

Comptroller of the Chamber.

William Vanbrugh, Esq; Sal. 150 l. per Ann.

Master of the Jewel-House.

John Charlton, Esq; Sal. 450 l. per Ann.

Yeoman, Mr. Edward Pauncefort.

Groom, Mr. Edward Yardley. Sal. 106 l. 15 s. each.

Clerk, Mr. Robert Sedgwick, Sal. 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Charles Cotterel, Kt. Sal. 300 l. per Ann.

Assistant, Clem. Cotterel, Esq; Sal. 6 s. 8 d. per Diem.

Marshal, Dr. John English, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Serjeant at Arms for the City of London, Edm. Harle, Esq; Serjeants at Arms in Waiting at Court.

Thomas Charnock, Esq; Joseph Lawson, Esq; John Templer, Esq; Thomas Turst, Esq; Edmond Williamson, Esq; Matth. Hutton, Esq; Daniel Gardiner, Esq; Thomas De-Critz, Esq;

Sal. 100 l. per Ann. each.

Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Chancellor, Peter Persehouse, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Treasurer, Philip Ryley, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons, Samuel Powel, Esq;

Groom-Porter, Tho. Archer, Esq;
Master of the Revels, Charles Killigrew, Esq; Sal. 10 l. per Annum.

His Yeoman, Mr. Thomas Warters, Sal. 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Annum.

Knight Harbinger, Malaca Thurston, Esq; Sal. 20 Marks per Annum, and 10 s. per Diem.

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, Sir John Stanley, Bar.

Clerk, Mr. John Evans.

Office-keeper, Mr. Richard Maypowder.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Thomas Beake.

Richard Hopkins.

Henry Legate.

Nich. Hill.

Charles Kenge.

Simon Chapman.

W. Knight.

Thomas Newlin.

W. Sutton.

John Freeman.

Henry Allen.

John Thornborough.

John Morris.

Nathan Wilcox.

Anthony Dagley.

Jos. Chance.

Peter Browne.

Ralph Young.

George Collins.

Richard Ravel.

Sam. Grice.

Fra. Clarke.

Edward Gibbs.

Ralph Gibbs.

Thomas Davis.

Peter Moriscoe.

Peter Newlin.

Richard Hayward.

Tho. Beak, junr.

Cha. Couchman.

Geo. Fry.

Thomas Smith.

Thomas Nightingale.

Tho. Harrison.

Richard Barloe.

Fra. Sawyer.

Fortune Barton.

Garret John Nys.

Rofs Mitchel.

Andrew Bertin.

Sal. 45 l. per Ann. each.

Messenger to attend the Treas

Mr. John Thirkettle.

Messenger to attend the I

Chancellor, Mr. Rob. Brise

Messenger to the Great Ward

Mr. William Holmes.

Messenger to Mr. Auditor.

Mr. Henry Bywater.

Clerks of the Cheque to the

sengers in Ordinary, Mr. W

liam Sharpe, and Mr. T

mas Atterbury.

Messenger of the Press, Mr.

bert Stevens, Sal. 60 l. per

MUSICIANS 24.

Master of Musick, Mr. J

Eccles. Sal. 200 l. per An

Mr. John Bannister,

Mr. Robert King.

Mr. Henry Heale.

Mr. Christian Steffkin,

Mr. John Ridgeley.

Mr. Richard Bradley.

Mr. Edmund Flower.

Mr. Henry Eccles.

Mr. Charles Smith.

Mr. Fra. Jones.

Mr. Thomas Perkinson.

Mr. Gilbert Abrahall.

Mr. Charles Hooton.

Mr. John Lenton.

Mr. Thomas Smith.

Mr. Solomon Eccles.

Mr. Francis Cruifs.

Mr. Theo. Fitz.

Mr. William Gorton.

Mr. J

Mr. John Shore.
Mr. Alexander de la Tour.
Mr. Bradley, jun.
Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Kremberg.

Their Salary, 40 l. 2 per Ann.
For Livery, 16 l. 5 each.

Instrument-Keeper, Mr. William Brown, Salary 40 l. per Ann.

Instrument-Maker, Mr. Joh. Walfsh.
Organ-Maker, Mr. Christopher Shrider.

Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Person.

Sir Ed. Hannes, Kt. 300 l. per Ann.

Dr. Tho. Lawrence, 250 l. per An.

Dr. Martin Lister, 200 l. per An.

Sir David Hamilton, Kt.

Dr. Arbuthnot Physician Extraordinary.

Apothecaries to the Person.

James Chafe, Esq; Salary 275 l. per Annum.

Mr. Daniel Maltus, Salary 320 l. 5 s.

Apothecary to the Household, Mr.

W. Jones, Wages 53 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Board-Wages, 106 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Mr. William Read, Kt. Oculist.

SURGEONS.

Charles Bernard, Esq; Serjeant

Surgeon, Sal. 396 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Thomas Gardiner, Esq; Surgeon-General of all the Land-

Forces of England.

William Gardiner, Esq; Surgeon to the Household, 280 l. p. An.

Housekeeper at Whitehall, Piercy

Kirk, Esq;

At Windsor-Castle,

Theodore Randue, Esq;

At Kensington, Henry Lowman, Esq;

At New-Market, Mr.

Walker, Sal. 36 l. 10 s.

Of the Palace at Westminster, Mr. Incledon.

Under Housekeeper at St. James's,

Mr. Edward Brown, 60 l.

At Whitehall, Mr. Robert Beddow.

At Hampton-Court, Jasper English, Esq;

At Somerset-House, Tho. Hutton, Esq;

At Richmond, Robert White, Esq; Sal. 78 l. per Annum.

Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, &c. on the North-side of Trent, William Duke of Devonshire.

Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, &c. on the South-side of Trent, Thomas Earl of Wharton.

Keeper of St. James's Park, Mr. Henry Wise, Chief Gardiner.

Of Hide-Park, Henry Portman Seymour, Esq;

Of Windsor-Forest, George Duke of Northumberland.

Of Waltham-Forest, Robert Marquis of Lindsey.

Of Windsor great and little Park, Sarah Dutcheffs of Marlborough.

Of Greenwich-Park, George Churchill, Esq;

Of Hampton-Court-Park, William Yong, Esq;

Of Audley-Inn-Park, Mr. David Robinson,

Warden of Sheerwod-Forest, John Duke of Newcastle.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Hugh Boicawen, Esq;

Sergeant Trumpeter, Mr. John Shore, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Twelve Trumpeters.

Drum-Major.

Four Kettle-Drums.

Master of the Tennis-Court, Tho. Caplin Esq; Sal. 132 l. 3 s. 4 d.

Repairer of Bridges, J. Carey, Esq;
Master of the Barges, Mr. John
Warner, Sal. 100 l. per An.

Forty Eight Watermen, Sal. 3 l.
2 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.

Other Servants to the Queen.

Jeweller, Sir Steph. Evance, Kt.

Goldsmith, Sam. Smithin, Esq;

Booksellers, William Churchill,
Esq; and Mr. Edward Castle.

Watchmaker, Mr. Tho. Herbert,
Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Principal Painter, Sir Godfrey
Kneller, Kt.

Painter in Enamel, or the Cabi-
net Painter, Charles Boit, Esq;

Keeper of the Royal United Libra-
ry at Cotton-House, Dr. Ri-
chard Bentley, Sal. 200 l.

Poet Laureat, Nahum Tate, Esq;
Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Hydrographer, Ed. Halley, Esq;

Historiographer, T. Rimer, Esq;
Sal. 200 l. per Ann. each.

Joyner of the Privy-Chamber
Mr. John Howard, Sal. 19
13 s. 4 d.

Bowling-Green-Keeper (Garden
Mr. Henry Peacock.

Chief Gardener of the Royal G-
den at St. James's, Mr. H-
ry Wife.

Eight other Gardeners.

Locksmith, Mr Philip Harris

Ratkiller, Mr. Walter Marti

Moletaker.

Strewer of Herbs.

Card-Maker.

Yeoman Arras-worker.

Taylor to the Great Wardrobe.

Shipwright and Barge-builder.

Mathematical Instrument-Ma

Embroiderer.

Cabinet-maker.

Operator for the Teeth.

Comedians 4.

Serjeant Skinner.

Tuner of the Organt.

The Smallness of the Wages and Salaries to divers of
Queen's Servants being in some Measure compensated to
by Perquisites and Fees of Honour, it may not be amiss to
the Reader the following Specimen of Fees paid for the
honour of Knighthood only.

*A Bill of Fees due to the King's Servants from all Per-
that receive the Honour of Knighthood. Viz.*

	l.
To the Earl Marshal of England	03
To the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms	08
To the Gentlemen Usher of the Privy-Chamber	05
To the Gentlemen Usher daily Waiters	05
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber	05
To the Gentlemen Ushers quarter Waiters	04
To the Knight Harbinger	03
To the Gent. and Yeomen Harbingers	05
To the Serjeants at Arms	05
To the Robes Office	04
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber	04
To the King's Barbers	01
To the Wardrobe Office	02
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet.	03

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
to the Gent. of the Cellar and Buttry	01	12	0
to the Sewers of the Bed-Chamber	02	00	0
to the Grooms of the Chamber	01	00	0
to the Serjeant Porter	01	00	0
to the Porters at the Gate	01	00	0
to the Yeomen Ushers	01	00	0
to the Yeomen of the Mouth	01	16	0
to the Closet Keeper of the Books, &c.	00	10	0
to the Surveyor of the Ways	00	10	0
to the Surveyor of the Dresser, &c.	00	10	0
to the Pages of the Presence	00	10	0
to the Drum-Major	00	13	4
to the King's Footmen	00	02	0
to the King's Coachmen	00	10	0
to the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body	05	00	0
admin'd by Henry Carr, Gent. Usher.	78	13	4

There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber }
 1. more if Knighted within the Verge thereof. } 81 13 4

Amongst the Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence, the Usher of the Black Rod is the first, whose Fees due to himself only, be very considerable, and very Ancient, we thought the following Account of 'em might not be unacceptable to the Pub-

Fees due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

For Entrance.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Prince for his first Entrance into the House of	30	00	00
An Archbishop.	6	13	04
A Duke.	10	00	00
A Marquis.	6	13	04
An Earl.	4	10	00
The Bishops of London, Durham and Winton, each	3	06	08
em.			
A Bishop.	2	10	00
A Viscount.	4	10	00
A Baron.	2	10	00

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are new-created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends: each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to again according to the Rates aforeaid.

And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an high Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy. _____

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send for his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; till their Proxy is not to be Entred or Allowed.

At the ending of the Session every Peer gives him freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least _____

Bishops or Barons _____

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

Every Bill at the first or before the 2d Reading. _____

More to him to provide Wine and Wafers. _____

If a Bill concern divers Persons, they are to pay for a do Bill. _____

If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, each Person is to pay _____

Fees due to him for Commitments.

Each Peer committed into his Custody pays Twenty Nobles a Day. _____

As for his Entertainment and all other Charges, he refer to the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with or as he thinks fit.

Every inferior Person committed to him, pays Ten Nobles. _____

And for his Custody every Day. _____

If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20s. as Riding Fees _____ per Diem.

From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending out Writs to the Rising thereof, he has for every Day. _____

And if the Parliament be kept elsewhere than at Westminster, he has an Allowance of 40s. per Diem, as at the last Parliament at Oxford. _____

For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has _____

And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he has 2 paid by the Appellant and Defendant.

As for Her Majesty's Allowance, for all Necessaries belong to the House, it is answered by the Officers upon demand he keeps himself within the bounds of former Allowance as thus;

From the Wood-yard, Coals per Diem. _____

Charcoal, per Diem. _____

This is the Winter Allowance, half as much in the Summer.

From the Chandry, Torches, Sizes, Wax-Candles and low-Candles are sent for as the House needeth.

From the Apothecary, Perfumes, Sweet Wafers, Urn and earthen Pots.

From the Great Wardrobe, the King's Allowance of Sey, Canvass, of Wool, of Hey, Thread, Syer, Nails, and other Necessaries for making ready the House, and if more than employed, the remainder is demanded, or Money taken for it.

From the Groom-Porters all Iron Necessaries, Sconces.

From the Removing Wardrobe, Close-stools, Chamber-pots, Candlesticks. But these are sent from the Great Wardrobe by the Lord Chamberlain's Warrant.

From the Stationers, Pens, Ink, and Paper, Pen-knives, Service-books, &c.

The Surveyor is to take Care of all Repairs about the House, and the Smith of all Locks and Iron-bolts.

Fees for Installments of Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks	66	13	04	} 3 Cushions after their Installments, are his Fee.
A Duke	20	00	00	
A Marquis 25 Marks	16	13	04	
An Earl 20 Marks	12	13	04	

The Lodge and little Park at *Windsor* belongs to him as being appointed him by the Order, with the Meads thereunto belonging. The Hay is disposed of by him. The Deer being serv'd, he has the keeping of 12 Milch Kine.

The Vineyard also belongs to him, for which the King having a House for several Offices, as Gentleman-Usher in the Ca-

He hath also two Fee Bucks and two Fee Does.

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Fee belongs to him.

When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter, and by Order that he is to be employed, his Allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from his Majesty, *per Diem*. 4l. 00 s. 00 d.

N U M B. XIX.

The Master of the Horse, and his Officers.

Master of the HORSE.

His Grace, Charles Duke of Somerset, Salary 1266 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.

Chamberlain and Clerk Martial.

Thomas Lister, Esq;

Equerries.

Thomas Lister, Esq;

George Fielding, Esq;

Sam Duncombe, Esq;

Panton, Esq;

Sam Britton, Esq;

100 l. each.

Equerry of the Crown Stable.

Henry Foubert, Esq; 256 l.

Pages of Honour.

Robert Blount, Esq;

The Hon. Henry Berkeley, Esq;

The Hon. Richard Arundel, Esq;

Charles Hedges, Esq;

156 l. each.

Gentle

Gentleman of the Horse, <i>Thomas Meredith</i> , Esq;	Henry Docker.
Surveyor of the High-ways, <i>Michael Studholm</i> , Esq; Sal. 82 l. per Annum.	Francis Allen.
Surveyor of the Stables, <i>Francis Negus</i> , Esq; 120 l.	John Bernard.
Riding Surveyor, <i>John Bowen</i> , Esq; 30 l.	David Morris.
Clerk of the Avery, <i>George Lampen</i> , Esq; 125 l.	Isaac Tyssal.
Clerk of the Stables, <i>Michael Studholm</i> , Esq; 224 l.	Thomas Hardin.
Yeoman Sadler and Store-keeper, <i>Robert George</i> , Esq; 93 l.	Will. Nightingall.
Squire and Groom Sadler, <i>John Rawlins</i> , 76 l.	53 l. per Annum each.
Serjeant and Marshal Farrier, <i>Andrew Snape</i> , Esq; 42 l.	Besides Four allowed for the Master of the Horse.
Yeoman-Farrier, <i>Robert Symcock</i> , 36 l. 10 s.	Coachmen Five.
Coach-maker, <i>S. Auberry</i> , 36 l.	Mr. James Curtis.
Purveyor and Granitor, <i>Luke Sanders</i> , 120 l.	Mr. Andrew Millam.
Governor to the Pages, <i>Daniel Brisac</i> , 100 l.	Mr. Thomas Welsh.
Meuse-keeper, <i>J. Lewis</i> , 36 l.	Mr. Edward Brockhurst.
Stable-keeper at Hampton-Court, <i>Francis Sturgis</i> , 36 l.	Mr. Ric. Rodwell.
Stable-keeper at Kensington, <i>W. Feilder</i> , 36 l.	65 l. per Ann. each.
Yeoman of the Carriages, <i>R. Manning</i> , 36 l.	And one for the Master of Horse.
Footmen Twelve.	Five Postillions, and one for Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.
William Peach.	Five Helpers, and one for the Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.
Henry Skull.	Four Grooms, at 36 l. per Ann. each, and Six for the Master of the Horse.
Oliver Thomas.	One Bottle Groom, at 36 l. Ann.
Thomas Bernard.	Helpers to the Chaises Three 30 l. per Ann. each.
George Wilkinson.	Chairmen Four, at 42 l. per Ann. each.
	One Messenger at 15 l. per Ann.
	One Porter of the Meuse, at 10 l. per Annum.
	Tregonnel Frampton, Esq; keeping Six Race-Horses and all Necessaries at Newmarket 600 l. per Annum.

N U M B. XX.

Master of the Great Wardrobe,

HIS Grace Ralph Duke of Montague, Salary 2000 l. per Annum.
 Thomas Dummer, Esq; Deputy.
 John Elrington, his Clerk.
 Edmond Dummer, Clerk of the Office.
 Besides several Under-Officers and Tradesmen.

NUM

N U M B. XXI.

The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Charles Duke of St. Albans, Captain. Salary 1000 l. per Ann.
 William Seymour, Esq; Lieutenant. Salary 500 l. per Ann.
 Charles Fane, Esq; Standard-Bearer. Salary 300 l. per Annum.
 Robert Manley, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 120 l. per Ann.
 Daniel Burges, Esq; Secretary.

Charles Norton, Esq;
 Thomas Boteler, Esq;
 Alexander Barham, Esq;
 Nicholas Arnold, Esq;
 John Colton, Esq;
 John Champante, Esq;
 Gregory Westcombe, Esq;
 Henry Ryley, Esq;
 Robert Coleby, Esq;
 William Olds, Esq;
 Thomas Saunders, Esq;
 William Westcomb, Esq;
 Daniel Brown, Esq;
 John Grub, Esq;
 John Whitehead, Esq;
 Thomas Geary, Esq;
 William Lancaster, Esq;
 Benjamin Sambrook, Esq;
 John Gathorne, Esq;

William Parker, Esq;
 Robert London, Esq;
 John Darley, Esq;
 Francis Mogson, Esq;
 James Wallis, Esq;
 William Smith, Esq;
 Edward Bedingsfield, Esq;
 William Thomas, Esq;
 Rich. Farnborough, Esq;
 John Lecroft, Esq;
 Thomas Peirce, Esq;
 Job Williams, Esq;
 William Wynne, Esq;
 William Westcomb, Esq;
 Coll. Oldfield, Esq;
 Henry Pope, Esq;
 John Norket, Esq;
 William Taylor Esq;
 Alexander Forrester Esq;

William Smith, Esq; Paymaster.

Mr. Richard Reeves, Gent. Harbinger.

The Salary of the Gentlemen is 100 l. per Annum.

N U M B. XXII.

List of the Yeomen of Her Majesties Guard, and their Officers.

Viscount Townsend, Captain. Salary 1000 l. per Ann.
 William Feilding, Esq; Lieutenant. Salary 500 l. per Ann.
 Richard Uphill, Esq; Ensign. Salary 300 l. per Ann.
 Charles Hanbury, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 150 l. per Ann.
 John Biggs, Esq;
 John Davenant, Esq;
 John Capell, Esq;
 John Charlton, Esq;

} Corporals, 150 l. per Ann. each.

John

John Inge,
 John Scorer,
 John Kirton,
 Nicholas Hawkins,
 Robert Kidwell,
 John Lane,
 John Holmden,
 Joseph Collier.

*Ushers. Salary 49 l. 11 s. 3 d.
 per Annum each.*

William Atlee.
 Robert Reynar.
 Thomas Scott.
 Jeremiah Thwaites.
 John Hebburne.
 Richard Palmer.
 George Barloe.
 Francis Sheppery.
 Robert Manning.
 Adam Dunkerly.
 William Whaley.
 William Lawlet.
 Thomas Cooper.
 Henry Wood, *Sen.*
 Henry Wood, *Jun.*
 John Dyson.
 Benjamin Porter.
 Thomas Robinson.
 Tobias Cocks.
 Allin Wootton.
 Thomas Collings.
 William Sheppard.
 Walter Crockett.
 Anthony Bedingfield.
 Thomas Pell.
 Richard Tarrant.
 Francis Bernard.
 George Onion.
 ——— Poyns,
 Thomas Werret.
 Peter Waggoner.
 Thomas Farmer.
 Edward Philips,
 Philip Oldis,
 Mungo Brand,
 James Marshall,
 Edward Stacey,
 Anthony Harrison,

Thomas Arnold,
 Fawler Meaton,
 William Brown, *Sen.*
 George Hewster,
 John Sampson,
 John Lee,
 Thomas Croskell,
 Benjamin Hall,
 Henry Holloway,
 William Brown, *Jun.*
 James Teale,
 Bryan Tilmond,
 Thomas Jessup,
 Thomas Small,
 Thomas Munden,
 Richard Hide,
 John Bentall,
 Edward Short,
 Francis Baker,
 Hugh Moore,
 Richard Parsons,
 Charles Howland,
 George Tanton,
 Henry Eldridge,
 Thomas Griffith,
 Francis Brown,
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	Gentleman Porter, —	24
	40 Yeomen Warders, —	851
	Physician, —	20
	Apothecary, —	10
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	3 other Gunners, —	54
<i>Cockham-Wood</i> .]	Master Gunner, —	36
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Six other Gunners,	109	10	0
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Two other Gunners,	24	6	8
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Two other Gunners,	36	10	0
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Seven other Gunners, _____	127	3
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Six other Gunners, _____	109	3
Windsor-Castle.] Duke of Northumberland Constable, _____	182	10
Charles Potts, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, _____	73	0
Master-Gunner, _____	36	10
Two other Gunners, _____	36	10
Isle of Wight.] Duke of Bolton, Governor, _____	500	0
Anthony Morgan, Esq; Lieutenant Governor.		

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sandham Fort, ——— Captain ———	45	12	6
Thirty Warders, ———	368	0	0
Master-Gunner, ———	36	10	0
Two other Gunners, ———	36	10	0
Yarmouth Castle.] Master Gunner, ———	36	10	0
Four other Gunners, ———	73	0	0
Cowes Castle, Master-Gunner, ———	36	10	0
Yarmouth.] Master-Gunner, ———	36	10	0
Two other Gunners, ———	36	10	0
Ports.] Lord Warden, His Royal Highness } Prince George of Denmark, ———	160	0	0
Lieutenant of Dover Cast. Tho. E. of Westmorland.	50	0	0
Chaplain to the Lord Warden, ———	36	10	0
Captains, Officers and Gunners of Arcliffe } Bulwark, Goats Bulwark, Dover, Sand-	766	10	0
down, Deal, Sandgate, and Walmer Castles, }			
Captain of Sandgate, ———	40	0	0
Captain of Sandown, ———	20	0	0
Captain of Wolmer Castle, ———	20	0	0
Captain of Deal Castle, ———	20	0	0

Old Establishment of the Office of Her Majesty's Ordnance, 1703.

<i>Offices.</i>	<i>Person's Names.</i>	<i>per Ann.</i>
General,	John Duke of Marlborough,	1500
Lieutenant-General,	Thomas Erle, Esq;	800
Major General,	William Bridges, Esq;	400
Clerk of the Ordnance,	Christopher Musgrave, Esq;	400
Keeper,	James Lowther, Esq;	400
Clerk of the Deliveries,	James Craggs, Esq;	300
Surveyor,	Henry Mordaunt, Esq;	300
Secretary,	James Craggs, Esq;	200
Adjutant-General	John Blake,	60
	James Delancon,	40
	David Mercator,	60
Adjutant-General	Anthony Fift,	60
	Thomas Eyres,	40
	Thomas White,	75
Clerk of the Ordnance.	Christopher Lister,	65
	Edward Deere,	50
	Rowland Gibson,	50

<i>Clerks to the Storekeeper,</i>	} John Allen, John Blackler, Alexander Eustace,
<i>Clerks to Clerk of the Delivery,</i>	} Nicholas Whitaker, William Musgrave, James Leece,
<i>Clerks to the Treasurer,</i>	} James Marriott, John Pearce,
<i>Deputy Storekeep. of the Armory,</i>	William Nicholas,
<i>Keeper of the Small Arms,</i>	Thomas Gardiner,
<i>Storekeeper at Chatham,</i>	Capt. George Goodrick,
<i>Ditto at Upnor-Castle,</i>	Col. Edmund Rouse,
<i>Ditto at Tilbury,</i>	Charles White,
<i>Ditto at Woolwich,</i>	James Filton,
<i>Ditto at Sheerness,</i>	Col. Robert Crawford,
<i>Ditto at Windsor-Castle,</i>	Daniel Carty,
<i>Ditto at Portsmouth,</i>	John Hooper,
<i>Ditto at Plymouth,</i>	Henry Hooke,
<i>Ditto at Berwick,</i>	Thomas Greene,
<i>Ditto at Hull,</i>	William Idle,
<i>Ditto of Salt Petre,</i>	Jeffrey Griffith,
<i>Furbisher of small Arms in the Tower.</i>	} Henry Cripps,
<i>Ditto at Portsmouth,</i>	John Silvester,
<i>Yeoman of Tents and Tayls,</i>	John Trovillas, Richard Hoden,
<i>Three Armourers,</i>	} Jeremiah Crawford, George Wright,
<i>Chief Engineer,</i>	—
2 Ditto,	—
3 Ditto,	Christian Lilly,
<i>Two Travelling Engineers,</i>	} Talbot Edwards,
<i>Engineer to improve himself,</i>	Peter Carles,
<i>Waggon-Master,</i>	Thomas Philips,
<i>Clerk of the Cheque,</i>	Charles Ball,
<i>Purveyor,</i>	William Wright,
<i>Messenger,</i>	Isaac Bennet,
<i>Two Proof Masters,</i>	Edward Snapes,
<i>Chief Fire-Master,</i>	} John Blake,
<i>His Mate,</i>	John Allen, John Hopkey, John Baxter,
<i>Four Fire-Workers,</i>	} William Wood, James Pendlebury, James Felton, Thomas Trahern,

		l.	s.
Chief Petardeer,	John Fawcet,	54	15
	Henry Bishop,	36	10
Chief Petardeers,	Thomas Dyson,	36	10
	George Spencer,	36	10
	Samuel Ball,	36	10
Chief Bombardeer,		54	15
	John Fletcher,	36	10
	Joachim Doaling,	36	10
	John Kelly,	36	10
	William Leathes,	36	10
	Abel White,	36	10
Chief Bombardeers,	Percivall Donkin,	36	10
	Walgrave Beasley,	36	10
	William Hayes,	36	10
	Charles Watkins,	36	10
	Godfrey Franks,	36	10
	William Allen,	36	10
	Thomas Kestian,	36	10
Chief Gunner of England,	Thomas Silver,	190	00
	Richard Leake,	45	10
Three Mates,		45	10
		45	10
Controller of the Fireworks,		200	00
		9438	00
Sixty Gunners, Salary 18 l. 5 s. per Annum each, is		1095	l.
Sixty Labourer, Sal. 26 l. per Annum each, is		1560	l.

The New Establishment of the Office of Her Majesty's Ordnance. 1703.

<i>Six Engineers.</i>	<i>Four Sub-Engineers.</i>
John Hennaway.	Salary 50 l. per Annum each.
George Conrade.	<i>Six Gentlemen of the Ordnance.</i>
Michael Sherrard.	Salary 40 l. per Annum, each.
Francis Petyt.	<i>Twelve Bombardeers,</i>
Thomas Petyt.	Salary 36 l. 10 s. per Ann. each.
Robert Borgard.	<i>Sixty Gunners,</i>
Sal. 100 l. per Annum, each.	Sal. 18 l. 5 s. per Ann. each.

Extraordinary Allowances of the Office of Ordnance. Paid by Bill and Debiture.

Lieutenant General Erle,	
in lieu of the Little	300 00
Minories,	
	W. Bridges

	W. Bridges, Esq; add. Sal.	100
	Christopher Musgrave, Esq; add. Sal.	100
	per Annum, and for a House 100 l. per Ann.	200
Engineers,	Col. Wolfgang. W. Romer,	365
	Michael Richards,	100
	John Maucleer,	100
Astronomical Observer,	John Flamsteed,	100
Storekeeper at Greenwich,	George Brockhurst,	80
Ditto of the Garrison at Portsmouth,	Walter Harford,	40
Ditto at Plymouth,	Henry Hooke,	40
Ditto at St. James's,	John Marley,	20
Ditto at Pendennis-Castle,	John Thorpe,	40
Ditto at Tinmouth-Castle,	Edward Sifton,	20
Ditto at Chester,	Richard Brampton,	40
Ditto at Guernsey and Visiting,	William le Merchant,	80
Ditto at Jersey Magazine,	Charles Dumaresque,	40
Ditto of Victualling at Jersey,	Edward Dumaresque,	40
Ditto of Naval Stores at Kingsale in Ireland,	Gabriel Solden,	60
Dit. of Laboratory at Woolwich,	John Baxter,	40
	Robert Welsh, 30 l. per Ann. Storekeeper, House Rent 10 l. per Annum, keeping Arms clean 10 l.	50
Ditto at Carlisle,	William Idle, an add. Sal.	10
Ditto at Hull,	Thomas Grieve, an add. Sal.	10
Ditto at Berwick,	Isaac Smith,	40
Overseer at Tilbury,	Edward Raven, as Overseer, 45 l. 12 s. 6 d. per Ann. Rent 42 l. per An.	87
Ditto at Hull,		
Furbisher of small Arms in the Tower,	Henry Cripps,	27
Ditto of Swords in the Tower,	Thomas Bigglestone,	2
Ditto at Hampton-Court, and St. James's,	John Harris, Hampton-Court, 40 l. per Ann. St. James's 30 l. per A.	70
Ditto at Windfor-Castle,	Edward Wise,	3
Ditto at Chester,	Griffith Malbone,	3
Ditto at Plymouth,	John Norman,	2
Ditto at Hull,	Jonathan Snaith,	3
Ditto at Berwick,	William Shell, per Contract,	2
Purveyor,	William Meades,	6

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 635

Master for Fire-Ships,	Nicholas Whitaker,	60 00
Labourers at Sheernefs,	Hugh Downman,	26 00
	John Chambers,	26 00
Surgeon,	John Gardiner,	26 00
Guarling the Fleet,	David Mercator,	20 00
Clerk of the Minuits,	John Pearce,	54 15
	Thomas Silvester,	40 00
Gentlemen of the Ordnance,	Rene la Combe,	40 00
	John Aleman,	40 00
Carpenter at Sheernefs,	James Marriot, per Contract,	40 00
Gun-killer,	William Hester,	04 00

Besides several other Officers who have an Allowance }
among them according to their respective Offices, amount- } 874 00
in all to

3831 07 06

Extraordinary Clerks,

the Lieutenant General, One. For the Survey-
General, Two. For the Clerk of the Ordnance,
Nine. For the Storekeeper, Four. For the Clerk
of the Deliveries, Four. For the Storekeeper of
Small Arms, One. Salary 40 l. per Annum each.
the Treasurer, Three. Salary 39 l. per An. each.

957 00

The Governors of Her Majesty's Territories in America.

NEW-England and New-	Virginia, Col. Hunter.
Hampshire, Colonel Jo-	Maryland, Colonel Seymour.
seph Dudley.	Jamaica, Brigad.Gen. Handaside.
New-York and the Jerseys, Ld.	Leward-Islands, Colonel Daniel
Lovelace.	Park.
Barbadoes, Mitford Crow, Esq;	Bermudas, Benj. Bennet, Esq;
Nete, That Hudsons-Bay, Road Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania,	
Carolina, Providence, &c. are governed by private Persons ap-	
pointed by their Respective Proprietors, by virtue of their	
Charter, &c.	

N U M B. XXIV.

A List of His Royal Highness's Servants.

Person's Names.	Quality.	per Annum.
John Lord De la Warr,	Groom of the Stole,	1200
William Lord Byron,		
John E. of Westmorland,	Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber,	2400
Thomas L. Howard of	each 600 l.	
Essexham,		
Archib. E. of Roseberry,		Chri-

Christian Sigfried de Plessen,	} Privy Purse and Mast. of the Robes, 40	}	Salary 500 l. per Annum.	}	44
His Deputy, Coort Wal- keling, Esq;					
John George Hugk, Esq;	} Secretary of the Household, for him- self and Clerk 240 l.	}	Secretary of Foreign Affairs 200 l.	}	40
Dr. John Arbuthnot,					
Charles Churchill, Esq;	} Physician, Salary 400 l. per Ann.	}		}	320
George Churchill, Esq;					
Thomas Maul, Esq;	} Grooms of the Bed-Ch. each 400 l.	}		}	320
John Hill, Esq;					
Hugh Boscawen, Esq;	} Pages of the Back Stairs, each 80 l.	}	per Ann.	}	32
James Vernon, Esq;					
Samuel Masham, Esq;	} Servant to the Pages of the Back Stairs, 2	}	Yeoman of the Robes, _____	}	9
Francis Godfrey, Esq;					
Mr. Peter la Roche,	} Barbers, each 60 l. _____	}	Assistant to the Yeomen of the Robes	}	12
Mr. Daniel Croharry,					
Mr. John Custice,	} Page of the Presence, _____	}		}	30
Mr. Samuel Nash,					
Peter Person,	} Gentlemen Usbers, each 150 l. per An.	}		}	400
Mr. Carsten Buckholt,					
Mr. Peter la Roche,	} Gentle. Waiters, each 100 l. per An.	}		}	60
Mr. Carsten Buckholt,					
Matthew Barrow,	} Yeoman of the Cellar, _____	}		}	200
Mr. Charles Lucas,					
Thomas Beverley, Esq;	} Chaplains, each _____	}		}	300
John Layng, Esq;					
J. Chamberlayne, Esq;	} Chappel-Keeper, _____	}		}	150
Ch. Nicolas Eyre, Esq;					
Richard Steel, Esq;	} Laundress and Sempstresses of the Body, 15	}		}	100
Michael Kinkaid, Esq;					
Mr. Thomas Hopgood,	} Necessary Woman, _____	}		}	100
Mr. John Tribbecho,					
Mr. _____ Behme,	} Master of the Horse, _____	}		}	100
John Christian Jacobi,					
Mrs. _____	} Equerries, each 300 l. per Ann. _____	}		}	1300
Elizabeth Towers,					
Scroop Earl of Bridg- water,	} Pages of Honour, each 150 l. per An.	}		}	300
Peter Wentworth, Esq;					
Henry Durell, Esq;	} Yeoman Rider, 121 l.	}		}	321
Henry Hawley, Esq;					
Benj. Mildmay, Esq;	} Chaplain of the Arms, 200 l.	}		}	321
Thomas Poultney, Esq;					
John Chudleigh, Esq;	} Mr. George	}		}	
Timothy Sheel, Esq;					

Mr. George Curtis,	Clerk of the Stables,	130
Mr. James Herault,	Purveyor of the Stables,	120
Three Coachmen, each	86 l. per Ann.	258
Eight Footmen, each	41 l. 1 s. per Annum.	328 l. 8 s.
Four Grooms, each,	55 l. 10 s.	277 l. 10 s.
Chaiseman,		55 l. 10 s.
Helper to the Chaiseman,		20
Carrier for a Nag's Livery,		20
Barleman,		16
William Booth, Helper to the Purveyor of the Stables,		22 l. 10 s.
Four Chairmen, each	39 l. 17 s. 6 d. per Ann.	159 l. 10 s.
James Barber, Keeper of the Stable Yard at St. James's,		24
Mr. Sewster Peyton,	} Mast. of the Buck and Stag-Hounds for themselves and Huntsmen, }	1100
Walter Chetwynd, Esq;		
Joseph Webb,	Huntsman for keeping of the Harriers,	200
Roger Webb,	Harbourer,	20
Peter Guenon de Beau-	} Master of the Setting Dogs,	250
bisson,		
Peter Kirke,	Dog-Keeper,	100
Mr. Christopher Hill,	} Master of the Barge 30 l. more for 18 Watermen, 3 l. each, }	84
William Etherick, Esq;		
Thomas Webb, Esq;	Attorney.	20
John Ball, Esq;	Solicitor,	20
Robert Young,	Auditor,	150
Faith Browne,	Game-keeper at Winchester,	40
Sarah Young,	Keeper of the little House at Windsor,	40
	For looking after the Guard-Chamber at St. James's,	15

Commissioners for the Management of his Royal Highness's Revenue.

John Lord de la Warr,	Spencer Compton, Esq;
Scroop Earl of Bridgwater.	John George Hugk, Esq;
Treasurer and Receiver to his Royal Highness, and Pay-	
master to Her Majesty's Pensioners, The Honourable Spencer	
Compton, Esq; For himself and Clerk, 540 l.	

Numb. XXV.

QUEEN'S-BENCH.

LORD Chief-Justice of the *Queen's-Bench*, Sir *Holt*, Kt. Sal. 700 l. per Ann.

The other Justices are,

Sir *Henry Gould*, Kt.

Sir *John Powel*, Kt.

Sir *Littleton Powis*, Kt.

Sal. 600 l. per Ann. each.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, *Simon Harcourt*, Esq; 200 l. per Ann.

His Secondary, *Richard Harcourt*, Esq; 60 l. per Ann.

Entying Clerks.

Mr. *Rob. Celyard*, Clerk of the Rules, Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

Mr. *Benedict Brown*,

Mr. *Henry Masterman*,

Mr. *Rice Foulke*,

Mr. *Richard Harcourt*,

Mr. *Robert Wintour*,

Mr. *Richard Horton*, jun.

Mr. *William Leighton*,

Mr. *Francis Pember*.

Sal. 20 l. per Ann. each.

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr. *John Davies*,

Mr. *Francis Thacker*.

These attend upon the *Puisne Judges* of the said Court last Day of every issuable Term; and carry up to the *Exchequer* the *Estreit* of the Issues, and deliver it in upon Oath to Chief-Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, *Rowland Holt*, Esq;

Robert Coleman, Gent. Sal. 800 l. per Ann. each.

Secondary, *Giles Clark*, Gent. 50 l. per Ann.

Deputy for Signing Writs, and Clerk for Filing of the Declarations, Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*.

Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, Mr. *John Warner*.

Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, Mr. *Francis Thacker*.

Custos Brevium, and *Nisi Prius* Office.

Thomas Goodinge, Serjeant at Law. } 150 l. per Ann. each.

Thomas Goodall, Esq;

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of *Queen's Bench*, Masters of the Office for making up, examining and sealing all the Records of *Affize* and *Nisi Prius* of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoigns*, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout England, are

Mr. *James Hooton*,

Mr. *John Hollyman*,

Mr. *William Tully*,

Mr. *Thomas Goodinge*,

Mr. *John Sedgwick*.

Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

Deputy

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-Treasury, Mr. *Will. Tully*, }
 Deputy Cl. of the Outward-Treasury, Mr. *J. Parker*. } 10 l. each.

Two Bag-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the *Queen's-Bench* Prison, *Will. Braughton*, Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. *Cooke*.

Clerks of the Papers there, Mr. *John Marson*, Mr. *Ellis Stephens*.

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side.

Mr. *Robert Stone*,

| Mr. *Adam Baynes*.

Sal. 20 l. per Ann. each.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *William Simmons*, 60 l. per Ann.

His Deputy, Mr. *Pickering*.

Clerk of the Errors, *Sylvester Petit*, Esq; 50 l. per Ann.

A Chief Crier, two Under-Criers, two Uihers, and four
 Tipstaves.

The Filazers and Exigenters of the Queen's-Bench.

Mr. *Robert Hastings*,

Berkshire.

Mr. *Thomas Stateham*,

Derby.

Mr. *John Green*,

Devonshire.

Mr. *George Woodson*,

Yorkshire.

Mr. *William Twiford*,

Essex.

Mr. _____

Gloucester.

Mr. _____

Hereford.

Mr. *Jonathan Ravenhill*,

Hertford.

Mr. *John Withers*,

Kent.

Mr. *John Browning*,

Lincoln.

Mr. *Henry Deane*,

London and Middlesex.

Mr. *Henry Dodd*,

Oxfordshire.

Mr. *Philip Hodges*,

Somerfetshire.

Mr. _____

Suffex.

Mr. *Samuel Porter*,

Wilts.

Mr. *Robert Hyde*,

Newcastle.

Mr. *James Mead*,

Bristol.

Mr. *Simon Fuller*,

{ Bedfordshire, and
 Buckinghamshire.

Mr. *James Chapman*, Bar.

{ Cambridgeshire, and
 Cornwall.

Mr. *Simon Fuller*,

{ Dorset, Huntingdon,
 and
 Leicester.

Mr. *John Busby*,

Monmouth.

Mr. *Simon Fuller*,

{ Norfolk, and
 Northampton.

Thomas Fuller,

{ Northumberland,
Nottingham.

Sir James Fuller, Bar.
James Woodhouse, Esq;
Mr. Simon Fuller,
Mr. William Hawbury,
Sir James Fuller, Bar.
Sir James Fuller, Bar.

Rutland.
Salop.
Southampton.
Stafford.
Suffolk.
Warwick.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

{ Westmorland, and
Worcester.

Mr. William Bennet,
Mr. William Osburn,
Mr. Charles Waite,
Mr. John Withers,

Town of Nottingham
Kingston upon Hull
Town of Southampton
City of Canterbury

Mr. Simon Fuller,

{ City of Coventry.
City of York.
City of Exeter.

Mr. Henry Owen,

City of Gloucester

Mr. Simon Fuller.

{ City of Lincoln.
City of Norwich.
City of Litchfield.
City of Worcester.
Town of Pool.

Numb. XXVI.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, *William Lord Cooper*, 2100
Annum.

His Secretary, *Thomas Marshal*, Esq; 100 l. per Ann.

Master of the Rolls, *Sir John Trevor*, Kt.

His Secretary, *Thomas Janson*, Esq;

Twelve Masters in Chancery.

Sir John Trevor, Kt.

Sir Lacon William Child, Kt.

Sir Robert Legard, Kt.

John Edisbury, L. L. D.

John Methwin, Esq;

Samuel Keck, Esq;

Sir Richard Holford, Kt.

Thomas Pitt, Esq;

Thomas Gery, Esq;

William Rogers, Esq;

John Heccocks, Esq;

William Fellows, Esq;

The Six Clerks.

Herne, Esq;	Nathaniel Barnadiston, Esq;
Suffield, Esq;	William Lamb, Esq;
Highlord, Esq;	Sir John Meers, Kt.
of the Crown, George Wright, Esq;	250 l. per Ann.
honorary of the Court, Gostelow Snow, Esq;	
of the Hanaper, Joseph Whitehead, Esq;	140 l. per Ann.
His Deputy, William Whitehead, Esq;	
arden of the Fleet, William Weeden Ford, Esq;	
gent at Arms, Cyril Goasley, Esq;	80 l. per Ann.

Two Examiners.

Emerton, Esq;	Arthur Trevor, Esq;
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Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

Dawling, Esq;	Edward Bulstrode, Esq;
Bland, Esq;	

Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel.

Henry Watson,	Mr. Edward Horsman,
John Woodford,	Mr. William Grimes.
John Loughton,	Mr. Thomas Pengry.

Masters of the Subpœna Office.

Vane, Esq;	Thomas Lyddal, Esq;
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Their Deputy, Mr. Nicholas Hooks.

of the Patents, Richard Cocks, Esq; 20 l. per Ann.

His Deputy, _____

The Registers Office.

Principal Register, Charles Duke of St Albans.

Deputy-Registers.

Edwards, Esq;	Carew Guidott, Esq;
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Registers for the Rolls.

Edward Goldsborough.	Mr. Richard Price.
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Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the Old Book, James Gent.

Keepers of other Entry-Books, Robert Devenish, Gent. Henry Gent.

Master of the Affidavit-Office, John Poynter, Esq;

His Deputies, Mr. Morris Williams, Mr. Rob. Stanhope.

Cursitors-Office.

Mr. Michael Terry, Principal for Nottingham and Northampton, per Ann.

Mr. Abraham Skinner for Essex and Berks, 60 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Shortrose for Devon and Kent.

Samuel Layton,

James F. Jb, Esq;

Henry Gaspar.

{ For London and Middlesex.

Stephen Barnes. } 70 l. per Ann. each.

Hungerford, Esq; for Yorkshire and Westmorland, 130 l. per Ann.

Andrew Swift, for Gloucester and Cumberland, 70 l.

John Smith, for Southampton and Warwick, 60 l.

Mr. Charles Pickering, for Norfolk and Cambridge,	116 l. per
Mr. John Pagett, for Lincoln and Somerset,	70 l.
Mr. Stephen Terry, for Surrey and Salop,	60 l.
Mr. Robert Hart, for Oxon and Rutland,	20 l.
Mr. Jeremy Hale, for Stafford and Wilts,	65 l.
Mr. William Wickliffe, for Sussex and Worcester,	90 l.
Mr. John Woodward, for Hereford and Monmouth,	50 l.
Mr. Richard Nelson, for Suffolk and Huntingdon,	80 l.
Mr. James Sedgwick, for Kent and Devon,	70 l.
Mr. William Richardson, for Bucks and Bedford,	40 l.
Mr. Thomas Barnes, for Leicester and Cornwall,	90 l.
Mr. Ralph Perley, for Dorset and Northumberland,	60 l.

Secretary of the Presentations of Spiritual Benefices, *St. mas Allen, Kt.*

Alienation Office.

James Sanderson, Esq;
Henry Villers, Esq;
Thomas Plot, Esq; } Commissioners.
 Sal. 300 l. each.
 Master in Chancery, ——— *Freeman, Esq;*
 Receiver, *Mr. Nicholas Whitacre.*
 Clerk of the Enrollments, *Mr. Bernard Halfpenny.*
 Clerk of the Entries, *Thomas Webb.*

NUM B. XXVII.

Court of COMMON PLEAS.

LORD Chief-Justice, *Sir Thomas Trevor, Kt.*
 Sal. 700 l. per Ann.

Sir John Blencoe, Kt. } Justices.
Robert Tracey, Esq;
Robert Dormer, Esq; Sal. 600 l. per Ann. each.
 Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Earl of *Litchfield.* Per

Sworn Master, *Sir Walter St. John,* ———

His Secondary, *Mr. Joseph Yates,* ———

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *John Cook, Esq;* ———

His Secondary, *Mr. Richard Derby,* ———

Second Prothonotary, *Richard Foley, Esq;* ———

His Secondary, *Mr. Nicholas Hall,* ———

Third Prothonotary, *John Borret, Esq;* ———

His Secondary, *George Cook, Esq;* ———

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, Esq; Master in Trust for *Montague Gerard Dra*

Secondary, *Mr. John Storer,* ———

Clerks of the Office.

Thomas Newman.

Peter Storer, *sen.*

Michael Glide.

Joseph Biscoe.

Peter Temple.

Register, John Drake, *Esq;*

Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. Peter Woodward.

Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. Edw. Milles, *Salary 20 l. per Ann.*

Clerks of the Jurats, or Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Robert Maidstone.

William Abell.

Henry Perkins.

Clerk of the Enrolments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. Edward
Salary 20 l. per Ann.

His Deputy, Mr. William Gandy.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. Edmund Dummer. *50 l. per Ann.*

Clerk of the Outlawries, Roderick Lloyd, *Esq;*

Clerk of the Queen's Silver-Office, Mr. Daniel Cock, *60 l. per An.*

Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. William East.

His Deputy, Mr. Courthope.

Clerk of the Habeas Corpus, Mr. Windham.

His Deputy, Mr. Hambden.

Clerk of the Effoigns, Mr. Richard Owen, *20 l. per Ann.*

Clerk of the Superfedeas, Mr. Norris.

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Joseph Yates, *Esq;*

50 l. per Ann.

James Shepherd, *Esq;*

50 l. per Ann.

John Faringdon,

50 l. per Ann.

Busfield, *Esq;*

50 l. per Ann.

Frederick Alp,

50 l. per Ann.

Isaac Jackson,

50 l. per Ann.

John Holmden,

50 l. per Ann.

Benj. Brooks,

50 l. per Ann.

Robert Bicknal,

50 l. per Ann.

Mr. Robert Bird.

Mr. Rich. Champion;

Peter Storer, *jun.*

Sal. 10 l. per Annum each.

Mr. Duncomb.

Salary 10 l. per Annum each.

{ Monmouth.

{ Salop, Staffordshire, Northamp-
tonshire, Rutlandshire, and
the Town of Lichfield.

{ Northumberland, Westmor-
land, Cumberland, and Town
of Newcastle upon Tyne.

{ London and Middlesex.

{ Suffolk.

{ Lincolnshire, and the City of
Lincoln.

{ Gloucestershire, City of Glo-
cester, Worcesterhire, City
of Worcester, Cornwall, and
Hereford.

{ Huntingdon and Cambridge,

{ Kent, Sussex, and Surrey.

Mr. Richard Boycott,
60 l. per Ann.

Mr. Henry Bestland,
50 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Cook,
60 l. per Ann.

Mr. Lechmere,
20 l. per Ann.

Mr. Denton,
60 l. per Ann.

William Tempest, Esq;
100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Mulgrave Davison,
70 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Stone,
40 l. per Ann.

{ Essex and Hertford.

{ The City of Bristol, County
Somerſet, and Town of Po
Warwickſhire, Leiſterſhire
Nottinghamſhire, Der
ſhire, City of Coventry, and
Town of Nottingham.

{ Wiltſhire, Hantſhire, and
Town of Southampton.

{ Norfolk and the City of Nor
wich.

{ Yorkſhire, City of York, T
of Kingſton upon Hull.

{ Devonſhire and the City of Ex
ter.

{ Bedfordſhire, Berkſhire, Bu
inghamſhire, and Oxford
ſhire.

The Four Exigents.

William Avery, Esq; 60 l. p. A. | Mr. ——— Norcliff.

Mr. John Cotton, 5 l. per Ann. | Mr. John Farrington.

There are Four Cryers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

N U M B. XXVIII.

Court of EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Sir Edward Ward, Kt. Sal. 500 l. per Ann.

Sir Thomas Bury, Kt.

Robert Price, Esq;

John Smith, Esq;

{ Barons, Sal. 400 l. per Ann.

Cursitor-Baron, Sir William Simpson, Kt. Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

The Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

The Queen's Remembrancer, Henry Ayloffe, Esq; Sal. 500 l.

—His Deputy, Rob. Barker, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys of the Office.

George Watts, Esq;

Francis Butler, Esq;

Mr. Gabriel Armiger,

Mr. William Bathurst,

Mr. William Walker,

{ Secondaries. Sal. 80 l. per

Mr. Thomas Eyre,

Mr. John Tompson.

Mr. Thomas Harris.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Leonard Thompson, Esq; Remembrancer. 120 l. per

First Secondary and Filazer, John Tayleure, Esq; 60 l. per

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 645

Second Secondary, Charles Batteley, Esq; 20 l. per Ann.

Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.

John Hammond, 30 l. | Mr. Henry Thompson, 20 l.
William Allandson, 30 l. | Mr. Thomas Maddox, 20 l.

The Pipe-Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, Sir John Cooke, Kt. Doctor of Laws. 330 l.
—His Deputy, Phillip Tullie, Esq; per Ann.

The Eight Attorneys or Sworn Clerks there.

Secondary and First Attorney, Joseph Cranmer, Esq; 100
Secondary, Charles Milbourn, Esq; 60
Peter Frowde, 40 l. | Mr. Charles Hornby, 10 l.
William Worth, 30 l. | Mr. William Wrightson, 10 l.
Philip Tullie, 30 l. | Mr. Thomas King, 10 l.
Comptroller of the Pipe, John Pottinger, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Office of Pleas.

Clerk of the Pleas, Thomas Marriot, Esq; Sal. 250 l. per Ann.

The Four Attorneys.

Secondary and first Attorney, Thomas Arden, Esq;
David Fielder. | Mr. Richard Lloyd.
Thomas Owen. | Mr. Daniel Wogan.
Sole Opposer, Mr. Serjeant Whitacre. Sal. 100 l. per Ann.
Clerk of the t streats, John Cook, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.
Auditors of the Imprest, Arthur Manwaring, Esq; Edward
Bale, Esq; Sal. 300 l. per Ann. each.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Anthony Parsons, Esq; | Thomas Jett, jun. Esq;
Auditor for the Principality of Wales, The Honourable Sidney
Adolphin, Esq;
Auditor for the Dutchy of Cornwall, The Honourable Albermarle
Stue, Esq; Sal. 150 l. per Ann.

First Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths, The Duke of Grafton,
200 l. per Ann.
Deputy, Robert Butler, Esq; Sal. 30 l. per Ann.

Clerks of the Office.

Daniel Pigeon. 80 l. | Mr. John Eston. 40 l. per Ann.
Receiver of the First Fruits, William Glanville, Esq; Sal. 100 l.
Comptroller, John Baber, Esq; Sal. 50 l. per Ann.
Deputy-Chamberlains, Mr. ——— Smith, Mr. Henry Ballow.
20 l. per Ann.
Chief Usher of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court
Common-Pleas, who hath under him four Ushers and six Messen-
Sir Michael Heneage. Sal. 150 l. per Ann.

NUM B. XXIX.

The Queen's Serjeants at Law.

SIR Thomas Powis.
 Sir Salathiel Lovel.
 Sir Joseph Jekyll.

Nicholas Hooper, Esq;
 Sir Thomas Parker.

Other Serjeants at Law.

Sir Robert Atkins,
 Sir Henry Hassel.
 Edwyn Wyat, Esq;
 Sir Edward Lutwich.
 Sir Henry Selby.
 Sir Charles Ingleby.
 Sir John Rotheram.
 Sir Henry Chancey.
 Henry Tinder, Esq;
 Sir William Wogan.
 Sir Nathaniel Bond.
 John Thirbane, Esq;
 Thomas Goodwyn, Esq;
 Joseph Girdler, Esq;
 John Green, Esq;
 Thomas Gibbons, Esq;
 Charles Whitaker, Esq;
 Henry Turner, Esq;

John Hooke, Esq;
 John Pratt, Esq;
 William Hall, Esq;
 James Selby, Esq;
 Lawrence Agar, Esq;
 Henry Chetham, Esq;
 James Grove, Esq;
 William Bannister, Esq;
 Joseph Weld, Esq;
 Henry Lloyd, Esq;
 Rich. Richardson, Esq;
 John Cheshire, Esq;
 John Comyns, Esq;
 Sir John Bennet.
 Richard Wynn, Esq;
 John Hoo, Esq;
 John Birch,
 Thomas Webb, Esq;

Her Majesty's Council Learned at Law.

SIR William Whitlock.
 John Farer, Esq;
 John Conyers, Esq;
 Robert Eyres, Esq;

J. Aglionby, Esq;
 Edward Jennings, Esq;
 Nicholas Lechmere, Esq;

*Her Majesty's Justices of Assize and General-Goal
 livery for the several Counties in Wales.*

Charles Cox, Esq;
 Serjeant Bannister,
 Serjeant Webb,

} For Brecknock, Glamorgan
 Radnor Shires.
 } For Carmarthen, Pembroke
 Cardigan Shires.

Joseph Jekyll, *Queen's Serj.* } For Montgomery, Flint and
John Pocklington, *Esq;* } Denbigh Shires.
Serjeant Hook, } For Carnarvan, Merioneth
William Jessop, *Esq;* } Shires and Anglesey.

NUMB. XXX.

Offices and Officers in the Court of the Dutchy Chamber of Lancaster held at Westminster.

Chancellor, *James Earl of Derby*, Sal. 300 l. per Annum.
Attorney-General, *Sir Edward Northey*, Kt. Sal. 50 l. per An.
Clerk of the Dutchy, *Sir Cheek Gerard*, Bar. Sal. 100 l. per Ann.
Receiver-General, *John Chetwind*, *Esq;* Sal. 50 l. per Annum.
Auditor of the North, *William Bellamy*, *Esq;* Sal. 100 l. per Ann.
Auditor of the South, ——— *Thornhill*, jun. Sal. 50 l. per Ann.
Deputy-Auditor of the South, *Sir John Bennet*, Kt.
Queen's Serjeant, *Nicholas Starkie*, *Esq;*
Deputy-Clerk, and Keeper of the Records, *Mr. Benjamin Ayliffe*.
Deputy-Clerk, and Register, *Mr. John Relfe*. Sal. 25 l. per Ann.
Attorneys, { *Mr. Richard Husband*.
 { *Mr. Thomas Asheton*.
Usher, *Mr. Thomas Bustem*.
Deputy-Usher, *Mr. Thomas Desborough*.

Offices and Officers in the Court of Chancery held at Preston in the County-Palatine of Lancaster.

Chancellor, *James Earl of Derby*.
Vice-Chancellor, and Attorney-General, *Nic. Starkie*, *Esq;*
Chief Clerk, Register, and Examiner, *Mr. Tho. Winckley*.
Mr. *James Asheton*,
Mr. *William Patten*,
Mr. *Josias Gregson*,
Mr. *Nicholas Rishton*,
Mr. *Ralph Asheton*,
} Attorneys and Clerks.
Prothonotary for the Court of Common-Pleas, — *King*, *Esq;*
Deputy-Prothonotary, *Thomas Forster*, *Esq;*
Clerk of the Crown, *Sir Alexander Rigby*, Kt.
Deputy-Clerk of the Crown, *John Thornton*, *Esq;*
Clerk of the Peace, *George Kenyon*, *Esq;*

NUMB. XXXI.

A List of all the Lords Lieutenants in England and Wales.

ENGLAND.

Bedford,
Cambridge,
Middlesex,

Berks,
Bucks,
Chester,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,
Westmorland,

Derby,
Devon,
Dorset,

Southampton,
Durham,
Essex,

Glocester,
Hereford,
Hertford,
Huntingdon,

Kent, and Deputy Warden of the
Cinque-Ports,

Lancaster,
Leicester,
Lincoln,

Monmouth,

Norfolk,

Northampton,

Northumberland,

Nottingham,

Oxon,

Rutland,

Salop,

Somerset,

Stafford,

Suffolk,

Surrey,

Sussex,

Warwick,

} Wriothesley Duke of Bedford

William Lord Craven.

Scroop Earl of Bridgwater.

Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley.

Sidney Earl of Godolphin.

} Charles Earl of Carlisle.

William Duke of Devonshire

John Earl Poulett.

} Cha. Duke of Bolton.

Richard Earl of Scarborough

Richard Earl Rivers.

Charles Earl of Berkeley.

Henry Marquis of Kent.

Algernoon Earl of Essex.

Charles Earl of Manchester.

} Lewis Lord Rockingham.

James Earl of Derby.

John Duke of Rutland.

Robert Marquis of Lindsey.

} Thomas Earl of Pembroke
Montgomery.

Charles Viscount Townshend.

} Charles Earl of Peterborough
and Monmouth.

Richard Earl of Scarborough

John Duke of Newcastle.

John Duke of Marlborough.

Bennet Lord Sherrard.

Richard Lord Newport.

James Duke of Ormond.

William Lord Paget.

Charles Duke of Grafton.

Geo. Duke of Northumberland

Algernoon Earl of Hertford.

George Earl of Northampton.

Wor

orcester,
ilts,
rkshire, North and East-Ri-
ding,
-Riding and City of York,

Charles Duke of Shrewsbury,
Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

John Duke of Newcastle.

Henry Boyle, Esq;

W A L E S.

glesey,
marvan,
enhigh,
int,
erioneth,
ontgomery,
econ,
ardigan,
armathan,
amorgan,
embroke,
adnor,

Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

NUMB. XXXII.

List of all the Custodes Rotulorum in England and
Wales.

Edford,
Berks,
ucks,
Cambridge,
helter,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,
Derby,
Devon,
Dorset and
Southampton,
Lof and North-Riding, York-
shire.

Paulet Earl of Bolingbrooke.
William Lord Craven.
Scroop Earl of Bridgwater.
Edward Earl of Orford.
Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley.
Sidney Earl of Godolphin.
Charles Earl of Carlisle.
William Duke of Devonshire.
John Earl Poulett.

Charles Duke of Bolton.

John Duke of Newcastle.

The Honourable Hen. Boyle, Esq;
during the Minority of Richard
Earl of Burlington.

Rich. Earl Rivers.

Charles Earl of Berkeley.

Thomas Lord Conningsby,
Algernoon Earl of Essex.

Hunting-

Wp-Riding,

Essex,
Gloucester,
Surrey,
Hereford,
Hertford,

Huntingdon,
Kent,
Lancaster,
Leicester,
Lincoln,
Middlesex,
Monmouth,
Norfolk,
Northampton,
Northumberland,
Oxon,
Rutland,
Salop,
Somerset,
Stafford,
Suffolk,
Suffex,
Warwick,
Westmorland,
Wilts,
Worcester,

Charles *Earl of Manchester.*
Lewis *Lord Rockingham.*
James *Earl of Derby.*
John *Duke of Rutland,*
Robert *Marquis of Lindsey,*
Wriothesley *Duke of Bedford.*
J. Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq.*
Charles *Viscount Townshend.*
C. E. of Peterbor. and Monmouth
Richard *Earl of Scarborough.*
John *Duke of Marlborough.*
Bennet *Lord Sherrard,*
Francis *Earl of Bradford.*
John *Viscount Fitzharding.*
William *Lord Paget.*
Charles *Duke of Grafton;*
Earl of Hartford.
George *Earl of Northampton.*
Thomas *Earl of Wharton.*
Evelyn *Marquis of Dorchester.*
Thomas *Earl of Coventry.*

Anglesey,
Brecon,
Carmarthan,
Cardigan,
Carnarvan,
Denbigh,
Fliat,
Glamorgan,
Pembroke,
Montgomery,
Merioneth,
Radnor,

W A L E S.

Richard *Viscount Bulkeley.*
John *Lord Ashburnham.*
} John *Earl of Carbery.*
Lord Edward Ruffel.
Sir Richard Middleton, Bart.
Sir John Trevor Kt.
} Thomas *Earl of Pembroke*
} *and Montgomery,*
Richard *Lord Newport.*
Sir John Wynne, Kt. and Bart.
Robert *Harley, Esq.*

N U M B. XXXIII.

The Lord High Admiral, his Council, and other Officers of the Admiralty.

L O R D H I G H A D M I R A L.

HIS Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, and Ireland, &c. and of all Her Majesty's Plantations, &c. Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Generalissimo of all Her Majesty's Forces, &c. Sal. 2000 *pr Ann.*

Vice-Admiral. Vacant.

Salary 470 l. per Annum.

Rear-Admiral. Vacant. Salary 219 l. per Annum.

Princes Council for the Affairs of the Admiralty.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Weemys. Richard Hill, Esq;
George Churchill, Esq; The Hon. Hen. Pagett, Esq;
Sir Stafford Fairbone, Kt.

Salary 1000 l. per Annum each.

Thomas Burchett, Esq; Secretary to the Lord High-Admiral. Salary 800 l. per Annum; as also Secretary to the Marine Regiments, and to his Royal Highness as Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports,

John Fowler, Esq; Deputy to the Secretary. Salary 600 l. per Annum.

Edward Burr, Chief Clerk.

Flag-Officers.

Sir John Leake, Kt. Admiral of the *White*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet, Salary 5 l. per Diem.

Sir George Byng, Admiral of the *Blue Squadron* of her Majesty's Fleet, Salary 3 l. 10 s. per Diem.

Sir John Jennings, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*.

Sir John Norris, Vice-Admiral of the *White*.

Lord Dursley, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*.

Salary 2 l. 10 s. per Diem each.

Sir Edward Whitaker, Rear Admiral of the *Red*.

John Baker, Esq; Rear Admiral of the *White*.

Salary 1 l. 15 s. per Diem each.

A List of the Vice-Admirals.

SIR John Molesworth, Bar.
Earl Rivers,

Lord Paston,

Earl of Chalmondeley,

L. Crew Bishop of Durham,

Rt. Hon. John How, Esq;

Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle,

The Duke of Bolton,

Earl of Carbery,

Lord Bulkely,

The Duke of Grafton,

North parts of Cornwall.

County of Essex.

{ County of Norfolk, and City
& and County of Norwich.

County of Chester.

Bishoprick of Durham.

County of Gloucester.

{ County of York, and City of
& York, and County of the City
of York.

{ County of Hampshire and Isle of
& Wight.

South Wales.

North-Wales.

County of Suffolk.

Lord

Ship's Names.	Men.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.
Litchfield			Litchfield		
Dartmouth			Dartmouth		
Burlington			Burlington		
Guernsey			Guernsey		
Jersey			Jersey		
Nonesuch			Nonesuch		
Weymouth			Weymouth		
Winchester			Winchester		
Hampshire	440	70	Hampshire		
Bristol			Bristol		
New-Castle			New-Castle		
Norwich			Norwich		
Falkland			Falkland		
Swallow			Swallow		
Leopard			Leopard		
Colchester			Colchester		
New Salisbury			New Salisbury	280	54
Falmouth	400	70	Falmouth		
Old Salisbury			Old Salisbury		
Ruby			Ruby		
Portland			Portland		
Anglesea			Anglesea		
Deptford			Deptford		
St. Albans			St. Albans		
Centurion	365	64	Centurion		
Rocheſter			Rocheſter		
Southampton			Southampton		
Crown			Crown		
Panther			Panther		
Antelope			Antelope		
Reſerve			Reſerve		
Aſſiſtance			Aſſiſtance		
Dover	365	64	Dover	250	50
Bonadventure			Bonadventure		
Advice			Advice		
Dragon			Dragon	230	48
Triton			Triton		
Tyger.			Tyger.		
Portsmouth			Portsmouth		
Gospert			Gospert		
Ludlow-Caſtle	280	54	Ludlow-Caſtle		
Hector			Hector	190	42
Adventure			Adventure		
Sorlings			Sorlings		
Roebuck			Roebuck		

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Lark	190	42	Triton, Prize	> 115	
Greyhound			Valuer, Prize		
Garland			Cruizer, Prize		
Folkstone			Albrough, Prize		
Loo			Flambrough, Prize		
Charles } <i>Gallies.</i>	155	36	Fox, Prize	110	85
Mary }			Dunbarton-		
Bridgwater			Castle, Prize		
Feversham			Glasgow, Prize		
Milford			Squirrel, Prize		
Scarborough			Dunkirk, Prize		
Kinsale			Medway, Prize,		
Winchelsea			Rocheſter, Prize,		
Tartar			Worceſter, Prize,		
Lyme			Advice, Prize,		
Rye	145	32	Poſtilion, Prize,	50	50
Haliſtings			Peregrine-Galley		
Poole					
Lynn					
Arundel					
Bedford Galley					
Experiment					
Sheerneſs					
Shoreham					
Loweſtoff					
Faulcon	125	18		30	
Swallow Prize					
Fowey.					
Mermaid					
Dolphin					
Speedwell					
Strombolo					
	115	24		30	
	115	24		40	

Sixth Rates.

Lizzard
 Quinborough
 Solebay
 Dunwich
 Maidſtone
 Swan
 Seaſord
 Penzance
 Newport
 Deal-Caſtle
 Nightingale

Fire-Ships.

Griffin
 Hunter
 Hawke
 Phoenix
 Vulture
 Vulcan
 Terrible

Bomb-Veſſels.

Salamander
 Baſilisk
 Blaſt
 Carcaſs
 Furnace
 Granada
 Starr

Tatches.

Charlott
 Henrietta
 Katherine
 Mary
 Soefdike
 Iſabella
 Cleveland
 Fubbs
 William and Mary

Advice Board.

Brigantines

Sloops.

Store-Ships:

Hulks.

Commissioners and other Officers of the Navy.

SIR Thomas Littleton, Kt. Treasurer of the Navy. Salary
2000 l. per Annum.
Sir Richard Haddock, Kt. Comptroller. Salary 500 l. per Ann.
Daniel Fuzzer, Esq; } Joint-Surveyors. Sal. 500 l. per
William Lee, Esq; } Annum each.

Charles

Charles Sergison, Esq; Clerk of the Acts.

Dennis Lyddell, Esq;

Benj. Timewell, Esq;

Thomas Jennings, Esq;

Anthony Hammond, Esq;

George Tollat, Esq;

Sir W. Gifford, Kt.

Salary 500 l. per Annum each.

Sir Thomas Hopson, Kt.

George St. Lo. Esq; residing at Chatham.

Isaac Townshend, Esq; residing at Portsmouth.

Henry Greenhill, Esq; residing at Plymouth.

Lawrence Wright, Esq; residing at Kingsale.

William Wright, residing at Lisbon.

Salary 500 l. per Annum each.

Mr. William Dalle, Assistant to the Clerk of the Acts of the
vy. Salary 300 l. per Annum.

N U M B. XXXV.

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy and other Officers

Thomas Coleby, Esq;

Henry Vincent, Esq;

Thomas Harlow, Esq;

Kendrick Edisbury, Esq;

Thomas Beare, Esq;

Thomas Reynolds, Esq;

Sal. 400 l. per Ann. each.

Mr. Sprigg Manesty, their Secretary. Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Mr. Francis Whitworth, Chief Clerk. Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Commissioners and other Officers for Prizes.

John Evelyn, Esq;

Thomas Baker, Esq;

Sir Thomas Skipwith, Bar.

Matthew Barton, Esq;

Charles Killigrew, Esq;

Salary 500 l. per Ann. each.

Anthony Burnaby, Esq; Secretary. Salary 400 l. per Ann.

William Gosselyn, Esq; Comptroller. Salary 500 l. per Ann.

John Henly, Esq; Receiver General. Sal. 400 l. per Ann.

Wil. Bathurst,

2 Accomptants. Salary 12

John Portman.

per Ann. each.

Anthony Brucer, Deputy-Receiver.

Daniel Burgiss, Salary 100 l per Ann.

John Wynne, Salary 80 l. per Ann.

} Solicitors.

Sub-Commissioners of Prizes.

Bristol.

Portsmouth { John Sands, Esq;
Richard Norris, Esq;

Abraham Stanion, Esq;

Edward Knatchbul, Esq;

Plymouth { Henry Hook, Esq;

John Chetwyn, Esq;

Samuel Foot, Esq;

Sal. 300 l. per Ann.

N U M B. XXXVI.

Commissioners and other Officers appointed to take care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and Exchange of Prisoners of War.

Dr. Robert Adams.	Dr. Sylvester.
Dr. Thomas Lawrence.	Dr. Plumtree.
Salary 300 l. per Annum each.	
Francis Lynn, Secretary.	Salary 200 l. per Annum.
John Savery Accomptant.	

N U M B. XXXVII.

Commissioners and other Officers of Transports.

Samuel Atkinson, Esq;	Thomas Colby, Esq;	
Nicholas Poope, Esq;	Salary 400 l. per Ann. each.	
		l. s. d.
John Micklethwaite, Esq; Receiver and Pay-Ma- ster to the Transports		200 0 0
Francis Beresford his chief Clerk		60 0 0
Waith Wekett, another Clerk		40 0 0
Peter Cranke, Chief Clerk		150 0 0
John Moulford, another Clerk		60 0 0
Thomas Bedell, Accomptant to the Office		80 0 0
William Clarke, another of the Clerks		50 0 0
Joseph Zigenhorne, another Clerk		40 0 0
John Bedell, an extraordinary Clerk		50 0 0
William Aylworth, an extraordinary Clerk		49 17 8
Thomas Westbrowne, an extraordinary Clerk		41 11 4
Richard Herrington, a Messenger and Housekeeper		50 0 0
Abraham Babington, Store-keeper to the Office		30 0 0
John Bentley, Waterman, Employ'd by the Com- missioners. For himself and Mate		50 0 0
John Powell a Watchman		19 11 0
John Saunders, another Watchman		19 11 0
		990 11 0

N U M B. XXXVIII.

*A Scheme of the Sovereign and Knights-Companions
the most Noble Order of the Garter.*

<i>Pr. George of Denmark.</i>	<i>The Sovereign.</i>	<i>The King of Prussia.</i>	<i>Electo Hanove</i>
<i>Prince Electoral of Hanover.</i>		<i>Duke of Southampton</i>	
<i>D. of Bucks and Normanby.</i>		<i>Duke of Leeds.</i>	
<i>Duke of Richmond.</i>		<i>Duke of Somerset.</i>	
<i>Duke of Northumberland.</i>		<i>Earl of Rochester.</i>	
<i>Earl of Feverham.</i>		<i>Duke of Ormond.</i>	
<i>Void.</i>		<i>Duke of Shrewsbury</i>	
<i>Earl of Portland.</i>		<i>Duke of Newcastle</i>	
<i>Earl of Pembroke.</i>		<i>Earl of Albermarl</i>	
<i>Duke of Queensbury.</i>		<i>Duke of Bedford</i>	
<i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>		<i>Duke of Schonberg</i>	
<i>Earl of Godolphin.</i>		<i>Void.</i>	

N U M B. XXXIX.

*A LIST of the Baronets of this Kingdom
land, from the first Creation of that Dignity
22. 1611. until the Fifth Year of the Reign of
A N N E, 1706.*

Baronets created by King J A M E S the

1 Nicholas Bacon.

*2 Ric. Molyneux, Irish
Viscount.*

3 Thomas Maunsell

4 George Shirley, B

5 John Stradling, e

Francis Leke, *Eng. Earl.*
 Thomas Pelham.
 Richard Houghton.
 Henry Hobart.
 George Booth, *Eng. Earl.*
 John Peyton.
 Lionel Talmash, *Scotch E.*
 Gervase Clifton.
 Thomas Gerard.
 Walter Aston, *Scotch Bar.*
 Philip Knevet, *ex.*
 John St. John.
 John Shelley.
 John Savage, *Eng. Earl.*
 Francis Barington.
 Henry Berkeley, *ex.*
 Will. Wentworth, *E. B.*
 Richard Musgrave.
 Edward Seymour.
 Moyle Finch, *Eng. Earl.*
 Anthony Cope.
 Thomas Mounson.
 Cha. Vavasor, *Num.* 294.
 George Greseley.
 Paul Tracy, *ex.*
 John Wentworth, *ex.*
 Hen. Bellafyse, *Eng. Visc.*
 William Constable, *ex.*
 Tho. Leigh, *Eng. Bar.*
 Edward Noel, *Eng. Earl.*
 Robert Cotton.
 Rob. Cholmondeley, *ex.*
 John Molyneux.
 Francis Wortele, *ex.*
 Gorge Savile.
 William Kniveton, *ex.*
 Philip Woodhouse.
 Will. Pope, *Irish Earl. ex.*
 James Harrington.
 Henry Savile, *ex.*
 Henry Willoughby, *ex.*
 Lewis Tresham, *ex.*
 Tho. Brudenel, *Eng. E.*
 Geo. St. Paul, *ex.*
 Philip Tirwit.
 Roger Dallison, *ex.*
 Edward Carre, *ex.*
 Edward Hufsey.

54 L'estrange Mordaunt.
 55 Thomas Bendish.
 56 John Wynne.
 57 Will. Throckmorton, *ex.*
 58 Richard Worfeley.
 59 Richard Fleetwood.
 60 Tho. Spencer, *ex.*
 61 John Tufton, *Eng. Earl.*
 62 Samuel Peyton.
 63 Charles Morrison, *ex.*
 64 Henry Baker, *ex.*
 65 Roger Appleton.
 66 Will. Sidley, *ex.*
 67 Will. Twisden.
 68 Edward Hales.
 69 William Monins, *ex.*
 70 Thomas Mildmay, *ex.*
 71 Will. Maynard, *E. B.*
 72 Henry Lee, *Eng. Earl.*
 73 Rob. Napier, *alias Naper,*
alias Sandy.
v. inter n. 617 and 618.
 74 Paul Banning, *E. Visc. ex.*
 75 Thomas Temple.
 76 Thomas Penylton.
 77 John Portman, *ex.*
 78 Nicholas Saunderfon, *Irish V.*
 79 Miles Sandys, *ex.*
 80 William Gostwick.
 81 Thomas Puckering, *ex.*
 82 William Wray, *ex.*
 83 William Ayloffe.
 84 Marmaduke Wyvill.
 85 John Pershall.
 86 Francis Englefield.
 87 Tho. Ridgway, *Irish E.*
 88 William Essex, *ex.*
 89 Edward Gorges, *Irish B.*
 90 Edw. Devereux, *Eng. V.*
 91 Reginald Mohun, *E. B.*
 92 Harbottle Grimston, *ex.*
 93 Thomas Holt,
 94 Thomas Blackston, *ex.*
 95 Robert Damer, *E. E.*
 96 Rowland Egerton.
 97 Roger Townsend, *E. V.*
 98 Simon Clarke.
 99 Edward Fitton, *ex.*

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| 100 Richard Lucy. | 148 Benjamin Tichbourne |
| 101 Matthew Boynton. | 149 Ric. Wilbraham, <i>ex.</i> |
| 102 Thomas Littleton. | 150 Tho. Delves. |
| 103 Francis Leigh, <i>E. E. ex.</i> | 151 Lewis Watfon, <i>E. B.</i> |
| 104 Thomas Burdet. | 152 Thomas Palmer. |
| 105 George Morton, <i>ex.</i> | 153 Ric. Roberts, <i>E. E.</i> |
| 106 W. Harvey, <i>E. & I. B. ex.</i> | 154 John Rivers. |
| 107 Thomas Mackworth. | 155 Tho. Darnell, <i>ex.</i> |
| 108 W. Grey, <i>E. E. & Bar. ex.</i> | 156 Isaac Sidley. |
| 109 William Villers. | 157 Robert Brown, <i>ex.</i> |
| 110 James Ley, <i>Eng. Earl. ex.</i> | 158 John Hewet. |
| 111 Wil. Hicks. | 159 Henry Jernegan. |
| 112 Tho. Beaumont, <i>I. V.</i> | 160 Nic. Hide, <i>ex.</i> |
| 113 Henry Salisbury, <i>ex.</i> | 161 John Philips. |
| 114 Erasmus Dryden. | 162 John Stepney. |
| 115 William Armine, <i>ex.</i> | 163 Baldwin Wake. |
| 116 Will. Bamberg, <i>ex.</i> | 164 William Masham. |
| 117 Edward Hartop. | 165 John Colbrand. |
| 118 John Mill, | 166 John Hotham. |
| 119 Francis Radcliffe, <i>E. E.</i> | 167 Francis Maunsell, <i>ex.</i> |
| 120 David Foulis. | 168 Edward Powell, <i>ex.</i> |
| 121 Tho. Philips. | 169 John Gerrard. |
| 122 Claud. Forster, <i>ex.</i> | 170 Richard Grovesnour. |
| 123 John Chester. | 171 Henry Moody, <i>ex.</i> |
| 124 Samuel Tryon. | 172 John Barker. |
| 125 Adam Newton, <i>ex.</i> | 173 William Button. |
| 126 John Boteler, <i>ex.</i> | 174 John Gage. |
| 127 Gilbert Gerard. | 175 William Goring. |
| 128 Humph. Lee. | 176 Peter Courtene, <i>all</i> |
| 129 Richard Berney. | Aunton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 130 Hump. Forster. | 177 Ric. Norton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 131 Thomas Biggs, <i>ex.</i> | 178 John Leventhorpe, <i>ex.</i> |
| 132 Henry Bellingham, <i>ex.</i> | 179 Capel Bedell, <i>ex.</i> |
| 133 William Yelverton, <i>ex.</i> | 180 John Darell, <i>ex.</i> |
| 134 John Scudamore, <i>I. V.</i> | 181 William Williams, <i>ex.</i> |
| 135 Thomas Gower, <i>E. B.</i> | 182 Francis Ashby, <i>ex.</i> |
| 136 John Packington. | 183 Anthony Ashly, <i>ex.</i> |
| 137 Ralph Ashton. | 184 John Cooper, <i>Eng. E.</i> |
| 138 Baptift Hicks, <i>E. V. ex.</i> | 185 Edmund Prideaux. |
| 139 Thomas Roberts. | 186 Thomas Haslerig. |
| 140 John Hanmer. | 187 Thomas Burton. |
| 141 Edward Frier, <i>ex.</i> | 188 Francis Folejamb, <i>ex.</i> |
| 142 Edw. Osborne, <i>Eng. D.</i> | 189 Edward Yate, <i>ex.</i> |
| 143 Henry Felton. | 190 George Chudleigh. |
| 144 William Chaloner, <i>ex.</i> | 191 Francis Drake. |
| 145 Thomas Bishop. | 192 VWilliam Meredith. |
| 146 Francis Vincent. | 193 Hugh Middleton. <i>ex.</i> |
| 147 Henry Clere, <i>ex.</i> | 194 Gifford Thornhurst, <i>ex.</i> |

Piercy Herbert, E. Mar.
Robert Fisher.
Hardolph Wastneys.
Henry Skipwith, ex.
Thomas Harris, ex.
Nicholas Tempest.

201 Fr. Cottington, E. B. ex.
202 Tho. Harris, ex.
203 Edward Barkham, ex.
204 John Corbet, ex.
205 Tho. Playters.

Baronets created by King Charles the First.

John Ashfield.
Henry Harpur.
Edw. Seabright.
John Beaumont, ex.
Edward Dering.
George Kempe, ex.
VVilliam Brereton, ex.
Patricius Curwen, ex.
VVilliam Russel, ex.
John Spencer, ex.
Giles Escourt, ex.
Thomas Aylesbury, ex.
Thomas Stile.
Fred. Cornwallis, E. Bar.
Drue Drury.
VWill. Skeffington, J. Vi.
Robert Crane, ex.
Anth. VVingfield.
VVilliam Colepeper.
Giles Bridges, Eng. Bar.
John Kirle, ex.
Humph. Stiles, ex.
Henry Moor.
Thomas Heale, ex.
John Carleton, ex.
Tho. Maples, ex.
John Ihham,
Hervey Bagot.
Lewis Pollard, ex.
Francis Mannock.
Hen. Griffith, ex.
Lodowick Dyer, ex.
Hugh Stewkely.
Edw. Stanley.
Edward Littleton.
Ambrose Browne, ex.
Sackville Crowe.

243 Mich. Livesey, ex.
244 Simon Benet, ex.
245 Thomas Fisher,
246 Thomas Bowyer, ex.
v. Sir Ja. Bowyer, n. 847.
ex.
247 Buts Bacon.
248 John Corbet.
249 Edward Tirrell.
v. inter n. 294 and 295.
250 Basil Dixwell.
251 Richard Young, ex.
252 William Pennyman, ex.
253 VVilliam Stonehouse.
v. inter n. 797 and 798.
254 Thomas Fowler, ex.
255 John Fenwick, ex.
256 VVill. VVray, ex.
257 John Trelawney.
258 John Conyers.
259 John Bolles.
260 Thomas Afhton.
261 Kenelm Jenoure.
262 John Price, ex.
263 Rich. Beaumont, ex.
264 VVilliam VVifeman.
265 Thomas Nightingale.
266 John Jacques, ex.
267 Robert Dillington.
268 Francis Pile.
269 John Pole.
270 VVill. Lewes, ex.
271 VVilliam Colepeper.
272 Peter Van-Loor, ex.
273 John Lawrence.
274 Anthony Slingsby.
275 Thomas Vavafor.

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| 276 Robert VVolfseley. | 321 Thomas Rous. |
| 277 Rice Rudd, <i>ex.</i> | 322 Ralph Hare. |
| 278 Rich. Wiseman, <i>ex.</i> | 323 John Norwich. |
| 279 Henry Ferrers. | 324 John Brownloe, <i>ex.</i> |
| 280 John Anderson, <i>ex.</i> | 325 Wililam Brownloe. |
| 281 William Ruffel. | 326 John Sydenham. |
| 282 Rich. Everard. | 327 Henry Prat, <i>ex.</i> |
| 283 Tho. Powel. | 328 Francis Nichols. |
| 284 William Luckin. | 329 William Strikland. |
| 285 Richard Graham. | 330 Thomas Wolrich. |
| 286 George Twisleton, <i>ex.</i> | 331 Thomas Mauleverer. |
| 287 William Acton, <i>ex.</i> | 332 William Boughton. |
| 288 Nicholas L'estrangle. | 333 John Chichester. |
| 289 John Holland. | 334 Norton Knatchbul. |
| 290 Edward Alley'n, <i>ex.</i> | 335 Hugh Windham, <i>ex.</i> |
| 291 Richard Earl, <i>ex.</i> | 336 Richard Carew. |
| 292 Robert Ducey, <i>Irish Vi. ex.</i> | 337 William Castleston. |
| 293 Richard Grenville, <i>ex.</i> | 338 Rich. Price. <i>ex.</i> |
| 294 Charles Vavafor, <i>ex.</i> | 339 Hugh Cholmley, <i>ex.</i> |
| <i>v. inter n. 27 and 28.</i> | 340 William Spring. |
| <i>v. Edw. Tirrel, Num. 249.</i> | 341 Tho. Trevor, <i>ex.</i> |
| 295 Edward Mosely, <i>ex.</i> | 342 John Curson. |
| 296 Martin Lumley. | 343 Hugh Owen. |
| 297 William Dalston. | 344 Morton Briggs. |
| 298 Henry Fletcher. | 345 Henry Hayman. |
| 299 Nicholas Cole. | 346 Thomas Sandford. |
| 300 Edmund Pye, <i>ex.</i> | 347 Francis Rhodes. |
| 301 Simon Every. | 348 Richard Sprignel, <i>ex.</i> |
| 302 William Langley. | 349 John Potts. |
| 303 William Paston, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 350 John Goodrick. |
| 304 James Stonehouse. | 351 Robert Bindlofs, <i>ex.</i> |
| 305 John Palgrave. | 352 William Walter. |
| 306 Gerard Naper. | 353 Thomas Lawley. |
| 307 Thomas Whitmore, <i>ex.</i> | 354 William Farmer, <i>Eng.</i> |
| 308 John Maney, <i>Ex.</i> | 355 John Davie. |
| 309 Thomas Cave. | 356 Thomas Petrus. |
| 310 Chri. Yelverton, <i>Eng. Vi.</i> | 357 William Andrews. |
| 311 William Boteler. | 358 John Meux, <i>ex.</i> |
| 312 Thomas Hatton. | 359 Richard Guernsey, <i>ex.</i> |
| 313 Thomas Abdey. | 360 Thomas Willis. |
| 314 Thomas Bampffield. | 361 Francis Armitage. |
| 315 John Cotton. | 362 Richard Halford. |
| 316 Simond D'Ewes. | 363 Humph. Tufton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 317 Hen. Frederick Thynne, | 364 Edward Coke. |
| <i>Eng. Viscount.</i> | 365 Isaac Astley, <i>ex.</i> |
| 318 John Burgoyne. | 366 David Cunningham, |
| 319 John Northcot. | 367 John Rayney. |
| 320 William Drake, <i>ex.</i> | 368 Rivet Eldred, <i>ex.</i> |

John Gell.
 Vincent Corbet, *ex.*
 John Kay.
 Thomas Trollop.
 Edward Thomas, *ex.*
 William Cooper, *E. B.*
 Denner Strut, *ex.*
 William St. Quintin.
 Robert Kemp.
 John Read, *ex.*
 James Enyon, *ex.*
 Edmund Williams, *ex.*
 John Williams, *ex.*
 George Wintour.
 John Burlase, *ex.*
 Henry Knollys, *ex.*
 John Hamilton.
 Edward Morgan.
 Nicholas Kemys.
 Trevor Williams.
 John Reresby.
 William Ingilby.
 Poynings Moore, *ex.*
 Christopher Dawney, *I. V.*
 Thomas Hampson.
 Thomas Williamson.
 William Denny, *ex.*
 Richard Hardres.
 Christopher Lowther.
 Thomas Alston.
 Edward Corbet.
 George Middleton, *ex.*
 Edward Payler, *ex.*
 Will. Widrington, *E. B.*
 Matthew Walkenburgh.
 Philip Constable.
 Ralph Blackston, *ex.*
 Edward Widrington, *ex.*
 Robert Markham.
 Philip Hungat.
 Stephen Lennard.
 William Thorold.
 Walter Rudston.
 Walter Wrotesley.
 Thomas Bland.
 Robert Throckmorton.
 William Halton.
 Brocket Spencer, *ex.*

417 Edward Golding.
 418 William Smith, *ex.*
 419 Henry Hene, *ex.*
 420 Walter Blount.
 421 Adam Littleton.
 422 Thomas Liddell.
 423 Rich. Lawday, *ex.*
 424 Tho. Chamberlain.
 425 Henry Hunloke.
 426 Tho. Badd, *ex.*
 427 Richard Crane, *ex.*
 428 Samuel Danvers.
 429 Henry Anderson, *ex.*
 430 William Vavafor, *ex.*
 431 Henry Jones, *ex.*
 432 Edward Waldgrave, *E. Bar.*
 433 Tho. Haggerston.
 434 John Pate, *ex.*
 435 John Bale, *ex.*
 436 Brian O Nele.
 437 Willoughby Hickman.
 438 John Butler.
 439 Edward Bathurst.
 440 Edward Aston.
 441 Fran. Hawley, *Irish Bar.*
 442 John Preston, *ex.*
 443 John Webb, *ex.*
 444 Thomas Prestwich, *ex.*
 445 Jervase Lucas, *ex.*
 446 Henry Williams.
 v. Hugh Ackland, n. 84.
 447 Rob. Thorold.
 448 John Scudamore.
 449 Hen. Bard, *Irish Vi. ex.*
 v. Fran. Edwards, N. 845.
 450 Richard Vivian.
 451 William Van Colster.
 452 William de Boreel.
 453 George Carteret, *Eng. Bar.*
 454 Thomas VVindibank.
 455 Benjamin VVright, *super-*
 feded.
 456 Edward Charleton, *ex.*
 457 Richard VVillis, *ex.*
 458 Evan Lloyd.

Baronets created by King Charles the Second.

Before the Restoration.

- 459 **R**ichard Browne, *ex.*
 460 Henry de Vic. *ex.*
 461 Richard Forester, *ex.*
 462 Richard Fanshaw, *ex.*
 463 William Curtius.
 464 Arthur Slingsby, *ex.*
 465 Thomas Orby.
 466 Thomas Bond.
 467 Ar. Marigny Carpentier.
 468 Henry Brown.

After the Restoration.

- 469 Jeremy Whitchcote.
 470 Anth. de Merces, *ex.*
 471 John Evelyn, *ex.*
 472 Gualter de Read.
 473 Orlando Bridgman.
 474 Geof. Palmer.
 475 Heneage Finch, E. Earl.
 476 John Langham.
 477 Humph. Winch. *ex.*
 478 Robert Abdy.
 479 Thomas Draper, *ex.*
 480 Henry Wright, *ex.*
 481 Jonathan Keate, *ex.*
 482 Hugh Speke, *ex.*
 483 Nicholas Gould, *ex.*
 484 Thomas Adams.
 485 Richard Atkins.
 486 Thomas Allen.
 487 Henry North, *ex.*
 488 William Wiseman, *ex.*
 489 Thomas Cullum.
 490 Basil Dixwell.
 491 Thomas Darcy, *ex.*
 492 George-Grubham How.
 493 John Cutts, *ex.*
 494 Solomon Swale.
 495 William Humble.
 496 Henry Stapleton.
 497 Jervase Elwes.
 498 Robert Cordell, *ex.*

- 499 John Robinson.
 500 John Abdy, *ex.*
 501 Robert Hildyard.
 502 Jacob Astley.
 503 William Bowyer.
 504 Thomas Stanley.
 505 John Shuckburgh.
 506 William Wray.
 507 Nicholas Steward.
 508 George Warburton.
 509 Francis Holles, E. B. *ex.*
 510 Oliver St. John.
 511 Ralph de la Val.
 512 Andrew Henley.
 513 Thomas Ellis.
 514 John Covert, *ex.*
 515 Peter Lear, *ex.*
 516 Maurice Berkeley, I. V.
 517 Henry Hudson.
 518 Thomas Herbert.
 519 Thomas Middleton.
 520 Verny Noell.
 521 George Buswell, *ex.*
 522 Robert Austen.
 523 Robert Hales.
 524 John Clerk.
 525 William Boothby.
 526 Wolstan Dixey.
 527 John Bright, *ex.*
 528 John Warner, *ex.*
 529 Job Harby, *ex.*
 530 Samuel Morland.
 531 Thomas Hewer, I. Vi.
 532 Edward Honywood.
 533 Richard Brown.
 534 Henry Vernon.
 535 John Aubrey.
 536 William Thomas.
 537 Thomas Sclater, *ex.*
 538 Henry Conway.
 539 Edward Green, *ex.*
 540 John Trapeley.
 541 Metcalf Robinson, *ex.*
 542 Marmaduke Gresham.
 543 William Dudley.

Hugh Smithson.
 Roger Mostyn.
 William Willoughby, *ex.*
 Anthony Oldfield.
 Peter Leicester.
 William Wheeler.
 John Newton.
 Thomas Lee.
 Thomas Smith.
 Ralph Ashton.
 John Rous.
 Henry Massingberd.
 John Hales.
 Ralph Bovey, *ex.*
 John Knightley, *ex.*
 John Drake.
 Oliver St. George.
 John Bowyer.
 William Wild, *ex.*
 Joseph Ash.
 John How.
 John Swinburn.
 John Trott, *ex.*
 Humphrey Miller.
 John Lewis, *ex.*
 John Beal, *ex.*
 Richard Franklin.
 William Ruffel.
 Thomas Boothby, *ex.*
 William Backhouse, *ex.*
 John Cutler, *ex.*
 Giles Mottet.
 Henry Gifford.
 Thomas Foot, *ex.*
 v. Arth. Onslow, N. 817.
 Thomas Manwaring.
 Thomas Bennet, *ex.*
 John Wroth.
 George VVynne.
 Heneage Fetherston.
 Hump. Monoux.
 John Peyton, *ex.*
 Edmund Anderson.
 John Fagg.
 Matthew Herbert, *ex.*
 Edward Ward.
 John Keyt.
 VVilliam Killebrew, *ex.*

591 John Buck.
 592 VVilliam Frankland.
 593 Richard Stiddolph, *ex.*
 594 VVilliam Gardner.
 595 VVilliam Juxon.
 596 John Legard.
 597 George Marwood.
 598 John Jackson.
 599 Henry Pickering.
 600 Henry Beddingfield.
 601 VValter Plomer, *ex.*
 602 Herbert Springer, *ex.*
 603 VVilliam Powel, *ex.*
 604 Robert Newton, *ex.*
 605 Nich. Staughton, *ex.*
 606 William Rokeby, *ex.*
 607 Walter Ernley.
 608 John Hubaud.
 609 Thomas Morgan, *ex.*
 610 Geo. Lane, *Ir. Ea.*
 611 John Osborn.
 612 Ge. VVakeman, *never seal'd.*
 613 Benjamin VVright.
 614 John Colleton.
 615 James Modyford, *ex.*
 616 Thomas Beaumont.
 617 Edward Smith.
 John Napier, *alias* Sandy,
 v. N. 73.
 618 Thomas Gifford, *ex.*
 619 Thomas Clifton, *ex.*
 620 VVilliam VVilson.
 621 Compton Read.
 622 Brian Broughton.
 623 Robert Slingsby, *ex.*
 624 John Crofts, *ex.*
 625 Ralph Verney, *Irish Vis.*
 626 Robert Dicer, *ex.*
 627 John Bromfield.
 628 Thomas Rich.
 629 Edward Smith.
 630 VValter Long.
 631 John Fettiplace.
 632 Walter Hendly, *ex.*
 633 William Parsons.
 634 John Cambel, *ex.*
 635 William Maurice.
 636 Charles Gawdy.

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| 637 William Caley. | 685 Thomas Smith. |
| 638 William Godolphin. | 686 Edwin Sadlier. |
| 639 Thomas Curson. | 687 William Windham. |
| 640 Edward Fowel, <i>ex.</i> | 688 George Southcote. |
| 641 John Cropely. | 689 George Trevillian. |
| 642 William Smith. | 690 Francis Duncomb, <i>ex.</i> |
| 643 George Cook. | 691 Nicholas Bacon, <i>ex.</i> |
| 644 Charles Lloyd. | 692 Richard Cocks, |
| 645 Nathanael Powel. | 693 John Coriton. |
| 646 Denny Ashburnham. | 694 John Lloyd, <i>ex.</i> |
| 647 Hugh Smith. | 695 Edward Moor. |
| 648 Robert Jenkinson. | 696 Thomas Proby, <i>ex.</i> |
| 649 William Glinne. | 697 Miles Stapleton. |
| 650 John Charnock. | 698 Richard Braham, <i>ex.</i> |
| 651 Robert Brook, <i>ex.</i> | 699 John Wittewrong. |
| 652 Thomas Nevil. | 700 Philip Matthews. |
| 653 Henry Andrews. | 701 Robert Bernard. |
| 654 Anthony Craven. | 702 Roger Lort, <i>ex.</i> |
| 655 John Clavering. | 703 Edward Gage. |
| 656 Thomas Derham. | 704 Thomas Hooke. |
| 657 William Stanley. | 705 John Savile, <i>ex.</i> |
| 658 Abraham Cullen. | 706 Christopher Wandesfor |
| 659 James Rushout. | <i>Irish Viscount.</i> |
| 660 Godfrey Copley. | 707 Richard Astley. |
| 661 Griffith Williams. | 708 Jacob Garrard. |
| 662 Hen. Winchcombe. <i>ex.</i> | 709 Edward Fust, |
| 663 Clement Clarke. | 710 Robert Long. |
| 664 Thomas Viner, <i>ex.</i> | 711 Robert Can. |
| 665 John Selyard, <i>ex.</i> | 712 William Middleton. |
| 666 Christopher Guise. | 713 Richard Graham. |
| 667 Reginald Forster, <i>ex.</i> | 714 Thomas Tancred. |
| 668 Philip Parker. | 715 Cuthbert Heron, <i>ex.</i> |
| 669 Edward Duke. | 716 Francis Wenman. |
| 670 Charles Hufsey. | 717 Henry Purefoy, <i>ex.</i> |
| 671 Edward Barkham. | 718 Thomas Cobb. |
| 672 Thomas Norton, <i>ex.</i> | 719 Henry Brooke. |
| 673 John Dormer. | 720 Peter Pindar. |
| 674 Thomas Carew. | 721 Nicholas Slaning, <i>ex.</i> |
| 675 Mark Milbank. | 722 George Reeve, <i>ex.</i> |
| 676 Rich. Bothwel, <i>ex.</i> | 723 Thomas Brograve. |
| 677 John Banks, <i>ex.</i> | 724 Thomas Barnadiston. |
| 678 Henry Ingoldesby. | 725 Samuel Barnadiston. |
| 679 Francis Bickeley. | 726 John Dawes. |
| 680 Robert Jafon. | 727 John Holman, <i>ex.</i> |
| 681 John Young. | 728 William Cook. |
| 682 J. Frederick Freisendorf. | 729 John Bellot. |
| 683 William Roberts, <i>ex.</i> | 730 George Downing. |
| 684 William Luckin, <i>ex.</i> | 731 William Gawdy. |

Charles Pim, *ex.*
 William D' Oyley.
 John Marsham.
 Robert Barnham, *ex.*
 Francis Leke.
 John St. Barbe.
 Thomas Cambell, *ex.*
 James Penyman.
 Thomas Muddiford, *ex.*
 George Selby, *ex.*
 Edmund Fortescue, *ex.*
 Samuel Tuke.
 John Tempest.
 Littleton Osbaldeston.
 Giles Tooker, *ex.*
 Stephen Anderson.
 Thomas Bateman.
 Thomas Lorrain.
 Thomas Wentworth, *ex.*
 Theophilus Bidulph.
 William Green, *ex.*
 William Cookes, *ex.*
 John Wolstenholme.
 John Jacob.
 John Yeomans.
 John Pye.
 Thomas Taylour.
 William Leman.
 Robert Smith.
 Nicholas Crispe.
 John Shaw.
 John Browne.
 George Rawdon.
 Robert Jocelyn.
 Robert Duckenfield.
 John Lawson.
 Peter Tyrrel.
 Francis Burdett.
 George Moor, *ex.*
 Abel Barker.
 William Oglander.
 William Temple, *ex.*
 William Swan.
 Anthony Shirley.
 Maurice Diggs, *ex.*
 Peter Gleane.
 John Nelthrop.
 Robert Viner, *ex.*

780 Thomas Twisden.
 781 Anthony Archer.
 782 John D' Oylie.
 783 Edward Hoby.
 784 Thomas Put, *ex.*
 785 John Tirrell.
 786 Gilbert Gerard.
 787 Robert Yeomans.
 788 Carr Scrope, *ex.*
 789 Peter Fortescue, *ex.*
 790 Richard Bettenfon.
 791 Algernon Peyton.
 792 Robert Martyn.
 793 Richard Hastings, *ex.*
 794 William Hanham.
 795 Francis Topp, *ex.*
 796 William Langhorne.
 797 Edward Mostyn.
 Geo. Stonehouse, *v. n. 253.*
 798 Philip Carteret.
 799 Fulwar Skipwith.
 800 John Sabin.
 801 William Chater.
 802 Herbert Croft.
 803 John St. Aubin.
 804 Robert Eden.
 805 John Werden.
 806 Thomas Allen, *ex.*
 807 Francis Warre.
 808 Orlando Bridgman.
 809 Francis Windham.
 810 Arthur Harris, *ex.*
 811 William Blacket.
 812 John Thompson, *E. Bar.*
 813 Haleswell Tint.
 814 Corn. Martin Trump.
 815 Robert Parker.
 816 John Sherrard.
 817 Arthur Onslow.
 818 Walter Clargis.
 819 Thomas Williams.
 820 Robert Filmer.
 821 Edward Nevil, *ex.*
 822 Richard Tulpe.
 823 Thomas Samwell.
 824 Charles Rich.
 825 Benjamin Maddox.
 826 William Barker.

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| 827 John Brookes. | 857 Roger Bradshaigh. |
| 828 Richard Head. | 858 William Stapleton. |
| 829 William Pennington. | 859 Thomas Pope-Blunt. |
| 830 Bennet Hoskins. | 860 George Walker. |
| 831 Richard Standish. | 861 Gelebrand Sas Van Bosc. |
| 832 Alexander Robinson. | 862 John Roberts, <i>ex.</i> |
| 833 Thomas Dyke. | 863 Roger Beckwith. |
| 834 Robert Cotton. | 864 Thomas Parkyns. |
| 835 Francis Willoughby. | 865 Thomas Bunbury. |
| 836 Ignat. Vitus, <i>alias</i> White,
<i>ex.</i> | 866 Hugh Parker. |
| 837 John Barlow. | 867 Henry Seymour. |
| 838 Richard Newdigate. | 868 G. Jefferies, <i>Eng. Bar. ex.</i> |
| 839 Richard Cust. | 869 Hugh Middleton. |
| 840 Francis Anderton. | 870 Joseph Alston. |
| 841 James Symeon. | 871 Thomas Robinson. |
| 842 James Poole. | 872 William Maynard. |
| 843 George Wharton. | 873 Robert Napier. |
| 844 Hugh Ackland, <i>v. inter n.</i>
<i>446 and 447.</i> | 874 Robert Davers. |
| 845 Francis Edwards, <i>v. inter</i>
<i>n. 449 and 450.</i> | 875 Cane James. |
| 846 Henry Oxenden. | 876 Cornelius Gans. |
| 847 James Bowyer, <i>ex.</i> | 877 Timothy Thornhill. |
| 848 Walter Curle, <i>ex.</i> | 878 Edward Evelyn, <i>ex.</i> |
| 849 Ralph Dutton. | 879 Thomas Lear. |
| 850 William Dyer. | 880 John Wytham. |
| 851 Josias Child. | 881 James Richards, <i>ex.</i> |
| 852 Thomas Skipwith. | 882 Robert Dashwood. |
| 853 Walter Hawkesworth. | 883 George Chute. |
| 854 Jeremy Snow, <i>ex.</i> | 884 George Shiers, <i>ex.</i> |
| 855 William Kenrick, <i>ex.</i> | 885 Richard Sandys. |
| 856 Samuel Marow, <i>ex.</i> | 886 William Blacket. |
| | 887 John Child. |
| | 888 William Soame, <i>ex.</i> |

Baronets created by King James the Second.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 889 John Sudbury, <i>ex.</i> | 899 John Duck, <i>ex.</i> |
| 890 Paul Jenkinson. | 900 James Chapman Fuller. |
| 891 George Davies. | 901 William Pynsent. |
| 892 Nicholas Sherburne. | 902 William Strych. |
| 893 Robert Guldeford. | 903 Wilfred Lawson. |
| 894 Charles Bloys. | 904 William Williams. |
| 895 William Compton. | 905 Henry Ashurst. |
| 896 Job Charlton. | 906 Thomas Fitch. |
| 897 Cornelius Speelman. | 907 John Morden. |
| 898 William Humble, <i>ex.</i> | 908 John Narborough. |

Baronets created by King WILLIAM the Third,
and Queen MARY the Second.

Hender Moleſworth.	928 Thomas Tipping.
John Ramſden.	929 John Germain.
William Robinſon.	930 Thomas Powel.
James Edwards.	931 Samuel Clarke.
John Duddleſton.	932 Baſil Firebrace.
John Wentworth.	933 William Norris, ex.
Edward Leighton.	934 John Rogers.
Henry-Dutton Colt.	935 John Stanley.
John Smith.	936 Edmond Denton.
John Thomas.	937 Peter Vander Brand.
Richard Blackham.	938 William Brown.
Thomas Wheat.	939 Thomas Anguis.
Oliver Aſhcombe.	940 Richard Newman.
Edward Manfell.	941 Martin Weſtcomb.
William Hodges.	942 John Chitwood.
John Buckworth.	943 Nich. Van Acker.
William Lowther.	944 Samuel Moyer.
Henry Tichburne.	945 John Thornicroft.
Richard Farington, ex.	946 Thomas Windford.

Baronets created by Queen A N N E.

Charles Sedley.	952 William Flemming.
Thomas Webſter.	953 Thomas Miller.
Gilbert Dolben.	954 William Holford.
Edward Irby	955 Henry Furneſe.
William Fowler.	956 Francis Daſhwood.

of Baronets	_____	956
are of extinct	_____	285
ing	_____	671

NUMB. XL.

Members of the Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel in Foreign Parts.

William Lord Biſhop of | Roger Altham, D. D.
St. Aſaph. | Henry Altham, M. A.

Sir

Sir Robert Atkins.

*The Right Honourable Charles
Earl of Berkeley.*

John Lord Bishop of Bristol.

John Lord Bishop of Bangor.

George Lord Bishop of Bath and
Wells.

Sir Richard Bulkley Bar.

Sir Richard Blackmoore, Kt.

The Hon. Geo. Booth, D. D.

Archdeacon of Durham.

Thomas Bray, D. D.

Lilly Butler, D. D.

Samuel Bradford, D. D.

Samuel Barton, D. D.

Ralph Barker, D. D.

Thomas Bromefield, Esq;

Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;

Samuel Brewster, Esq;

Francis Barker, Merchant.

Richard Bull, Merchant.

*His Grace Tho. Ld. Archbishop
of Canterbury, President.*

William Lord Bishop of Carlile.

Will. Lord Bishop of Chester.

John Lord Bishop of Chichester.

John Lord Bishop of Coventry
and Lichfield.

Sir J. Cook, Dean of the Arches.

John Chardin, Esq;

John Comyns, Esq; Serjeant at
Law.

Rowland Cotton, Esq;

Maynard Colchester, Esq;

John Chamberlayne, Esq; Se-
cretary.

Thomas Clerk, Esq;

Robert Colston, Esq;

Nath. Lord Bishop of Durham.

William Lord Digby.

John Davis, D. D.

Thomas Dent, D. D.

Col. Joseph Dudley, Governor of
New-England.

John Lord Bishop of Ely.

Offspring Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Vigerus Edwards, Gent.

John Evans, Merchant.

Thomas Frank, M. A.

Edward Lord Bishop of C
cester.

Francis Lord Guilford.

Henry Godolphin, D. D. of
of St. Paul's, and Provost
Eton.

Edward Gee, D. D.

John Gascard, D. D.

Francis Gastrill, D. D.

Edmund Gibson, D. D.

William Gore, Esq;

Thomas Gilbert, Gent.

Sir William Hustler, Kt.

John Hooke, Esq; Serj. at L

William Hayley, D. D. of
of Chichester.

Sir Charles Hobby.

———Hancock, D. D.

Nathaniel Johnson, Esq;

Robert Hardisty, Esq;

John Hanger, Esq;

Henry Hoar, Gent.

Col. Caleb Hearcote.

John Jeffery, D. D. Archde
of Norwich.

Thomas Jervis, Esq;

White Kennet, D. D. Dean

Peterborough, and Arch
con of Huntingdon.

George Keith, M. A.

Peter King, Esq;

Richard King, Esq;

John King, D. D.

Henry Lord Bishop of Lond

William Lord Bishop of Lin

Sir Martin Lumley.

William Lancaster, D. D.

of Queen's College, Oxon

———Lazenby.

William Lloyd, D. D.

cellor of Worcester.

John Laughton, B. D.

Thomas Lynford, D. D.

Richard Lucas, D. D.

Thomas Little, D. D.

Samuel Lowe, B. D.

John Laughorne, Esq;

Benjamin Lawdell, *Merchant*.
 Henry Loe, *Merchant*.
 Sir Humph. Mackworth, *Kt.*
 John Montague, D. D. *Dean of*
Durham.
 The Margaret Professors of Divi-
nity in both Universities.
 Thomas Manningham, D. D.
 John Mapletoft, D. D.
 John Joachin Meckin, D. D.
 John Millington, D. D.
 William Melmoth, *Esq*;
 John Meller, *Esq*;
 Col. Lewis Morris la Mothe.
 Charles Lord Bishop of Norwich.
 William Nicholls, D. D.
 Grey Nevill, *Esq*;
 Daniel Nicholl, *Esq*;
 Robert Nelson, *Esq*;
 Col. Francis Nicholson.
 William Ld. Bp. of Oxford.
 Sir Arthur Owen, *Bar.*
 F. Ostervald, *Professor of Di-*
vinity, and Pastor of the Church
of Neufchatel.
 The Rt. Honourable Thomas Earl
 of Pembroke and Montgo-
 mery.
 Rich. Ld. Bp. of Peterborough.
 Sir John Phillips, *Bar.*
 Humphrey Prideaux, D. D.
Dean of Norwich.
 Benedict Pieter, *Professor of Di-*
vinity at Geneva.
 Thomas Paget, D. D.
 William Parrot, *Merchant*.
 — Poslethwaite.
 — Pooley, D. D.
 Col. Robert Quarry.
 Thomas Lord Bp. of Rochester.
 The Regius Professors of Divinity
in both Universities.
 Nathaniel Resbury, D. D.
 Richard Ruth, *Esq*;
 Thomas Railton, *Esq*;
 John Rogers, A. D.

Gilbert Lord Bishop of Sarum.
 George Stanhope, D. D. *Dean*
of Canterbury.
 William Stanley, D. D. *Dean*
of St. Asaph, Archdeacon of
London.
 Frederick Slare, M. D.
 Henry Shute, M. A.
 Philip Stubbs, M. A.
 Dutton Seaman, *Esq*;
 John Sharp, *Esq*;
 Thomas Earl of Thanet.
 John Tayleure, *Esq*;
 George Thorpe, D. D. *Preben-*
dary of Canterbury.
 J. A. Turretin, *Professor of Di-*
vinity at Geneva.
 Alexander Toriano, L. L. D.
 Nicholas Trot, *Esq*; *Attorney-*
General in Carolina.
 John Trimmer, *Esq*;
 Charles Toriano, *Merchant*.
 Monsieur Verenfels, *Professor of*
Divinity at Basil.
 The Hon. George Verney, D. D.
 James Vernon, *jun. Esq*;
 Tho. Ld. Viscount Weymouth.
 William Ld. Bp. of Worcester.
 The Hon. Tho. Wentworth, *Esq*;
 Sir George Wheeler, *Kt.*
 Sir Paul Wichcot, *Bar.*
 Richard Willis, D. D. *Dean of*
Lincoln.
 Josiah Woodward, D. D.
 Joshua Walker, B. D.
 William Whitfield, M. A.
 Edward Waddington, M. A.
 Francis Windham, *Esq*;
 Dr. Wilson, Ld. Bp. of Man.
 George White, *Merchant*.
 His Grace, John Lord Archbishop
 of York.
 John Younger, D. D. *Dean of*
Sarum.
 Johannis Rodolphus Zwinger,
 D. D. *Antistes of Basil.*

NUMB. XLI.

A LIST of the Charity Schools in and about London Westminster, and Places adjacent: Alphabetically gested. [Note, That Sc. signifies Schools, B. Boys, G. Girls, Cl. Cloathed.

- S**t. Botolph Aldgate, Sc. 3. B. 50. G. 80. Cl.
St. Alphage, Sc. 1. 30 B. Caps and Bands.
 St. Andrews Holborn, Sc. 3. B. 80. G. 90. Cl.
 St. Anne Westminster, Sc. 2. B. 50. G. 30. Cl.
 St. Botolph Aldersgate, Sc. 1. B. 50. Cl.
 St. Botolph Bishopsgate, Sc. 1. B. 20.
 St. Anne Black-Fryars, Sc. 1.
 St. Clement Danes, Sc. 2. B. 50. G. 30. Cl.
 St. Dunstan in the East, Sc. 1. G. 60.
 St. George Southwark, Sc. 1. B. 50. Caps and Bands.
 St. Giles Cripplegate, Sc. 4. B. 128. Cl. G. 60.
 St. Giles in the Fields, Sc. 3. B. 50. Cl. G. 50.
 St. Helen's Bishopsgate, Sc. 1. B. 20. Cl.
 St. James Clerkenwel, Sc. 2. B. 50. G. 21. Cl.
 St. James Westminster, Sc. 1. G. 70. Cl.
 St. John Wapping, Sc. 1. B. 40. Cl.
 St. Katharine near the Tower, Sc. 2. B. 56. G. 60. Cl.
 St. Leonard Shoreditch, Sc. 1. B. 50. Cl.
 Lime-House, Stepney, Sc. 2. B. 6. G. 10. Cl.
 St. Margaret Westminster, Sc. 3. B. 110. G. 47. Cl.
 St. Martin in the Fields, Sc. 2. B. 80. G. 50. Cl.
 St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Sc. 1. B. 28.
 New Chappel Westminster.
 Norton Folgate, Sc. 1. B. 60.
 St. Olave Southwark, Sc. 1. G. 40. Cl.
 St. Paul Covent Garden, Sc. 1. B. 35. Cl.
 St. Paul Shadwell, Sc. 1. B. 40.
 St. Peter-Poor Broadstreet, Sc. 1. B. 50.
 Poplar in Stepney, Sc. 1. B. 24.
 St. Saviour, *alias St. Mary Overy*, Sc. 2. B. 60. Cl.
 St. Sepulchres, Sc. 4. B. 80. G. 5. Cl.
 Spittle Fields, Stepney, Sc. 1. B. 40. G. 50. Cl.

Out of the whole Number of Children, about 700 Boys and 200 Girls have been put out Apprentices, from the beginning.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS

in other Places.

Bedfordshire.

Morbill, a School lately endow'd for teaching 13 poor Children.

Wiley, 6 Children taught at the Expence of a private Person.

Bedford, a School for about 40 Children, who are also provided with Books.

Cransfield, a School for about 20 Children; at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

Dean, a School endow'd with between 20 and 30 *l. per Ann.* teaching the poor Children of this and two other Parishes.

Harley, about 10 Children taught, at the Expence of a private Person.

Enslow, 10 Children taught, at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

Stampton, two Men there, teach the Poor, *Gratis*.

Lighton Beau Desert, 10 *l. per Ann.* settled, for teaching poor Children, and Seven more at the Expence of a private Person.

Marston, six Children taught, at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

Morbill, all Children are taught, at the Charge of the Minister of the Parish, that their Parents send to School.

Wandy, 10 Children taught, to which 6 *l. per Ann.* is subscribed.

Wilsor, 10 *l. per Ann.* lately settled for the Education of the poor.

Morbill, 12 Children taught at the Charge of the Minister.

Berkshire.

Leambury, 50 poor Children taught, Books provided for 10 Years for 12 of them.

Clewer, 16 poor Children taught to Read.

Engbourn, 20 Boys and Girls taught to Read, Write, and the Arithmetic.

Worff, 14 poor Children taught to Read.

Worbury, a School for teaching 20 Boys all Clothed, for which the Corporation has settled 40 *l. per Ann.* without Subscriptions.

A Gentleman has added 10 Boys, paying for their Clothing and Teaching. Two more are Clothed and Taught by Subscription. The Master is obliged to teach five more *Gratis*.

The Minister has set up a Poor's Box in the Church for this purpose.

Reading, 30 Boys taught; for which 20 *l. per Ann.* is subscribed.

at 2 *d.* per Week by every Subscriber.

Reading-Hill, 13 poor Children are taught to Read, &c.

Sunning, 12 poor Children taught to Read, &c.

Warfeild, 12 poor Children taught.

White-Waltham, 20.

Windsor, 18.

Winkfeild, 9.

Windsor-New, 31 Boys, and 21 Girls. The Subscriptions 120 *l.* per Ann. and 8 *l.* more has been lately given: The *Dean* and *Chapter* have much encourag'd this Charity.

Maidenhead, a Gentleman and Gentlewoman have subscribed 10 *l.* per Ann. for teaching 10 Children.

Buckinghamshire.

M*Edmenham*, 5 poor Children taught.
Newport-Pagnel, some poor Children taught to Work, some Subscriptions towards a School.

Wendover, a School for about 20 Children.

Cambridgeshire.

C*ambridge* has erected Schools for teaching 50 poor Children the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion and other Things agreeable to their Condition; 30 of which Clothed. The Body of the *University* and *Town*, assist and encourage this Exemplary Charity.

Horseheath, a School, for the Education of the poor Children of this and a Neighbouring Parish.

Cheshire.

W*est-Chester*, 40 Boys are Clothed, and taught to Read, Write, cast Account, and the Catechism; by a Subscription of about 90 *l.* per Ann. to which have been added several other Benefactions.

Namptwich, 14 Children, taught at the Expence of a private Person, and the Minister has set up a School for teaching Girls, the Mistress is paid out of the Collections of the Communion.

Northwich, 10 poor Boys are taught to Read, Write, and Account.

A Person lately bequeathed a House for the Master, and 700 *l.* to purchase Lands for the Charitable Uses abovesaid.

Wybunbury, 40 *l.* is given for teaching some of the poor Children to Read and to buy Bibles for them, Bound up with the *Common-Prayer*.

Gloucestershire.

W*isbich*, 80 *l.* is subscribed, and 100 *l.* is presented by a Gentleman, towards setting up a Charity School there, for 104 Children.

St. Peter's Parish, 30 Boys and Girls taught; to which *Union* given 8 *l.* per Ann. by a private Person.

St. John's Parish, 12 Children taught, at 1 s. 8 d. per Week; given by a private Person.

Woodham-water, Essex, the poorest Children are taught at the Minister's Charge.

Glocestershire.

Ampton, a Charity School design'd to be erected and endowed, for teaching Girls to Read, Knit, Spin, &c.

Cirencester, 50 poor Children taught, by standing Charities, and private voluntary Contributions.

Huntly, 10 poor Children are plac'd in a Charity School here, by the Minister.

Newland, six Schools for teaching 80 poor Children and others, who are also catechiz'd at Church, and oblig'd (on the Lord's-day especially) to read at Home in their Bibles to their Parents.

Newent, a School for 42 Boys and Girls.

Prebbury, a School for instructing the poor Children of the whole Parish in Religion, Writing, &c. and putting them to service.

Readborough, 20 Children taught to Read, and three Clothed; one Person. The Subscription is 10 l. per Annum.

Stroud, 60 poor Children taught to Read, and their Catechism;

Watton-under-edge, 26 Boys taught to Read, &c. for 10 l. 6 for per Ann. to Write; and the Parents of seven Boys receive per Ann. so long as their Children go to School.

Hampshire.

Lyton, 37 Boys taught by a Master, 25 Girls taught by a Dame. Subscription 40 l.

Salisbury, 36 Boys taught to Read, the Catechism, and their prayers. Above 30 l. subscribed for the Year 1706. In the same Parish, and upon the same Fund, 21 Girls, and lesser Children are taught to Read, and the bigger to Sew and Knit, by two Dames.

Winchester, five poor Children taught, &c.

Southampton, great hopes of a School being erected, and the same at Winchester.

Hertfordshire.

Elbury, a School for about 30 poor Children to be taught to Read and Work.

St. Paul, a Gentleman has built a School, and designs to Endow with 50 l. per Ann. for a Master, and 20 l. for an Usher.

Hertfordshire.

St. Andrew, 14 Boys and 11 Girls taught, by a charitable Contribution of divers of the Inhabitants.

Hertford, 20 poor Children taught.

Watford, a School for 40 Boys, who are all Clothed. School-House with Accommodation for the Master; erected and maintain'd by a private Person, and is design'd to endow'd.

Huntingtonshire.

Huntington, some poor Children taught at the Expence of a private Person

St. Neots, 22 *l.* per Ann. subscribed towards setting up a School
Stilton, a School for 9 poor Boys and 6 Girls.

Kent.

Canterbury, a School for 45 Boys. The Subscription is *per Ann.* 20 *l.* *per Ann.* is subscribed for a School for Deal, 27 Boys are taught to Read, and the Catechism. Deptford, one School.

Eltham, a School for 40 Boys and 20 Girls all Clothed, are taught to Read and Work, and the Catechism. The Subscription is 43 *l.* per Annum.

Two other Schools in the same Town, one for 30 Boys, other for 20 Girls all Clothed, the Subscriptions are about *per Annum.*

Greenwich, 30 Girls taught to Spin, and make all they wear

Lewisham, 30 Girls maintain'd by a voluntary Contribution of about 20 *l.* per Annum.

Rotherhith, 20 Boys taught. The Subscription is 40 *l.* per Annum.

Tunbridge-Wells, 70 poor Boys taught to Read, and the Catechism.

Lancashire.

Fullwood, all the poor Children here are taught the Catechism toward which Charity one Person left 80 *l.*

Manchester, 40 poor Children taught to Read, Write, and the Catechism. The Master has one Penny a Week for each Child and his School-Rent paid.

Mansels-hope, the Minister teaches the poor Children Grammar in his own House. The Number at present is but 24, and some learn to Write.

Preston, 30 Boys taught to Read, Write, and the Catechism &c. for which Use 400 *l.* is given to be settled. A School is also agreed to be set up, for teaching 16 Girls to Read, the Catechism, Knit and Sew, for one Shilling a Quarter each.

Leicestershire.

Burton-Coggles, all the poor Children are taught at the Charge of a private Person and the Minister.

Congeston, 12 poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Minister, and a private Gentlewoman.

Hallerton, a Lady pays for teaching six poor Children; and a Subscription is begun for a larger School.

Leicester, 24 Boys are Taught and Clothed, at the Expence of private Gentleman.

Lincolnshire.

Donaton, 15 Boys taught to Read, Write, and the Catechism, 8 l. per Ann. is subscribed.

Epworth, a Subscription of 16 l. per Ann. towards a School.

Grantham, 20 l. per Ann. subscribed towards setting up a Charity-School.

Lincoln, four Charity-Schools for about 120 poor Children, to be taught to Read, and the Catechism. The Subscription is about 70 l. per Ann.

Spilsby, and fifteen Towns thereabouts, have Schools for teaching 150 Children. The Subscription is about 75 l. per annum.

Stamford, 80 poor Children taught to Read, and the Catechism. They are also Clothed, and set to Work. The Corporation allows 20 l. per Ann for the Support of the School. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York gave 10 Guineas to it, as he said by.

Waddington, 4 Children taught for a small Annual Pension, to which 16 more are added at the Charge of the Minister.

Wickworth, a School lately set up for 30 poor Children.

Middlesex.

Brentford, two Schools for teaching 37 Boys and 20 Girls. 24 of the Boys are Clothed, and 6 Girls, the other are not Clothed.

Chessy, a School for 15 Boys Clothed.

Craneford, a Lady gives 20 l. per Ann. for the Education of poor Children here; who are now obliged to travel for it to another Parish; but there are Proposals for bringing this School to be like other Charity-Schools.

Elgham, a Gentleman lately bequeath'd 6000 l. for the Education of the poor Children.

Hendon, a Charity-School for 20 Boys, and 10 Girls, all Clothed at the Charge of some of the Inhabitants.

Stamwel, a Charity-School for Boys and Girls, proposed to be taught by a Mistress out of the Offertory Money. Here is 20 l. per Ann. given among poor Housekeepers at Christmas. The Trustees are of Opinion that they may divert a great part of it, to the Education of poor Children.

Twitnam, a School for teaching 50 Boys, who are all Clothed. The Subscriptions are about 90 l. per annum.

Norfolk.

Norwich, 60 poor Children are already set to School, and a Charity-School for 100, will shortly be compleated.

Northwood, a Charity-School for teaching 50 poor Children which are all the Town affords.

Tarmouth, 50 poor Children taught. The Master's Salary 35 *l.* per Annum.

Northamptonshire.

Breckley, six Boys Clothed, and taught to Read, and the Catechism, at the Expence of a private Person.

Northumberland.

Newcastle upon Tyne, a Gentlewoman has settled 20 *l.* per Annum for ever, for Educating 34 poor Children of St. John's Parish; the Master's Salary is 16 *l.* per Ann. and a House allow'd him by the Common-Council 40 *s.* per Ann. is apply'd to buying Books, and 40 *s.* per Ann. for binding Boys Apprentices. Every Boy when he leaves the School is to have a Bible, a Common-Prayer-Book, and a Whole Duty of Man given him.

An ancient Gentlewoman has also settled 60 *l.* per Ann. after her Decease, for setting up a School in the Parish of St. James and another in St. Nicholas's Parish; one for Boys, the other for Girls.

The Third Part of 1000 *l.* is also lately bequeath'd for erecting a School in St. Andrew's Parish.

Sunderland, a considerable School-House is well built there, the worthy Rector and the well-disposed Persons of his Parish

Nottingham.

Twelve poor Children are taught here, at the Charges of the Minister and two private Persons.

Oxfordshire.

Oxford, a Charity-School for 54 Boys was open'd here, March 8. 1707. all Clothed. The Subscriptions amount to about 250 *l.* per Ann. The University allows the Master Fifty Pounds a Year: A Chamber Furnish'd, and two Chaldron of Coals for the School.

The City of Oxford, has likewise erected a Charity-School for 50 Boys, Clothed, and will suddenly take care for the Education of the Girls.

Banbury, 2 Schools, one for 30 Boys, the other for 20 Girls, all Clothed. The Master's Salary is 25 *l.* per Annum. And the Mistress's 12 *l.* 10 *s.*

Islip, 5 *l.* per Annum is given by the Minister for Teaching the poor Children.

Bedfordshire.

Rutlandshire.

Oakhampton, 20 *l.* in Money, and 10 *l.* per Annum is given by a Gentleman for teaching the poor Children here.

Thistleton, 10 *l.* per Annum is left by a private Gentleman for teaching the poor Children here, and 40 *l.* per Annum for teaching the Children of four other Parishes in this County; besides 20 *l.* in Money for the same Use.

Shropshire.

Shrewsbury, 20 Children instructed in Reading, and learning the Catechism.

Somersetshire.

Ilminster, 40 Children taught to Read, Write, cast Account, and the Catechism. The Master's Salary is 20 *l.* Ann. Books are provided: The whole at the Charge of a private Person.

Tewit, a School set up for teaching 20 Boys Cloathed; 40 *l.* Ann. being subscribed for that good Use.

Suffolk.

Radley, (Great) 24 poor Children, being all that Parish affords, are taught to Read, Write, and the Catechism, and furnished with *Common-Prayer*, and other useful Books.

Bury, (St. Edmund's) three Schools, one for 40 Boys, and two for Girls. The Mistresses Salaries are each 12 *l.* 10 *s.* per Ann. The Fund is about 65 *l.* per Ann. The Boys are allow'd a Cap and two Neckcloths, and each of the Girls two Coifs.

Neyland, a School for 40 Boys, 30 of *Neyland*, and 10 at *Stoke*, clothed; Another School for 20 Girls. Subscriptions to both are 40 *l.* per Annum.

Wickambirch, 30 Children taught.

Surrey.

Uttewill, the Curate of the Parish, teacheth all the poor Children *Gratis*, to Read, Write, and the Catechism.

Horn, all the poor Children are taught *Gratis*, by the Minister.

Lambeth, 12 Girls Cloathed, and Taught at a private Expence.

Wandsworth, two Schools for 40 Boys and 6 Girls.

Wimbledon, two Schools for the Education of 50 Boys and 30 Girls.

Sussex.

Atter, 40 poor Children are taught to Read, Write if desired, and the Catechism. There is another in that Neighbourhood.

Breeme, here, and in the adjacent Places, are Schools for teaching divers poor Children.

Brightelmston, two Schools, one for 50 Boys, who are taught to Read, Write, and Navigation, 14 Boys were bound Apprentices last Year, and 33 sent to Sea. The other School is for teaching 20 Girls to Read and Work.

Ewhurst, the poor Children are taught at the Minister's Expence, when their Parents send them to Learn.

Seaforth, 20 *l.* per Ann. subscribed towards a School.

Shoreham, a School, to which is subscribed 30 *l.* per Ann.

Staffordshire.

Headley, a School endow'd with 20 *l.* per Ann. for instructing poor Boys in Religion, &c.

Dudley, Mr. John Bruce settled 10 *l.* per Ann. which by other is advanced to 20 *l.* per Ann. to be apply'd for teaching 50 Boys and there is hopes of Clothing many of them.

Warwickshire.

Atherton, a Gentlewoman pays for Teaching and Clothing poor Children, and Catechises them her self.

Baxterly, 16 poor Children taught at the Expence of two private Persons.

Rugby, a School for the Education of poor Children.

Sheldon, a School new built, endow'd with 4 *l.* per Ann. and more in Expectation; for teaching poor Children to Read, Write, and the Catechism.

Wiltshire.

Broad-Hinton, the Minister teaches the poor Children to Read gratis.

Deverel, 30 Children taught, to which the Offertory is apply'd and 4 *l.* per Ann. given by a private Person.

Salisbury, two Schools for 30 Boys and 20 Girls, all Clothed and taught to Read, Card, Knit and Spin; so that some of the Children earn 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and 2 *s.* per Week; for which 40 *l.* per Ann. is given by the Bishop.

Worcestershire.

Vesham, a School for teaching 60 Boys to Read, and the Catechism.

Hartlebury, 20 Children taught for 6 *l.* per Ann. and six Girls taught to read, card Wool and Spin, for 4 *s.* a Month.

Kidderminster, a School for teaching 50 Boys to Read, &c.

Swinford, (Old) 40 Children taught to Read, &c.

Worcester, in St. Peter's Parish, 30 Boys and Girls taught, which is given 8 *l.* per Ann. by a private Person.

In *St. John's* Parish, 12 Children taught for 1 s. 6 d. a Week, by a private Person.

In *St. Hellen's* and *St. Martin's* Parish, is 7 l. 10 s. per Annum, given to each of them by a private Person, for teaching 50 Boys.

In *St. Nicholas's* Parish another for 30 Children. The Subscription is 18 l. per An.

Workehire.

Awnby, several Children are taught at the Charity of particular Persons; And another School by Subscription, for several other Children.

Kirk-Eaton, a School-House is building and endowing at the joint charge of the *Ratran*, the *Rector* and Parishioners.

Leeds, 2 Schools for 28 Boys, and 12 Girls, who are all decently clothed. The Fund is about 208 l. per Annum. The Corporation has given a large House for a School, and a Month's Messment for repairing and fitting it for the reception of the poor Children. A Gentleman has voluntarily advanced his Subscription from 40 l. to 60 l. per Annum, and has promis'd to settle after his Decease, upon the School for ever. A Merchant has also given 50 l. to be put to Interest, or to Purchase Lands for these Schools.

Ripley, 100 l. given for Erecting and Maintaining a Charity-School.

Sheffield, 2 Schools for about 50 Boys and Girls, the Boys are taught to Read, Write, &c. and the Girls to Knit, Sew and Spin: which Children are design'd to be clothed. The Subscription is about 63 l. per Annum.

Spofforth, within 12 Miles of this Place are 6 Catechetical Schools, which are, or will be endowed within the space of a Year, and a School is about to be built and endowed there.

Wakefield, a Charity-School, wherein 63 Poor Children, Boys and Girls are taught and clothed. A very good School-House, newly built, with a convenient House at one end for the Master and at the other end for the Mistress. The Master has 30 l. 10 s. per Ann. with an Allowance of Coals, Books, Paper and Ink for the Schools.

Wetherby, 5 Poor Children are taught by a Curate, for which the Minister pays him 5 l. per Annum.

Winterton, the Workmen of an Iron Work, who are in number about 4 or 500, allow one Farthing and a half per Shilling, out of every Weeks Earnings; which with the Contribution of their Masters, maintains the Poor, and affords about 17 l. per Ann. for teaching their Children to read, &c.

York, a School is newly erected here. His Grace the *Archbishop* has encouraged the Design, and contributed largely to it. The

The *Dean* and *Chapter* have been no less bountiful, and the *Clergy* of the City are not backward in their Subscriptions.

The Rt. Hon. the *Lord Mayor*, the *Aldermen* and *Commonalty* of this City, have every one of them liberally subscribed to it, out of their own private Purfes.

The *Corporation* of this City has given a large Hall, and order'd it to be fitted for Lodging, and entertaining the Poor Boys, the expence of 100 *l.* This School is for the entire Subsistence and Clothing, as well as Educating the Children, and setting them at work: The profit whereof is to be apply'd to the said Charitable Uses. There is yet but 40 Boys in the School; but the Number is design'd to be increased. The Subscriptions are about 200 *l. per Ann.*

The Ladies here have also subscribed 60 *l. per Ann.* for the education of 40 Poor Girls.

W A L E S.

Carmarthenshire.

A Berguilly, a School endow'd with 6 *l. per Ann.* for teaching 8 Boys.

Carmarthen, 12 Poor Children taught by a Private Person, *Gratis.*

Llangadock, a Charity-School, set up by the *Bishop*, Freeholders and Inhabitants.

Llangunozg, the Lord of the Mannor, Freeholders and Inhabitants, have built a School on the Wast, and enclosed part of it, which is to be settled for ever, for teaching the Poor Children of the Lordship.

Llandwroggh, 5 *l. per Ann.* is paid to a Master, for teaching a Charity School.

Denbysire.

Wrexham, 40 Poor Children are taught, to which the *Quintony* is apply'd.

Glamorganshire.

Cowbridge, divers Children taught at the Expence of a Private Person.

Margam, 12 Children taught at the Expence of a Private Person.

Neath, The Governor and Company of the Mine-Adventurers of England, allow 20 *l. per Ann.* for a Charity-School.

And 30 *l. per Ann.* to a Minister to read Prayers, Preach, and Catechise the Children of the Miners, and Workmen of the said Company.

Pembrokeshire.

Begely, 3 *l.* paid yearly for teaching Poor Children to Read, Write, and the Catechism.

Boulston, 19 Poor Children taught, some of which are already clothed, and the rest will be in a little time.

Hafcard, a Master is allowed 5 *l.* a Year for teaching the Charity School, and the liberty of teaching other Children that may.

Haraldston, 5 Poor Children taught to Read, Write and the Catechism, at a Private Charge.

Lanychaer, a Charity-School for teaching 26 poor Children, the Subscriptions are 4 *l.* per Ann.

Marloes, 5 *l.* per Annum, paid to a Master for teaching the poor Children to read, write, and the Catechism, and 20 *s.* more for Books.

Prendergast, 6 poor Children taught here, partly by Sacramental Offerings, and the rest at the charge of the Minister.

Rabbarton, 4 *l.* yearly paid to a Master, for teaching poor Children to read, write and the Catechism, and 20 *s.* more for Books.

Walton-West, 4 *l.* yearly paid for teaching poor Children to read, write and the Catechism, and 20 Shillings more for Books.

The Names of the Places in and about London, Where and When Lectures are Preached, and Collections made for setting up, and maintaining Charity Schools ; for the Information of such as are Strangers, and want Opportunity of contributing to so good a Work.

St. Alban's Church in Woodstreet, every second Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Alphage near Sion-College, at the same time.

St. Anne in Westminster, on Sunday next before Christmas-Day, at 10 in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon.

St. Botolph without Aldgate, the Second Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at two in the Afternoon.

St. George in Southwark, every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Giles without Cripple-Gate, every First, Third and Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. James Clerkenwel, every Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. John Wapping, the Last Sunday but one in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Catherine near the Tower, the First Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at 5 in the Evening.

St.

St. Margaret in Westminster, the Second Sunday in January, ten in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon.

St. Martin in the Fields, every Third Sunday, at 7 in the Morning.

St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheap-side, every Third Sunday, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, every Second Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Mary Rotherhithe, every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Mary White-Chappel, every Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

New-Chappel in Westminster, the Fourth Sunday in Advent, ten in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon.

St. Olave-Southwark, every First Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Peter Poor in Broadstreet, every Sunday Evening at 5.

St. Sepulchres without Newgate, every Second Sunday at 5 in the Evening.

Trinity-Chappel, the Wednesday before every Quarter-Day, at 10 in the Morning.

Oxendon-Chappel the Sunday following at 10 in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon.

Tabernacle in Spittle-Fields, every Third Sunday, at 5 in the Evening.

Note, That there are other places where Sermons are preached on the same Occasion, as St. Giles in the Fields, St. Leonard's Short-ditch, &c. but the times are not fixed.

N U M B. XLII.

The Governors, &c of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.

ALL and every the Privy-Councillors of her Majesty, Heirs and Successors, now, and for the time being.

All and every the Lieutenants of, in, and for the several Counties within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, now, and for the time being.

All and every the *Costodes Rotulorum*, for the several Counties within the Kingdom of England.

All and every the Bishops of the several Diocesses within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, now, and for the time being.

The Deans of the several Cathedral-Churches within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, now, and for the time being.

All and every the Judges of the several Courts at *Westminster*,
 now, and for the time being.
 Her Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Soli-
 tor-General. now, and for the time being.
 The Advocate-General, now, and for the time being.
 The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Universi-
 ties of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the time being.
 The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now, and
 for the time being.
 The Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors
 of the Respective Cities within the Kingdom of *England*, now,
 and for the time being.
 Secretary, *John Chambelayne*, Esq;
 Treasurer, *Edward Barker*, Esq;

N U M B. XLIII.

Government of *London*, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Mili-
 tary.

Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Right Reverend Father in God, *Henry* Lord Bishop of
London.

Dr. Godolphin, Dean.

<i>Dr. Stanley</i> , Dean of <i>St. Asaph</i> ,	}	Residentiaries.
<i>Dr. Younger</i> , Dean of <i>Sarum</i> ,		
<i>Dr. Hare</i> , Chaplain General,	}	Dignitaries.
<i>Dr. Sanders</i> , Chancellor,		
<i>Dr. Alston</i> , Treasurer,		
<i>Dr. Turner</i> , Præcentor,		
Prebendaries.		

Mr. Pelling.
Mr. Warley.
Mr. Millington.
Mr. Williams.
Mr. Norton.
Mr. Altham.
Mr. Walls.
Mr. Hall.
Mr. Beaumont.
Mr. Barker.
Mr. Houghton.
Mr. Price.
Mr. Eagley.
Mr. Pulleyn.
Mr. Kidby.
Mr. Burton.

Dr. Brabant.
Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Beaulieu.
Mr. Cooke.
Mr. Felfted.
Mr. Halsted.
Mr. Hotchkus.
Mr. Whitfield.

Founded in the Church.

Archdeaconries,
 Of *London*, *Dr. Stanley*.
 Of *Esssex*, *Dr. Alston*.
 Of *Middlesex*, *Dr. Lancaster*.
 Of *Colchester*, *Mr. Warley*.

Dr. John Harwood Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

*Commissioners for the Rebuilding the Cathedral Church of
St. Paul's in London.*

THE Lords the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, now
and for the time being.

The Lords the Bishops of the Diocesses of *London*, *Rochester*,
Worcester, *Ely* and *Lincoln*, now, and for the time being.

The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, now, and for
the time being.

The Attorney and Solicitor General, now, and for the time
being.

Sir *William Trumbull*, and Sir *Thomas Meers*, Knights.

The Principal Official of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and
Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Court, now
and for the time being.

The Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, now, and
for the time being.

The Advocate General, now, and for the time being.

George Bramston, and *John Harwood*, Doctors of Laws.

The Sheriffs of the City of *London*, now and for the time
being.

The Dean and Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church
of *St. Paul's*, *London*, now, and for the time being.

The Surveyor of the Works, now, and for the time being.

Sir *Thomas St. George*, and Sir *Henry St. George*.

Civil Government.

SIR *William Withers*, Knight, Lord Mayor and Alderman
of *Farringdon Ward* within.

Aldermen above the Chair.

Sir *Thomas Stamp*,
Sir *John Fleet*,
Sir *William Ashhurst*,
Sir *Thomas Lane*,
Sir *John Houblon*,
Sir *Francis Child*,
Sir *Richard Levitt*,
Sir *Thomas Abney*,
Sir *John Parsons*,
Sir *Owen Buckingham*,
Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*,
Sir *Robert Bedingfield*,

Cripplegate within and without
Langbourn-Ward.
Billingsgate-Ward.
Candlewick-Ward.
Cornhill-Ward.
Farringdon without.
Bridge-Ward without.
Vintry-Ward.
Basingshaw-Ward.
Bishopsgate within and without.
Castle-Baynard-Ward.
Dowgate-Ward.

Below

Below the Chair.

Mr. Thomas Cook,
Mr. Charles Dancombe,
Mr. Jeffery Jefferies,
Mr. Samuel Garrard,
Mr. Robert Beachcroft,
Mr. Gilbert Heathcote,
Mr. Richard Hoare,
Mr. Charles Thorold,
Mr. Jos. Wolfe,
Mr. Samuel Stanier,
Mr. William Humphreys,
Mr. Charles Peers,
Mr. James Bateman,
Sir Benjamin Green,
Sir Charles Peers, } Sheriffs.

Queenhithe-Ward.
Bridge-Ward within.
Portoken-Ward.
Aldersgate-Ward within & with.
Limestreet-Ward.
Walbrooke-Ward.
Breadstreet-Ward.
Cordwayners-Ward.
Broadstreet-Ward.
Aldgate-Ward.
Cheap-Ward.
Tower-Ward.
Colemanstreet-Ward.

Salathiel Lovel, Kt. Her Majesty's Serjeant at Law, Recorder.
 He takes Place of all the Aldermen below the Chair.

William Fazakerley, Knight,
 Chamberlain.
John Doe, Esq; Common-Serj.
James Gibson, Esq; Town-Clerk.
 Judges of the Sheriffs Courts:
Edward Richardson, Serj. at Law.
William Lightfoot, Esq;
 Four Common-Pleaders.
Joseph Major, Esq;
John Lingard, Esq;
John Wilson, Esq;
John Donning, Esq;
Edmund Stracy, Esq; Comptrol-
 ler of the Chamber.
John Fox, Esq; Secondary of
Woodstreet-Counter.
John White, Esq; Secondary of
 the Poultry-Counter.
John Bellamy, Esq; Remembrancer,
 and Register of the Orphan's
 Fund.
John Adams, Solicitor.
 Attorneys of the Mayor's
 Court.
Ed. Smith.
John Andrews.

Mr. Thomas Jackson.
Mr. Edward Whincop.
 Bridge-Masters.
Mr. George Sitwell.
Mr. John Pitts.
Mr. Robert Walker, Hall-Keeper.
 Four Esquires of the Lord
 Mayor's House.
Edw. Harle, Esq; Sword-Bearer.
J. Barton, Esq; Common-Hunt.
Isaac Grevil, Esq; Common-Crier.
Will. Wild, Esq; Water-Bayliff.
 Serjeant-Carvers.
Fran. Brown.
Joseph Deake.
William Goslin.
 Serjeants of the Chamber
 or Mace.
Thomas Hewet.
John Colt.
William Collins.
Robert Horton, Serjeant of the
 Channel.
 Yeomen of the Chamber.
Mr. Robert Walker.
Mr. William Hull.

Four

Four Yeomen of the Water-side.

*Moses Griffith.**Ralph Piggot.**Edward Sorrell.**Fran. Baneroff.**Walter Poole, Yeoman of the Channel.**John Stoaks, Under Water-Bailiff.*

Six Young Men.

*The Sword-Bearer's, Ri. Ashby.**The Common-Hunt's, Ri. Grey.**The Common-Crier's, John Nix.*

The Water-Bailiffs.

*Nat. Newington.**John Hutching.*

The Chief Carver's.

Henry Grestock.

Meal-Weighers.

*Thomas Jackson.**Thomas Chambers.*

Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf.

*Brune Rivers.**Robert Dobson.**Mr. John Man, Foren Taker.*

Marshals.

*Mr. Stephen Watts.**Mr. John Marshal.*

Eight Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court.

*Mr. Richard Bogan.**Mr. William Bellamy.**Mr. Peter Short.**Mr. Thomas Goddard.**Mr. Thomas Hammond.**Mr. George Palmer.**Mr. Nat. Hawes.**Mr. William Timme.*

Prothonotaries.

*Mr. Ri. Floyer.**Mr. William Myers.**Mr. Richard Warner, Clerk of the Papers in the Poultry-Compter.*

Clerk-Sitters of the Poultry-Compter.

*Peter Normansell.**John Foley.**Dan. Goddard.**James Chaplin.**Mr. Yorke Horner, Clerk of Papers in Woodstreet-Compter.*
*Clerk-Sitters of Woodstreet-Compter.**Ralph Noden.**Thomas Honiwood.**Ferdinando Farrington.**William Phips.**Farmer of the Markets, Leaden-Hall, Stocks, Horse-Lane, and Newgate Markets, and St. George's, or Meal-Market at Fleet-street, Mr. Goodwin.**Mr. George Rivers, Coroner.**Mr. Reginald Marriot, Auditor.**Mr. Orlando Gee, Clerk of Chamber.**Mr. William Martin, Clerk of the Commissioners of Sewers.**William Beauchamp, Esq; Clerk of the Court of Conscience.**Mr. James Goulton, Beadle of the Court of Conscience.**William Pitt, Keeper of Newgate.**J. Pilkington, Keeper of Ludgate.**Nat. Giles, Keeper of the Poultry-Compter.**Samuel Whincop, Keeper of Woodstreet-Compter.**John Olley, Clerk of the Works.**S O U T H W A R K*
*Ralph Hartley, Esq; City Justice of the Peace.**Jeremy Pemberton, Esq; Comptroller of the Borough House.**Leonard Street, Esq; Steward of the Borough of Southwark.**Henry Martyn, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark.*

His Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy, for the City of London.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bedingsfield, Kt. Lord Mayor, and the Lord-Mayor for the time being.

Robert Clayton,
Thomas Stamp,
John Fleet,
William Ashhurst,
Thomas Lane,
John Houblon,
Humphry Edwin,
Francis Child,
Richard Levett,
Thomas Abney,
William Gore,
John Parsons,
John Buckingham,
Thomas Rawlinson,

Knights and Aldermen.

Matthiel Lovell, *Knight, and Recorder, and the Recorder for the time being.*

Thomas Cooke,
William Withers,
Charles Duncombe,
Henry Jefferys,

Kts. & Ald.

Samuel Garrard, *Baronet Alderman.*

Robert Heathcote,
Robert Beachcroft,
Richard Hoare,
Charles Thorold,
Joseph Woolfe,
Samuel Stanier,

Kts. & Ald.

Sir Thomas Halton,
Sir John Mordant,
Sir Henry Ashhurst,
Sir John Buckworth,
Sir Benjamin Ayloffe,
Sir Basil Firebrass,
Sir William Hodges,
Sir Thomas Webster,

Baronets.

Sir John Lethieullier,
Sir Peter Vandeput,
Sir Gabriel Roberts,
Sir Thomas Vernon,
Sir William Scawen,
Sir Stephen Evance,
Sir Robert Adams,
Sir Jonathan Andrews,
Sir Thomas Davall,
Sir James Bateman,
Sir Barth. Gracedieu.
Sir Francis Dashwood,
Sir William Fazakerley,
Sir George Newland,
Sir Henry Furnese,
Sir Theodore Janssen,
Sir James Collet,
Sir William Humphreys,
Sir William Benson,
Sir Ambrose Crawley,

Knights.

John Deacle,
Daniel Allen,
Robert Raworth,
Henry Hatley,
Benjamin Whitchcot,
Nathaniel Tench,
Thomas Frederick,
William Faulkner,
Y y

Esquires.

John

John Rudge,
 Peter Joye,
 John Sawyer,
 Duncan Dee,
 William Strong,
 John Jefferys,
 Edward Boulter,
 Richard Bristow,
 Henry Cornish,
 John Morgan,
 Thomas Death,
 John Cullum,
 William Walker,
 John Sherbrooke,
 Samuel Locke,
 John Ward,
 John Coggs,
 William Desbouvèrie,
 Urban Hall,
 Thomas Hall,
 Samuel Ongley,
 John Page,
 James Ward,
 John Craddock,
 James Hallet,
 William Etterick,
 Richard Craddock,
 Edward Coulson,
 John Knap,
 Frederick Herne,
 Nathaniel Herne,
 Thomas Coulson,
 Richard Wynne,
 Paul Duciminique,
 William Howker,
 William Bedford,
 Richard Beauchamp,
 Richard Crawley,
 Robert Child,
 Francis Eyles,
 Samuel Sheppard,
 Nathaniel Gould,
 Philip Papillon,
 Thomas Scawen,
 Thomas Guy,
 Alexander Pitfield,
 William Cotefworth,
 John Cholmeley,
 Charles Cox,

Esquires.

Abraham Beake,
 Abraham Houblon,
 William Procter,
 Richard Perry,
 John Hanger,
 Henry Meriton,
 Josiah Diston,
 George Thorold,
 John Lordell,
 Charles Peers,
 Richard Cock,
 John Scott,
 Gabriel Smith,
 Gerrard Conyers,
 Charles Dubois,
 Robert Westernne,
 Richard Chiswell,
 John Hibbart,
 Jeremy Powell,
 Benjamin Rookesby,
 Edward Gould,
 Daniel Dorville,
 Robert Mitchel,
 Richard Gough,
 John Townesend,
 Henry Lyell,
 Thomas Styles,
 William Mead, *Junior*,
 Thomas Clarke,
 James West,
 Laurence Hatsell,
 Thomas Gibson,
 John Mumford,
 Peter Godfrey,
 Thomas Eyre,
 Richard Carey,
 Thomas Carbonnel,
 Edward Fowler,
 Peter Parker,
 Godfrey Webster,
 Henry Kelsey,
 Alexander Cairnesse,
 John Billers,
 John Hyde,
 John Fisher,
 Jacob Reynardson,
 Samuel Lithieullier,
 Benjamin Smith,

John Cleeve,
Peter Paggen,
Thomas Powel, of Fan-
church-street.
John Shipman,
Peter Dellme,
John Denew,
Edward Allen,
John Cookes,

Esquires.

Michaiah Perry,
Robert Foot,
William Gunn,
Richard Peirce,
Thomas Shaw,
Samuel Powell,
Samuel Hayward,
John Shute,
Awnsham Church,

Esquires.

Note, That all the Aldermen are of the Quorum.

Nicholas Baker, Clerk.
Joseph Hide, Muster-Master.

William Bird, Messenger.

The Names of the Colonels, Lieutenant-Col. &c.

I. White Regiment.

The Honourable Sir William Ashurst, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, John Wilkes.
Major, John Shorey.
Captain, John Hatley.
Captain, Jonathan Parker.
Captain, Thomas Acton.
Captain, Richard Marsh.
Captain, Samuel Stringer.

- 1 Captain, John Butler.
- 2 Captain, John Lewis.
- 3 Captain, Edmund Roe.
- 4 Captain, Nathaniel Farwell.
- 5 Captain, Simon Rideout.

IV. Green.

The Honourable Sir Robert Beachcroft, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Col. Philip Papillon.
Major, Jeremiah Peirce.
1 Captain, Robert Croshaw.
2 Captain, Daniel Lock.
3 Captain, William Portrett.
4 Captain, Thomas Pope.
5 Captain, Joseph Smith.

II. Orange.

The Honourable Sir Owen Buckingham, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Col. Robert Gower.
Major, William Beyer.
Captain, Henry Daintre.
Captain, James Mascie.
Captain, John Newton.
Captain, George Jenkins.
Captain, Job Wilkes.

V. Red.

The Honourable Sir Samuel Stanier, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Col. James Portrett.
Major, George Brasier.
1 Captain, Andrew Philips.
2 Captain, William Grayhurst.
3 Captain, John Wickes.
4 Captain, Francis Smart.
5 Captain, John Bayley.

III. Blue.

The Honourable Sir Gilbert Haskcore, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Col. Samuel Westall.
Major, Nathan Gregory.

VI. Yellow.

The Honourable Sir Charles
Peers, Knight and Alderman,
Colonel.

Lieutenant-Col. Thomas Stringer.

Major, William Hulls,

- 1 Captain, Samuel Green.
- 2 Captain, Richard Leesbr
- 3 Captain, Thomas Windmi
- 4 Captain, Robert Stephens.
- 5 Captain, Thomas Newma

N U M B. XLIV.

*The Governor, Deputy-Governor and Directors of the
of England for the Year 1708.*

F Ran. Eyles, Esq; Governor.
William Des Bouverie,
Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Sir Tho. Abney, Kt. and Ald.

Sir W. Ashhurst, Kt. and Ald.

Sir James Bateman, Kt. and Ald.

Sir John Cope, Jun. Kt.

Sir John Houblon, Kt. and Ald.

Sir Gil. Heathcote, Kt. & Ald.

Mr. Samuel Heathcote.

Sir Theodore Janssen, Kt.

Samuel Lethieullier, Esq;

Mr. John Lordell.

John Rudge, Esq;

Jacob Reynardson, Esq;

Sir William Scawen, Kt.

John Smith, Esq; of B. Buildings.

Nathaniel Tench, Esq;

John Ward, Esq;

Mr. Gerard Conyers.

Josiah Diston, Esq;

Mr. John De Vinck.

Mr. James Dolliffe.

Mr. John Emilie.

Mr. John Gould.

Sir William Hodges, Bar

Sir Charles Peers, Kt. and

Principal Officers are

Mr. John Ince, Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Mercer.

Mr. John Monteage.

Mr. Francis De Laet.

Chief Accomptants.

Mr. Thomas Madockes.

Mr. John Wase.

Mr. Joshua Odams.

Cashiers.

N U M B. XLV.

*The Names of the Governor, Deputy, and Twenty
Committees of the Honourable the East-India-Com
Elected for the Year, 1708.*

* **T** HE Rt. Worshipful Sir
Thomas Cooke, Kt. and
Ald. Governor

* The Worship. W. Hewer, Esq;
Deputy-Governor.

* Sir Jonathan Andrewes, Kt.

* Mr. James Bull.

* Thomas Coulson, Esq;
John Cooke, Esq;

Mr. Richard Cocke.

* Sir Francis Dashwood

Mr. Charles Du Bois.

John Fleet, *Kt. and Ald.*
 James Gray, *Baronet.*
 William Genew, *Esq;*
 Edward Gibbon, *Esq;*
 John Hall, *Esq;*
 Nathaniel Herne, *Esq;*
 Thomas Herne, *Esq;*
 John Ingram, *Esq;*
 William Langhorn, *Bar.*

Sir Richard Levett, *Kt. & Ald.*
 Mr. William Lancaster.
 * Arthur Moore, *Esq;*
 * Gregory Page, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Stephen Pendarves.
 William Smythe, *Esq;*
 Mr. Nicholas Tourton.
 Mr. Robert Vansittart.

That those Marked () were of the Court of Managers for the United Trade for the last Year; That by the Charter of Union there can be no more than Eight of the Persons so Marked, Chosen to be Managers for the said United Trade for this ensuing Year.*

Names of the Directors and their Officers for The English Company Trading to the East-Indies.

M^r. Edward Allen.
 * Sir James Bateman,
Eight and Alderman.
 Abraham Beake.
 William Cotefworth, *Esq;*
 John Difton, *Esq;*
 William Dawsonne.
 Edward Darell.
 Francis Eyles, *Esq;*
 Nathaniel Gould, *Esq;*
 Richard Gough.
 John Gould.
 Edmond Harrifon, *Kt.*
 Gilbert Heathcote, *Kt.*
Ald.
 Theodore Janssen, *Kt.*

* Mr. Henry Lyell.
 * Joseph Martin, *Esq;*
 Mr. Robert Michel.
 * Sir Charles Peers, *Kt. & Ald.*
 * Samuel Shepheard, *Esq;*
 Francis Shepheard, *Esq;*
 Mr. Robert Scawen.
 Mr. Christopher Spicer.
 John Ward, *Esq;*
 Mr. Josias Wordsworth.
 Mr. Thomas Gilbert, *Secretary.*
 Mr. Warwick Yard, *Chief Accountant.*
 Mr. W. Thornbury, *Treasurer.*

That out of the said Court of Directors, 12 Persons are to be chosen to be joined with 12 of the Old Company for the Management of the United Trade.

*That those marked * were Managers the last Year, Three of which must go out this Year.*

*The Names of the Managers, for the United Trade to
East-Indies, Elected for the Year, 1708.*

S IR Jonathan Andrews, Kt.	Sir Edmond Harrison, Kt.
Mr. Edward Allen.	Sir Gil. Heathcote, Kt. & Ald.
Sir Thomas Cooke, Kt. & Ald.	Urban Hall, Esq;
Thomas Coulson, Esq;	Nathaniel Herne, Esq;
William Cotesworth, Esq;	Sir Theodore Janssen, Kt.
John Cooke, Esq;	Mr. Henry Lyell.
Mr. Richard Cocke.	Arthur Moore, Esq;
Mr. William Dawsonne.	Gregory Page, Esq;
Mr. Charles Du Bois.	Sir Charles Peers, Knight
Sir John Fleet, Kt. and Ald.	derman and Sheriff.
Edward Gibbon, Esq;	Samuel Shephard, Esq;
Nathaniel Gould, Esq;	John Ward, Esq;
Mr. Richard Gough.	

NUM B. XLVI.

*The Members of the Court of Assistants of the R
African-Company of England, for the Year 1708.*

*His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral
of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. Governor.*

*The Right Honourable Sir William Withers, Lord Mayor of London
Sub-Governor.*

Thomas Pindar, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Twenty Four Assistants, viz.

S IR Jonathan Andrews, Kt.	Joseph Jory, Esq;
Sir Tho. Cooke, Kt. & Ald.	Thomas Lake, Esq;
John Cooke, Esq;	William Lancaster, Esq;
John Cutting, Esq;	John Morgan, Esq;
Col. John Cals.	Mr. William Mason.
Mr. Robert Comport.	John Nicholson, Esq;
Mr. Rowland Davenant.	Richard Powis, Esq;
Sir William Fazakerley, Kt.	Mr. Stephen Pendarves.
Sir James Gray, Bar.	Anthony Reynolds, Esq;
Sir W. Humfreys, Kt. & Ald.	Sir Samuel Stanier, Kt.
Urban Hall, Esq;	Sir John Sherard, Bar.
Mr. Daniel Hays.	Mr. Phillip Shephard.

NUMB. XLVII.

The Twelve Companies, and their Halls.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Mercers, in Cheapside.
 2. Grocers, in the Poultry.
 Drapers, in Throgmorton-Street.
 Fishmongers, in Thames-Street.
 Goldsmiths, in Gutter-Lane.
 Skinners, or Dowgate-Hill.</p> | <p>7. Merch. Taylors, in Thread-needle-Street.
 8. Haberdashers, in Maiden-Lane.
 9. Salters, in Swithing-Lane.
 10. Ironmongers, in Fenchurch-Street.
 11. Vintners, in Thames-Street.
 12. Cloathworkers, in Mincing-Lane.</p> |
|---|--|

NUMB. XLVIII.

*Government of Westminster, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.**Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>DR. Thomas Sprat, <i>Dean of Westminster, and Lord Bishop of Rochester.</i>
 Dr. Only, (Sub-Dean.)
 Dr. South.
 Dr. De Sartre.
 Dr. Birch.
 Dr. Dent.
 Dr. Barton.</p> | <p>Dr. Lucas.
 Dr. Linford.
 Dr. Gee.
 Mr. Evans.
 Dr. Knipe.
 Dr. Bradford.</p> |
|--|--|

Civil Government.

Lord High-Steward, his Grace James Duke of Ormond.

Deputy-Steward, Thomas Medlycott, Esq;

High-Bayliff, John Huggins, Esq;

Justices of St. Margaret's Westminster.

Mr. Richard Brocklesby.

Mr. Leonard Martin.

Mr. Robert Jeffs.

Mr. John Duck.

Mr. William Avis.

Mr. Francis Carne.

Mr. Arthur Gould.

St. Martin's in the Fields.

Mr. Edward North.

Mr. John Rigby,

Mr. Richard Vincent.

St. James's.

Mr. John Territ.

Mr. Benjamin Ridge.

St. Anne's.

Mr. John Cooke.

Mr. William Bakewell.

Covent-Garden.

Mr. James Cunningham.

St. Clement's.

Mr. Robert Blinkhorn.

Militia. One Regiment, 10 Companies.

*His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Philip Howard, Esq;
Major, Richard Crisp, Esq;*

N U M B. XLIX.

*The Fellows of Sion-College, viz. the Reverend the
Rectors and Vicars within the City and its Liberties,
who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors,
Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.*

MR. Humph. Zouch, *President, Rector of Alhallows Lombardstreet.*
Dr. Roger Altham, *Rector of St. Botolph Bishopsgate,* } *Deans.*
Mr. W. Stringfellow, *Rector of St. Dunstan in the East,* }
Mr. Sampson Estwick, *Vicar of St. Hellens,*
Mr. William Elstob, *Rector of St. Swithins,* } *Assistants.*
Dr. Lilly Butler, *Minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury,*
Dr. Francis Atterbury, *Minister of Bridewell Precinct.*

Those who have been Presidents.

DR. Benj. Woodroffe,
Dr. Ed. Fowler (Lord?) }
Bishop of Gloucester,
Dr. Francis Thompson,
Dr. Thomas Green,
Dr. Thomas Whincop,
Mr. Joshua Richardson,
Dr. Richard Lucas,
Mr. John Graunt,
Mr. Lionel Gatford,
Mr. Edward Waple,
Dr. Tho Lynford,
Dr. John Mapletoft,

R St. Bartholomew Exchange.
V St. Giles Cripplegate.
R St. Mary Friday-street, &c.
R St. Olave Jewry. &c.
R St. Mary Abchurch, &c.
R Alhallows the Wall.
V St. Stephen Colemanstreet.
V St. Dunstan West.
R St. Dionys Backchurch.
R St. Sepulchres.
R St. Edmund the King.
V St. Laurence Jewry.

*Those who may succeed in the Presidency, ranked ac-
cording to the Seniority of their Admission into their
Benefices,*

Mr. Robert Ivory,
Dr. Thomas Blomer,

R St. Magnus, &c.
R Alhallows Breadstreet, &c.
Mr. An

Mr. Anthony Burgesse,
 Mr. Henry Halstead,
 Dr. John Gascairh,
 Dr. Daniel Fogg,
 Mr. William Stonestreet,
 Mr. Samuel Angier,
 Dr. John Mandevil,
 Mr. Thomas Marriot,
 Dr. William Bedford,
 Dr. Thomas Nixøn,
 Dr. Tho. Maningham,
 Mr. James Gardiner,
 Mr. William Whitfield,
 Mr. Thomas Harper,
 Dr. Birch,
 Mr. John Adams,
 Mr. Samuel Bradford,
 Mr. Thomas Morer,
 Dr. Lilly Butler,
 Dr. Francis Atterbury,
 Mr. William Grove,
 Mr. Robert Lafinby,
 Dr. Roger Altham,
 Mr. William Strengfellow,
 Mr. Ge. Martin,
 Dr. John Hancock,
 Dr. Rich. Roderick,
 Mr. Philip Stubs,
 Mr. George Evans,
 Mr. Sampson Estwick,
 Mr. William Savage,
 Mr. William Thomas,
 Mr. William Elstob,
 Mr. Mountague Wood,
 Dr. Robert Brabant,
 Mr. Nicholas Zinzano,
 Mr. Walter Wells,
 ———— Baron,
 Mr. Robert Newton,
 ———— Turton.
 Mr. Benjamin Hoadly,
 Mr. Zachary Wells,
 ———— Waugh,
 Mr. Luke Milbourn,
 Mr. John Baker,
 Mr. Samuel Clark,

R St. Bartholomew Great.
 V St. Ben. Grace-Church, &c.
 R Alhallows Barkin.
 R Alhallows Staining.
 R St. Stephen Walbroke, &c.
 R St. Mary Wolnoth, &c.
 R St. Mary Magd. Old Fish-
 street, &c.
 R St. Margaret Pattons, &c.
 R St. Geo. Botolph-lane, &c.
 R St. Mich. Queenhith, &c.
 R St. Andrew Holborn.
 R St. Michael Crooked-lane.
 R St. Martin Ludgate.
 R St. Katharine Coleman.
 V St. Brides.
 R St. Alban Woodstreet, &c.
 R St. Mary le Bow, &c.
 R St. Anne and Agnes Alders-
 gate, &c.
 M St. Mary Aldermanbury.
 M Bridewell Precinct.
 M. Creechurch.
 R St. Antholin, &c.
 R St. Botolph Bishopsgate.
 R St. Dunstan East.
 R St. Mildred Poultry.
 R. St. Margaret Lothbury.
 R St. Michael Basingshaw.
 R St. Alphage.
 R St. Bennet Fink.
 V St. Helena.
 R St. Andrew Wardrobe, &c.
 R St. Mich. Woodstreet, &c.
 R St. Swithin, &c.
 R St. Michael Royal, &c.
 R St. Andrew Undershaft.
 R St. Martin Outwich.
 R St. Nich. Coleabby, &c.
 R St. Mary Somerset, &c.
 R St. Austin, &c.
 R St. Olave Hartstreet.
 R St. Peter le Poor.
 R St. James Garlick-Hithe.
 R St. Peter Cornhil.
 R St. Ethelburga.
 R St. Michael Cornhil.
 R St. Bennet Paulswharf.

Mr. ——— Graftie,
 Mr. ——— Pullen,
 Mr. ——— Ibbot,
 Dr. John Harris,
 Mr. ——— Freeman,
 Dr. ——— Barton.
 Dr. ——— Brampston,
 Dr. White Kennet,
 Dr. ——— Bray,

Sam. Berdmore,
 Edward Green,

M St. James Dukesplace,
 R St. Clement Eastcheap.
 R St. Vedast *alias* Foster-lane.
 R St. Mildred Breadstreet.
 M St. Botolph Aldersgate.
 R Christchurch.
 R St. Christophers.
 R St. Mary Aldermay.
 M Aldgate.

Librarian.
Clerk.

NUMB. L.

A Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary-Fellows, and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

FELLOWS.

DR. Edward Brown, *President.*
 Dr. Samuel Collins, *Elect. and Censor.*
 Dr. Josias Clark, *Elect.*
 Dr. Richard Torlesse, *Elect.*
 Dr. William Vaughan, *Elect.*
 Dr. Edward Hulse, *Elect. and Treasurer.*
 Dr. Charles Goodall, *Elect. and Censor.*
 Dr. Phineas Fowke.
 Dr. Walter Harris, *Elect.*
 Dr. Walter Mills.
 Dr. Edward Tyson.
 Dr. Frederick Slare.
 Dr. Richard Darnelli.
 Dr. John Bateman, *Censor and Register.*
 Dr. William Johnston.
 Dr. William Dawes.
 Dr. Thomas Gill, *Censor.*
 Dr. Richard Robinson.
 Dr. Lancelot Harrison.
 Dr. Martin Lister.

Dr. Robert Pit.
 Sir Edmund King.
 Dr. Edward Baynard.
 Sir Theodore Colladon.
 Dr. Richard Blackburn.
 Dr. Christian Harrel.
 Dr. Simon Welman.
 Dr. George How.
 Dr. Robert Pierce.
 Dr. Robert Gray.
 Dr. Richard Smith.
 Dr. Joshua le Feure.
 Dr. Thomas Walsh.
 Dr. John Ratcliff.
 Dr. Hans Sloane.
 Sir Richard Blackmore.
 Dr. Tancred Robinson.
 Dr. John Hutton.
 Dr. Peter Gelfthorp.
 Dr. William Musgrave.
 Dr. Humphry Ridley.
 Dr. William Gibbons.
 Dr. William Gould.
 Dr. John Hawys.
 Dr. Robert Conny.
 Dr. Samuel Garth.
 Dr. Hugh Chamberlen.

Dr. Wil-

Dr. William Cole.
 Dr. Salusbury Cade.
 Dr. Denton Nicholas.
 Dr. Humphry Brook.
 Dr. John Wright.
 Dr. John Woodward.
 Dr. George Colebrooke.
 Dr. Gideon Harvey.
 Dr. John Branthwait.
 Sir David Hamilton.

CANDIDATES.

Dr. John Nicholson.
 Dr. Thomas Hoy.
 Dr. William Adams.
 Dr. William Coward.
 Dr. Richard Morton.
 Dr. Thomas Brown.
 Dr. Humphrey Colmer.

Honorary Fellows.

Dr. Daniel Cox.
 Dr. Nehemiah Grew.
 Dr. Thomas Gibson.

LICENTIATES:

Mr. Isaac Chauncey.
 Dr. Christopher Crell.
 Dr. Philip Guide.
 Dr. John Groenvelt.
 Dr. Joshua Palmer.
 Dr. Henry Morelli.
 Mr. John Peche.
 Dr. William Sydenham.
 Dr. John Jones.
 Dr. Charles Nichols.
 Dr. John Deffray.
 Dr. William Grimbalfon.
 Dr. Caleb Coatsworth.
 Mr. John Tivil.

Mr. Francis Upton.
 Mr. Thomas Botterell.
 Dr. James Maucleer.
 Dr. John Charles.
 Dr. Philip Rose.
 Dr. Thomas Rolfe.
 Dr. William Oliver.
 Dr. William Horseman.
 Mr. Ralph Hickes.
 Dr. Thomas Walker.
 Dr. Jodocus Crull.
 Dr. Peter Sylvestre.
 Dr. Charles Morton.
 Dr. George Fleming.
 Dr. Stephen Hunt.
 Dr. William Cockburn.
 Mr. Thomas Turbeville.
 Dr. John Chrichton.
 Dr. Richard Short.
 Mr. John Colebatch.
 Dr. Abraham Cyprianus.
 Mr. Roger Kenyon.
 Dr. James Keith.
 Dr. Ralph Gilbert.
 Dr. Esteve.
 Dr. Richard Morton, *Fellow*.
 Dr. W. Grimbalfon.
 Dr. James Laold.
 Dr. Hen. Levet.
 Dr. Tho. Crow.
 Dr. Tho. Pellet.
 Dr. Hen. Plumtree.

} *Candid.*

IMPRIMATUR.

Edward Brown, *President*.
 Samuel Collins.
 Charles Goodall.
 John Bateman.
 Dr. Gill.

} *Consors.*

NUMB. LI.

The College of Civilians, called Doctors-Commons,
 exercent in London.

SIR John Cooke, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Vicar-General, and Principal Official to the Most Reverend Father in God,
 Thomas

Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the said Archbishop; Her Majesty's Advocate General, and Official of the Archdeaconry of London.

Sir Charles Hedges, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester.

Sir Richard Raines, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Dr. Thomas Bourchier, Commissary of the Diocese of Canterbury; Her Majesty's Professor of the Civil Laws in the University of Oxford.

Dr. Henry Falconberg, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. David's, Official to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, and Register of the Faculties.

Sir William Trumbal, Kt.

Dr. Tho. Briggs, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.

Mr. George Newell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln.

Dr. John Edisbury, Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter.

Dr. Charles D' Avenant.

Dr. Henry Newton, Advocate to the Lord High-Admiral of England, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, and Official to the Archdeaconry of Essex.

Dr. George Bramston, Official to the Archdeacons of Middlesex and Surrey.

Dr. Matthew Tindal.

Dr. John Conant.

Dr. Thomas Lane.

Dr. Richard Paget.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Dr. William Clements.

Dr. William King, Judge of Her Majesty's High-Court of Admiralty in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Dr. Thomas Aloffe, Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford, Commissary and Official of Bucks, Her Majesty's Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.

Dr. William Beau.

Dr. Nathaniel Lloyd, Advocate for Prizes.

Dr. John Exton.

Dr. Charles Herriot.

Dr. Henry Raines, Chancellor of the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield.

Dr. Robert Wood, Official to the Archdeacon of Colchester.

Dr. Humphry Henchman, Commissary of Essex and Hertfordshire.

Dr. George Paul, Official to the Archdeacon of St. Albans.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Dr. Henry

Dr. Henry Penrice.
 Dr. John Bettefworth.
 Dr. Robert Mapletost.
 Dr. William Wyllmot.
 Dr. John Corbett.
 Dr. Thomas Paske.
 Dr. William Phipps.

Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in Doctors-
 Commons.

DR. Henry Watkinson, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of
 York.

Dr. Thomas Wainright, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester.
 Dr. James Johnson, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely.
 Dr. Richard Parsons, Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester.
 Dr. William Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and
 Wells.

Dr. William Bean,	} Chancellors of the Diocese of Llandaff.
Mr. Jones,	
Dr. John Brookbank, Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham.	
Dr. William Lloyd, Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester.	
Mr. Edward Wynn, Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.	
Dr. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Asaph.	
Dr. Richard Reynolds, Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough.	
Dr. ——— Penington, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor.	
Dr. Peter Mews, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester.	
Thomas Tully, B. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle.	
Robert Loggan, Batchelor of Laws, Chancellor of the Diocese of Sarum.	
Charles Sloper, A. M. Chancellor of the Diocese of Bristol.	
Thomas Tanner, A. M. Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich.	

The Thirty Four Proctors of the Arches Court of Can-
 terbury.

THomas Smith, Esq; the
 Queen's Proctor,
 Everard Exton, Esq;
 Mr. John Hill,
 Mr. Richard Newcourt,
 Mr. Thomas Tillot,
 Mr. Peter Barret.
 Mr. Godfrey Lee.

Mr. Thomas Swallow,
 Mr. Thomas Rock,
 Samuel Wiseman, Esq;
 Mr. Keate Waller,
 Mr. Edward Shaw,
 Mr. John Lovell,
 Mr. John Roberts,
 Mr. George Sayer,

Mr. Ro-

Mr. Robert Constable,
 Mr. Robert Pierſon,
 Mr. Edward Cooke,
 Mr. John Cottle,
 Mr. Richard Shaller,
 Mr. Jeffrey Glaſier, *Proctor to*
the Lord High Admiral.
 Mr. William Jones,
 Mr. Thomas Rouſe,
 Mr. Thomas Newman,

Mr. Mark Sayer,
 Mr. Samuel Boheme,
 Mr. Robert Wilmer,
 Mr. Thomas Willymot,
 Mr. Edward Alexander,
 Mr. Edward Parre,
 Mr. William Buſby,
 Mr. George Smith.
 Mr. Robert Bogg,

R E G I S T E R S.

Richard Crawley, Eſq; Register to the High-Court of Delegates
 Mr. Henry Farrant, Register of the Arches Court of Can-
 terbury.

Mr. Thomas Oughton, Deputy Register.

Mr. John Bryan, Gent. Actuary of the ſame.

Mr. Henry Farrant, Deputy Actuary.

Richard Crawley, Eſq; Register of the High-Court of Admi-
 ralty.

Mr. John Cheek, General-Marſhal.

*The Prerogative Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Will
 in the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury.*

Everard Exton, Batchelor of Laws, Register of the Preroga-
 tive Court of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy-Register.

Clerks in the ſaid Office.

Mr. Charles Pinfold,
 Mr. John Cottle,
 Mr. John Holman,

Mr. Rupert Browne,
 Mr. William Dew,
 Mr. Thomas Giles.

Officers belonging to the High-Court of Chivalry.

Her Maſteſty's Advocate, Nat. Lloyd, Doctor of Laws.

Register of the Court, Henry Farrant.

Godfrey Lee, the Earl Maſhal's Proctor.

Secretary and Seal-Keeper, Francis Negus, Eſq;

P R O C T O R S.

Mr. Everard Exton, Batchellor
 of Laws.

Mr. John Hill,
 Mr. Samuel Wiſeman,
 Mr. Keate Waller,
 Mr. Thomas Willimott,

Mr. Edward Shaw,
 Mr. Edward Cooke,
 Mr. George Sayer,
 Mr. William Jones,
 Mr. Samuel Boheme,
 Mr. Edward Alexander.

Maſhal of the Court, Mr. John Curry.

N U M B. LII.

A LIST of the Royal-Society.

HIS Royal Highness the P R I N C E.

List of the Present COUNCIL.

Seven of which are to be continued
till St. Andrew's Day.

SIR Isaac Newton, Kt.
President.

Arbuthnot, M. D.

Francis Aston, Esq;

John Bembde, Esq;

Sir Godfry Copley, Bar.

William Cowper.

Maurice Emmet, Esq;

Tho. Foley, Esq;

Edmond Halley, Geo. Prof.
Sav.

John Harris, D. D.

John Harwood, L. L. D.

Abraham Hill, Esq;

Edward Laney, D. D. M. P. H.
P. Th. Gr.

James Petiver.

Alex. Pitfield, Esq;

Francis Roberts, Esq;

Hans Sloane, M. D.

William Stanley, D. D. Dea.
Asaph.

Richard Waller, Esq;

John Woodward, M. D. P.
M. G.

R Areskine, M. D.

Will Arthington, Esq;

Tho. Ayres.

Arthur Bayly, Esq;

Wm Acre Barrett Lennard, Esq;

Charles Bernard, Esq; Serj.
Surg.

Richard Bentley, D. D.

William Bird, Esq;

Dr. Bisse,

Jonathan Blackwell, Esq;

James Bridges, Esq;

John Bridges, Esq;

Orlando Bridgman, Esq; Sec. of
War.

Robert Briggs, A. M. Prof. L. L.

Edward Brown, M. D.

Thomas Brown, M. D.

Paul Bowes, Esq;

Sir Richard Bulkley, Kt. and
Bar.

William Burnet, Esq;

John Earl of Carbery.

William Lord Bishop of Carlile.

St. George Lord Bishop of Clog-
her.

Henry Earl of Clarendon.

* John Chamberlayne, Esq;

George Cheyne, M. D.

Walter Clavell, Esq;

* William Cockburn, M. D.

Lord Cowper, Chancellor.

Daniel Cox, M. D.

* Sir Thomas Crisp, Kt.

Mr. James Cunningham.

William Lord Archbishop of
Dublin.

Sir Anthony Dean, Kt.

Mr. William Derham.

James Douglas, M. D.

Sir Matthew Dudley, Bar.

John Flamsted, Astr. Reg.

Thomas Forster, Esq;

William Frankland, Esq;

Sir Robert Gordon, Kt.

David Gregory, M. D. Ast. Pr.
Sav.

Nehemiah Grew, M. D.
Sir Rowland Gwynne, Kt.

Charles Lord Halifax.
Edward Haines, Esq;
Mr. Edward Haistwell.
Sir David Hambleton.
Anthony Hammond, Esq;
Mr. Francis Hauksbee.
John Hicks, Esq;
Mr. James Hodgson.
Roland Holt, Esq;
Charles Howard of Norfolk, Esq;
Hugh Howard, Esq;
John Hutton, M. D.

John Jackson, Esq;
* Thomas Isted, Esq;

Edward Ld. Bp. of Kilmore and
Ardagh.

John Keill, M. A.
Sir Edmond King, Kt.
John Knight, Esq;

Martin Lister, M. D. Med. Reg.
Owen Lloyd, S. T. D.
Mr. John Lowthorpe,
Sir Berkley Lucy, Bar.

His Grace the Duke of Montrofs.

John Mapletost, D. D.
Sir George Markham.
* Richard Mead, M. D.
Walter Mills, M. D.
Dr. Mills, Lord Bp. of Waterford.
Benjamin Middleton, Esq;
Robert Molesworth, Esq;
Thomas Molineux, M. D.
* Mr. Samuel Moreland.
Mr. Benjamin Moreland.
Joseph Morland, M. D.
John Mortimer, Esq;
John Morton, A. M.
Mr. George Moulst.
William Musgrave, M. D.

Robert Nelson, Esq;
John Newey, M. A.

Col. Francis Nicholson.
Edward Norris, M. D.

The E. of Orrery.
William Oliver, M. D.

Thomas E. of Pembroke, Lord
President.

* Sir John Percivale, Bar.
Robert Pitt, M. D.
Henry Plumptree, M. D.
Mr. James Pond.
Benjamin Prat, D. D.

Thomas Lord Bp. of Rochest
His Grace the Duke of Ro
burgh.

Lord Reay.
Ruffel Roberts, Esq;
Tancred Robinson, M. D.
Joseph Ralphson, M. A.

Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Sal
bury.

The Earl of Seafield.
The Lord Viscount Shelborne.

John Lord Somers, Baron of
vesham.

Charles Earl of Sunderland.
Thomas Earl of Stamford.

Thomas Savery, Esq;
John Shadwell, M. D.
Joseph Shaw, Esq;
Mr. James Sherard.

Robert Shippen, M. A.
Frederick Slare, M. D.
Thomas Smith, D. D.

Edward Smith, Dean of St. Pa

* Edward Southwell, Esq;
Sir John Stanley, Bar.
Mr. Philip Stubs.

The Lord Viscount Tarbat.

Ralph Thoresby, Gent.
John Thorpe, M. B.

Robert Tompson, M. D.
Andrew Tooke, Geom. Pro
Gref.

Alexander Torriano, L. L. D.
A. P. G.

Thomas Trevor, Lord Chief
Justice of the Court of Com-
mon-Pleas.

Edward Tyfon, M. D.

Thomas Lord Viscount Wey-
mouth.

Jacob Venables, Esq;

Humf. Wanley.

Thomas Whalley.

Paul Whitchcot, Kt. and

Bar.

Thomas Willoughby, Bar.

Henry Wortley, Esq;

George Worth, Esq;

William Wotton, D. D.

Christopher Wren, Kt.

Christopher Wren, Esq;

James Yonge.

Persons of other Nations.

S. Godefr. Bidloo, M. D.

Dominicus Bottonus.

Bafnage de Bauval.

Joh. Philippus Breynius,

M. D. Dant.

Paulus Buffiere.

William Byfs, Esq;

Bourdelin, M. D. Parif.

Comes de Briancon, Leg.

Extraordinar. Duc. Sabaudia.

Dominicus Caffini, Aft.

Reg. Pa.

Jacobus Caffini.

Johannes Chardellou.

Dethleus Cluverus.

Abrahamus Cyprianus,

M. D.

Thomas Delbene.

Johannes Dolæus, M. D.

Nicholas Fatio, de Duillier.

Stephanus Geoffroy.

Ds. Gulielminus.

Ds. Anton. de Guifcard.

Ds. Jo. Theodor Heinfon, Ha-
noy.

Ds. Urbanus Hiarne, M. D.

Ds. Petrus Hotton, Medic. &
Botan. Prof. Acad. Ludg. Bat.

Ds. Jo. Phil. Jordis, M. D.
Franc.

Sir Charles Ifaac, Kt.

Ds. David Krieg.

Ds. Gothofr. Guil. Leibnitius,
J. V. D.

Ds. Michael Levaffor.

Ds. Antonius Leuwenhoeck,
Delphensis.

Ds. Christopher Leyoncrona,
S. M. S. R.

Ds. Abrahamus de Moivre.

Ds. Johannes Marfigli, Conc.
Im. R.

Ds. Jo. Burchardus Menckeni-
us, J. U. D. P. Hist.

Ds. Dionifius Papin, M. D.

Ds. Louis Paul, M. D.

Ds. Jo. Nicholas Pechlin, M. D.

Ds. Moifes Pujolas.

Ds. Aug. Quirinus Rivinus,
M. D. Lips.

Ds. Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti.

Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus, M. D.
Tigur.

Ds. Petrus Sylvestre.

Ds. Francifcus Spoletus, Med.
Pr. Pr. P.

Ds. Ez. de Spanheim, Liber Ba-
ro, Boruff. Reg. Minifter ftatus
& ad Annam Reginam An-
glia, Legatus Extraordinari-
us.

Ds. Otto Sperlingius.

Ds. Jo. Adamus Stamfer.

Ds. Timone, M. D.

Ds. Francifcus Travigni, Ph.

Ven.

Z z

Ds.

Ds. Antonius Vallisnerius, *Par.**Prof.*Ds. Raymundus Viessens *M. D.*Ds. Van Vryberge, *Leg. Or. Fgd.**Bel.*Ds. Nicholaus Witsen, *Amst.**Amst.**These * so marked before the Names, are of the present Council.*

Out of these Fellows of the Society, Ten are to be chosen into the Council for the Year ensuing, on Monday the First of December 1707, being next after St. Andrews day.

Professors at Gresham-College.

Divinity, *Edward Laney, D.D.*Civil-Law, *Robert Briggs,**A. M.*Astronomy, *Alexander Toriano,**L. L. D.*Geometry, *Andrew Tooke, A.*Rhetorick, *Edward Martin, A.*Physick, *John Woodward, M.*Musick, *William Shippen, A.*

NUMB. LII.

The Governors and other Officers of Sutton's Hospital, the Charterhouse.

THE Queen.

The Prince.

Archibishop of Canterbury.

Lord Treasurer.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord President.

Duke of Ormond.

Duke of Shrewsbury.

Duke of Leeds.

Duke of Buckingham.

Earl of Clarendon.

Earl of Rochester.

Bishop of London.

Lord Somers.

Lord Chief Justice Holt.

Lord Chief Baron Ward.

Sir Nathan Wright.

Dr. Burnet

Master, *Thomas Burnett, B.*Preacher, *John King, D. D.*Register, *William Hempson, B.*Treasurer, *Robert Pain, Esq.*Schoolmaster, *Thomas Wall,**L. L. D.*Usher, *Andrew Tooke, A. M.*Reader, *Ralph Welfhead, B.*Organist, *Mr. Nicholas L.*

N U M B. LIII.

The Military Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
THE Governor			
The Lieutenant-Governor			
The Major			
Militant	20	00	00
Captains of Foot, each <i>per Annum</i>	09	02	06
Lieutenants of Foot, each <i>per Annum</i>	09	02	06
Ensigns, each <i>per Annum</i>	09	02	06
Serjeants, each <i>per Annum</i>	05	04	03
Corporals, each <i>per Annum</i>	02	03	04
Drummers, each <i>per Annum</i>	02	03	04
Private Soldiers, each <i>per Annum</i>	01	14	08
Captain of the Light-Horse, <i>per Annum</i>	09	02	06
Lieutenant of the Light-Horse, <i>per Annum</i>	09	02	06
Gentlemen of the Light-Horse, each	05	04	03
Total of 52 Weeks, and one Days pay for 26	1269	05	06
Officers, 32 Serjeants, 32 Corporals, 16 Drum-			
mers, 34 Light-Horse, and 336 Private Soldiers,			
valids, amounts to			
and in a Leap-Year one Day more	1272	07	00

One days Expence.

Officers at 6 <i>d. per diem</i> each	000	13	00
Serjeants and Light-Horse	000	16	06
Corporals and Drummers 48	000	04	00
Private Soldiers, at 1 <i>d. per diem</i>	001	08	00
Total of this is as near as may be done	003	01	06

Establishment of the Governor and the rest of the Officers of the said Hospital.

	<i>Yearly Salary.</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
THE Hon. Col. John Hales, Esq; Governor	500	00	00
David Crauford, Lieut Governor	200	00	00
David Betsworth, Esq; Major	150	00	00
Rt. Hon. John How, Esq; Treasurer	365	00	00
Emmanuel Langford	200	00	00
Francis Hare,			
Thomas Colladen, Physician	100	00	00

Z z a

Mr. James

Mr. James Frazer, Secretary and Register, for him- self and Clerk,	100 00
Mr. Benedict Isbell, Esq; Deputy Treasurer	100 00
Mr. Robert Stapleton	50 00
Mr. Robert English, Comptroller	50 00
Mr. Charles Hobson, Clerk of the Works	20 00
Mr. Alexander Inglis, Chirurgeon	73 00
Mr. Isaac Gernere, Apothecary	50 00
Mr. Sylvanus Tomkyns, Adjutant	20 00
Thomas Church, Chirurgeons Mate	20 00
Jeseph Heeler, Wardrobe-keeper, and Comptroller of the Coleyard	40 00
Hugh Warren, Deputy Clerk of the Works, no Salary	
William Gray, Master Cook	40 00
William Daniel, Second Cook	30 00
3 Under-Cooks at 10 l. each	30 00
Thomas Brown, Master Butler	25 00
John Andrews, Second Butler	20 00
2 Under-Butlers at 5 l. each	10 00
Richard Bland, Scullery-man, and 2 Servants	40 00
George Holder, Yeoman of the Coleyard	20 00
William Lovelace, Usher of the Hall	20 00
Edward Sopp, Clerk of the Chapel, and Sexton	16 00
Christopher Cappell, Barber	60 00
Ralph Stephens, Canal-keeper and Turncock	20 00
Herman Watkyns, Sweepers, 10 l. each.	20 00
John Starling,	
Henry Story, for keeping the Gardens	260 00
James Button, Porter	12 00
Peter Dumas, Organist	20 00
Utresia Astley, House-keeper	230 00
24 Nurfes at 8 l. each	192 00
Money Allowances to the several Pensioners in the said Hospital	1269 13

Other Contingent Charges.

To Mrs. Bathalina Fells, for keeping the Lanthorns in repair	20 00
To Mr. Aldersey, for keeping the Water Engine in Repair	20 00
To Mr. Tompion, for keeping the Clock	6 00
To Mr. Harris, for keeping the Organ	6 00
To Dr. King, Rector of Chelsea, Composition for Glebe and Tythe	18 00
To Dr. Millington, Rector of Kensington	2 00

Five Commissioners.

John How, Esq;
Christopher Wren, Kt.
Charles Fox, Esq;

Jo. Hales, Esq;
David Crawford, Esq;

NUMB LIV.

Officers of Greenwich Hospital.

Directors Deceased.

Captain John Clements.
John Evelyn, Esq;
Capt. John Bromwell.

Direct. added in their Room.

Capt. Rob. Robinson, Lt. Gov.
Samuel Travers, Esq;
Capt. Benjamin Hoskins.

William Draper, Esq; Treasurer, Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*
Mr John Strickland his Clerk, at 50 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. William Vanbrugh, Secretary to the Commissioner, at 100 *l. per Annum.*

More to him for a Clerk, at 40 *l. per Annum.*

The. Hogg, Messenger to the Commissioners, 30 *l. per Annum.*

Officers of the House.

Sir William Gifford, Governor.

Captain Robert Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor, no Salary, only Superannuated Pay at the Navy-Board. He is allowed a Clerk, *William Scott*, at 12 *l. per Annum*, with Lodging and Dyet the Servants Table, with necessary Fire and Candles.

Also a Nurse, *Anna Mereton*, the Widow of a Seaman, who has the Allowance of the House, Diet and Cloathing, and Wages as the other Nurses, which is now 6 *l. per Annum.*

Also a Man-Servant a Seaman, viz. *Lively Scinco*, who has the Allowance of the House-Dyet and Cloathing, and Wages, not exceeding 6 *l. per Annum.*

Captain Benjamin Hoskins, Captain of the said Hospital; no Salary but his Superannuated Pay

Mr. Peirce Welsh 1st Lieutenant, at 100 *l. per Annum* paid by the Hospital.

Mr. John Constable, 2^d Lieutenant, at 100 *l. per Annum* Dit.

Mr. Edward Smith, 3^d Lieutenant, at 100 *l. per Annum* Dit.

Mr. Philip Stubs Chaplain, no Salary, Ordinary of *Woolwich*.

Mr. Robert Barry, ditto, no Salary, Ordinary of *Deptford*.

Mr. Joseph Gascoigne, Steward, at 80 *l. per Annum.*

He is allowed a Labourer at 10 *s. per Week.*

Dr. Salisbury Cade Physician, no Salary.

Mr. James Cristie, Surgeon, his Superannuated Pay, made up 100 *l. per Annum*, by the Hospital, being 31 *l. 12 s.*

He is allowed for a Servant, bearing all Charges, 30 *l. per Annum.*

Mrs. Anne Holding, Matron, at 30 l. per Annum.

Thomas Bird, Cook, at 20 l. per Annum, House Allowance and Diet.

Robert Ellis, Cook's Mate, at 10 l. per Annum ditto.

John Cheese, Butler, at 5 l. per Ann. ditto.

His Mate at 10 l. per Ann. dit.

Francis Stuart, Scullery-Man, at 15 l. per Ann. dit.

His Mate at 10 l. per Annum dit.

James Barnes, Porter, 10 l. per Annum, ditto.

William Bullen, Barber, at 6 l. per Annum, and 2 d. a Month for each Head, as they stand on the Books of the House, he finding all his Necessaries for performance of the same, out of the said Allowance. } Ditto.

Officers of the Works.

Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor, no Salary.

Mr. Nicholas Hawksmore, Clerk of the Works, at 5 s. per diem.

More to him for assisting the Surveyor in Drawing and Designing, 50 l. per Annum.

Assistant to him, Mr. John James, at 3 s. per diem.

Officers Table,

Consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain, three Lieutenants, two Chaplains, Steward, Surgeon, Clerk of the Works, and Matron, being Eleven Persons; and each having the Allowance of 1 s. per diem, with the House-Allowance of Bread and Beer.

The Number of the Pensioners entertained in Greenwich Hospital are 200, and 100 more to be admitted now at Christmas. There is six Nurses allowed to each hundred Men (being the Widows of Seamen) who have each a Salary of 6 l. per Annum, with the Allowance of the House-Diet, and a Grey Serge Gown and Petticoat, faced with Shaloon; and 2 s. per Week more to them that attend in the Infirmary. The Common Warrant-Officers entertain'd amongst the Pensioners, are distinguish'd by having a Gold Edging round their Hats, and placed at the upper end of the Tables, and in the Principal Cabins of the Wards, as the Governor sees convenient; with the Allowance of 6 d. per Week for Spending-Money (all the other Pensioners have but 1 s. per Week allowed them) paid them every Monday Morning by the Steward, who receives Monthly from the Treasurer, by order of the General Court, (a Sum not exceeding Ninety Pounds for defraying his weekly Disbursements) but the Officers to be so distinguish'd, are not to exceed the Number of Eight in each Hundred.

The Victualling is according to the allowance of Chelsea Hospital, 4 Men to a Mess; each Mess to have on Flesh-days Dinner 4 pound of Beef or Mutton: Two Loaves of one of Bread, 15 Ounces each; four Winchester Quarts of Gile-

At Supper one Pound of *Glocester* Cheese, 2 Loaves of Bread, 4 Quarts of Beer. They have Mutton *Sundays* and *Tuesdays*, Beef on *Mondays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*: On *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, each Mefs has a Dish of Pease-Pottage, a quarter of a pound of Butter, one Pound of Cheese, with Bread and Beer as other days; At Supper the same as at other days. On all extraordinary Festivals they have Flesh hot both dinner and Supper, and Ale instead of Gile-Beer. All the Tables have clean Linnen every Sunday and *Thursday* throughout the Year.
That for the Women and Men-Servants the Provision be the same with the Pensioners.

NUMB. LV.

The Officers of Christ's-Hospital.

SIR Francis Child, Kt. and Alderman, President.

Mr. Tho. Lockington, Treasurer.

Dr. Hans Sloane, Physician.

Mr. Edward Green, Surgeon.

Johannes Jeffon, Steward.

Two Clerks, viz.

John Reeve. | George Yeo.

Seven School-Masters, viz.

Samuel Mountfort, Upper Grammar-Master and Catechist.

Samuel Cobb, Under Grammar-Master.

Samuel Newton, Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation.

Humphry Ditton, Master of the new Mathematical-School.

Richard Gutter, Master of the Writing-School.

Bernard Lens, Master of the Drawing-School.

John Barret, Master of the Musick-School.

And two Masters that instruct the Children nursed at Hertford and Ware.

Elizabeth Adams, Matron.

Sarah Lorrain, School-Mistress of the Girls.

A Porter and four Beadles.

Ten Nurses, with several Helpers.

A Cook.

A Nurse that looks after the Infirmary.

The Number of Children of King Charles II's new Royal Foundation in *Christ's Hospital*, London, that have been Educated in the Art of Navigation, and after some Years continuance here, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Design in his Gracious Institution,

As it was presented to her most Gracious Majesty Queen Anne by the Lord Mayor of London, and the President and Governors of the said Hospital, Jan. 1. 1706.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of her Majesty's Ships of War, or to Masters of Merchant Ships, from October 1675, to December 1705. 388 Children.

In the beginning of the seventh Year of their Service, they are to be at her Majesty's Disposal.

There are at this Day 40 Children in the said Hospital, who enjoy the Bounty of King Charles II.

N U M B. LVI.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE ancient Hospital of St. Bartholomew, situate nigh West-Smithfield, London, was first founded by Rayhere in the Reign of King Henry I. *An. Dom. 1102.*

After the Dissolution of Abbies and Monasteries, refounded by King Henry VIII. *An. Dom. 1546.*

In which Hospital with two others, one at *Kingland*, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*, being both under the Charge of St. Bartholomew's-Hospital, there have been for many Years last past about 300 Patients Men and Women, daily relieved with Lodging, Diet, Physick, Chirurgery, and all other Ministrations. useful and necessary for restoring Sick and Wounded Seamen, Soldiers and others, to their Health and Limbs. The said Hospital is governed by a President, Treasurer, and several Governors, out of which annually Committees are elected for the good ordering of the Affairs of that House, *viz.*

Auditors of the General-Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter-Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the said Hospital.

Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the said Hospital.

Almoners to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

The Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor diseased Persons as are Cur'd, and admit others in their room.

The immediate President is Sir John Fleet, Knight and Alderman.

Mr. Peter Joye, Treasurer.

There are two able Physicians belonging to the said Hospital, Dr. Edward Browne. Dr. Robert Pitt, who prescribe for the Patients.

John Blackstone, Apothecary, who hath a convenient Shop within the said Hospital, and doth compound, make up, and administer to the Patients what's prescribed for them.

Three Master Surgeons that daily look after and dress the Patients Sores and Wounds.

The present Master Surgeons are,

Charles Bernard, Esq; her Majesty's Serj. Surgeon. | John Salter,
| Henry Boone.

Three Assistant Surgeons.

Edward Greene, | Samuel Haywood.
Robert Gay, |

Nicholas Field, Guide and Surgeon to King'sland-Hospital.

Samuel Palmer, Guide and Surgeon to the Lock-Hospital.

Philip Castle, M. A. Clerk, Vicar and Hospitler to St. Bartholomew's Parish and Hospital, who visits the Sick, reads Prayers, and administers the Sacrament to them.

The present other Officers are,

Benjamin Edwards, Register to the said Hospital.

Benjamin Tooke, Steward.

Moses Coulon, Renter.

A Matron.

Seventeen Nurses, several Helpers, and others, attending on the said Poor.

N U M B. LVII.

The Officers of the General-Post-Office in Lombard-Street.

Post-Master-General.

SIR Robert Cotton, Kt. }
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bar. } 1500 l. per Ann. each.
Mr. Stephen Lilly, Receiver-General, 300 l. per Ann.
Mr. George Searl, Accomptant, 300 l. per Ann.

Officers of the Inland-Office.

William Frankland, Esq; Comptroller, 200 l. per Ann.
Mr. John Middleton, Clerk of the North Road, 60 l.
Mr. Charles Jackson, Clerk of Chester Road, 100 l.
Mr. George Colly, Clerk of the West-Road, 60 l.
Mr. Daniel Bickerton, Clerk of Bristol-Road, 60 l.
Mr. Christopher Smelt, Clerk of Yarmouth-Road, 60 l.
Mr. William Green, Clerk of Kent-Road, 60 l.

Mr. Tho-

Mr. Thomas Sawtel, Clerk of the By-Nights, 60 l.

Mr. Underhill Breede, Window-Man, 60 l.

Sorters 16. of which 14 have 50 l. per Ann. and the two last 40 l.

John Toft,

James Walker,

Arthur Darcey,

Thomas Robotham,

John Baldock,

Edmund Warren,

Martin Buckle,

Stephen Gere,

Alexander Hope,

Abraham Brookbank,

Alexander Say,

Evan Lewes,

Philip Musgrave,

John Williams.

Officers of the Foreign-Office.

Asbburnham Frowde, Esq; Comptroller, 150 l. per Ann.

Mr. James Lawrence, Alphabet-Keeper, 100 l.

Clerks.

Mr. Francis Clewet,

Mr. William Goslin,

Mr. Adam Franco,

Mr. Daniel Farettes,

Mr. Charles Good.

50 l. per Annum each.

A Foreign Officer, Mr. Peter Motteux, 40 l.

Mr. Benjamin Waterhouse, Secretary to the Post-Master-General,
200 l. per Annum.

Mr. Jeremiah Andrew, Clerk to the Post-Master-General, 50 l.
per Ann.

Mr. Richard Swift, Solicitor, 200 l. per Annum.

Accomptant's Clerks, 50 l. per Annum each.

Receiver's Clerks, 50 l. per Annum each.

N U M B. LVIII.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

Nathaniel Castleton, Esq; Comptroller. Salary 200 l. per Annum.

Mr. Daniel Darnely, Accomptant, }
Mr. John Green, Collector. } Salary 70 l. per Annum each.

Sorters.

Stephen Lindon,

Peter Hall,

William Martin,

John Worts,

Robert Kempton,

William Wildman.

Salary 40 l. per Annum each.

Sub-Sorters.

Benjamin Sachiveral,

Rowland Jones,

William Gladwell,

William Muncott,

John Boreman,

Newel Brookes,

Thomas Wilson.

Sal 26 l. per Annum each.

Besides there are above a hundred Messengers, who have an Allowance of 20*l.* per Annum each, for carrying and recarrying Letters, and above Four Hundred Houses that receive for the Penny-Post.

NUMB. LIX.

The Officers of the Mint.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
C Raven Peyton, Esq; Warden and his Clerk, ———	640	00	00
Sir Isaac Newton, Master and Worker, and his Clerk, ———	580	00	00
John Ellis, Esq; Comptroller and Clerk, ———	340	00	00
Daniel Brattle, Esq; Assay-Master, ———	400	00	00
Mr Hall, Clerk of the Papers, and his Clerk, ———	120	00	00
Mr Haynes, Weigher and Teller, ———	100	00	00
Captain Ford, Deputy-Warden, ———	100	00	00
Mr. Foquer, Deputy Master Worker, ———	100	00	00
Mr. Beresford, Deputy-Comptroller, ———	100	00	00
Clerk of the Irons, ———	100	00	00

Richard Topham, Esq; Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. Sal. 500 *l.* per Ann.

His Deputy, Mr. George Holmes. Sal. 100 *l.* per Ann.

NUMB. LX.

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

HIS Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, &c.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord Chancellor or Keeper.

Lord President of the Council.

Lord Treasurer.

Lord Privy-Seal.

Lord High Admiral.

Thomas Earl of Stamford.

The two Secretaries of State.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Lord Bishop of London.

The first Commissioner of the Treasury now and for the time being.

The first Commissioner of the Admiralty now and for the time being.

These have no Salary.

William

William Lord Dartmouth.

Henry Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Sir Philip Meadows.

John Pultney, Esq;

Robert Monkton, Esq;

Sir Charles Turner.

These have 1000 l. per Ann. each.

Secretary, William Popple, Esq; jun. 500 l. per Ann.

Assistant, Mr. Adrian Drift, 100 l. per Annum.

Clerks in the Office.

Mr. William Barker,

Mr. Maurice Carroll,

Mr. _____

Mr. Nathaniel Estwick,

Mr. Justinian Loggan,

Mr. Brian Wheelock,

} 80 l. per Ann. each.

} 40 l. per Ann. each.

} 30 l. per Ann. each.

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. Robert Child,

Mr. _____ Clerk.

} 40 l. per Ann. each.

NUMB. LXI.

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Oxford.

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Schola.	Heads of the Colleges.
University,	King Alfred.	872	12	17	Dr. Charlett, Master.
Baliol,	John Baliol & Devorgilla his Wife, Parents of the King of Scots	1262	12	12	Dr. Barron, Master.
Merton,	Walter de Merton, L.Ch.&B. of Roc.	1274	19	14	Dr. Martin, Ward.
Exeter,	Walter Stapleon, Bp of Exeter.	1316	23		Dr. Paynter, Rect.
Oriel,	King Edward II.	1337	18	12	Mr. Carter, Provost.
Queens,	R. Eaglesfield, B.D.	1340	16	8	Dr. Lancaster, Prov.
New-Colleg	Will. of Wickam, L.Ch.&B. of Win.	1375	70		Dr. Braithwait, War.
Lincoln,	Richard Fleming, Bp. of Lincoln.	1480	15		Dr. Adams, Rector.
All-Souls,	Henry Chicheley, Ap. of Canterbury.	1437	40		Dr. Gardiner, War.
Magdalen,	W. of Wainfleet, L.Ch. & B. of Winc.	1459	40	30	Dr. Harwar, Presid.
Brazen Nose	William Smith, Bp. of Lincoln.	1515	15		Dr. Moore, Princ.
Corpus-Christi,	Ric. Sutton, Esq; Ric. Fox, Ld. Pri. Seal & B. of Winc.	1516	20	20	Dr. Turner, Presid.
Christ Church,	King Henry VIII.	1549	Ca. 8 Stu.		Dr. Aldrich, Dean.
Trinity,	Sir Thomas Pope.	1555	12	12	Dr. Dobson, Presid.
St. John's,	Sir Thomas White, Mer. Tayl. Lond.	1557	50		Dr. Delaune, Presid.
Jesus,	Queen Elizabeth.	1572	16	16	Dr. Edwards, Princ.
Wadham,	Nic. Wadham, and Dorothy his Wife.	1613	15	15	Dr. Dunstar, War.
Pembroke,	Thomas Tisdale & Richard Whitwick.	1620	15	11	Dr. Hall (Bp. of Bristol) Master.

Halls.	Founders.	Principals.	Colleges to which they belong.
Alban-Hall.	Abbot of St. Albans.	Dr. Bouchier.	Merton.
Hart-Hall.	Walter Stapleton.	Mr. Smith.	Exeter.
Edmund-H.	St. Edm. A. Cant.	Mr. Pierſon.	Queens.
St. Mary-H.	King Edward II.	Mr. Wyat.	Oriel.
New-Inn-H.	Will. of Wickham.	Dr. Bayly.	New-Col.
Magdalen-H.	Will. of Wainfleet.	Dr. Adams.	Magdalen.
Gloceſter-H.	Thomas White.	Dr. Woodroff.	St. Johns.

MAGISTRATES.

HIS Grace James Duke of Ormond, Chancellor.
Dr. Lancaſter, Vice-Chancellor.

Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. Arthur Charlet. | Dr. William Delaune.
Dr. William Painter. | Dr. Bernard Gardiner.

Two Proctors.

James Smethurſt, M. A. Fellow of Brazen-noſe College.
Thomas Terry, M. A. Student of Chriſt-Church.

Pro-Proctors.

Tho. Stanley, M. A. of Brazen-N. | Wil. Periam, M. A. } of C. C.
John Davis, M. A. of Hart-Hall. | Franc. Bagshaw, M. A. }
George Cooper, M. A. of Merton-Col. }
Samuel Read, M. A. of Queen's-Col. } Clerks of the Market.
John Davis, M. A. }
Francis Bagshaw, M. A. } Maſters of the Schools.

Professors in the University.

Dr. John Potter Queen's Profeſſor of Divinity.
Dr. John Wynne, Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity.
Mr. Edward Thwaites, Queen's Profeſſor of Greek.
Dr. Thomas Hoy, Queen's Profeſſor of Phyſick.
Dr. Roger Altham, Queen's Profeſſor of Hebrew.
Dr. Stephen Fry, Anatomy Reader,
Mr. John Wallis, Profeſſor of Arabick.
Mr. Edmund Halley; }
Dr. David Gregory. } Savilian Profeſſors in } Geometry.
} } Astronomy.

Dr. James Farrar, *Natural Philosophy Reader.*
 Dr. Samuel Adams, *Moral Philosophy Reader.*
 Dr. Charles Aldworth, *Cambden Professor of History.*
 Mr. Jacob Bobart, *Botanick Professor.*
 Mr. Richard Goodeson, *Musick Professor.*
 Mr. William Wyat, *M. A. University Orator.*
 Richard Frewin, *M. B. of Christ's Church, Professor of Chymistry.*

LECTURERS.

William Turton of Magdalen, *M. A. Logick.*
 Henry Stephens of Merton, *M. A. Metaphysick.*
 James Smethurst of Brazen-Nose, *M. A. Grammer.*
 Thomas Terry of Christ's Church, *M. A. Rhetorick.*
 Mr. John Caswel, *M. A. for Divinity.*
 Mr. Peter Cox, *B. A. for Physick.*
 Mr. Giles Thistlewait, *L. L. B. for Law.* } *Esq; Beadles.*
 Mr. Sherwyn, }
 Mr. Rogers, } *Yeoman Beadles.*
 Mr. Newlin, }
 Mr. Stephens, *Verger.*

*The Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxford
 are as followeth.*

Circumcision, or New-Years Day.
 Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.
 Purification, or Candlemas-Day.
 Annunciation, or Lady-Day, *Sermon at New-College.*
 Ascension, or Holy-Thurfdays.
 Restoration of King Charles the Second, or the 29th of May.
 Whitfunday.
 Trinity-Sunday, *Sermon at New-College.*
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning in the *ACT*
 time at Sermon and Congregation.
 All-Saints-Day.
 The Fifth of November, or Gun-Powder-Treason.
 All Publick Thanksgiving-Days.
 Christmas Day.

The Habit-Days in the University of OXFORD.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and
 Doctors meet at St. Mary's, and then go to wait on the Judges in
 their Formalities.

All Latin-Sermons.

Morning-Sermons in Term-time.

All Sermons at St. Peter's in Lent.

Congregation-Days.

Scholastica, being the 10th of February.

The Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor is sworn at St.
 Mary's in the Morning by the Senior Proctor.

NUM.

NUMB. LXII.

A List of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

Colleges and Halls.	Founders.	Years	Fello.	Schol.	Heads of the Colleges.
St. Peters.	Hugo de Balsham, Bp. of Ely.	1256	22	42	Dr. Richardson, M.
Clare-Hall,	Richard Badew.	1326	18	63	Dr. Blyth, Master
Pembroke-Hall.	Mary de St. Paul, Co. of Pembroke.	1343	15	30	Dr. Lany, Master
Corp. Christ. or Bennet C.	Hen. of Monmouth, D. of Lancaster.	1351	12	40	Dr. Green, Master
Trinity-H.	William Bateman, Bp. of Norwich.	1353	12	14	Dr. Bramstone, M.
Gonville & Caius C.	Edmund de Gorville and John Caius.	1348 1557	26	74	Sir J. Ellis, M.D.M.
Kings College	King Henry VI.	1441	70		Dr. Roderick, Pro
Queen's C.	Margaret of Anjou, Q. Conf. to H. 6.	1448	19	65	Dr. James, Preside
Katherine-Hall.	Robert Woodlarke, Chanc. of the U.	1475	6	30	Sir W. Daws, Bar.
Jesus Col.	J. Alcock, L. L. D. Bp. of Ely.	1496	16	41	Dr. Ashbion, Master
Christs Col.	Margaret, Count. of Richmond & Derby,	1505	15	56	Dr. Covell, Master
St. Johns C.	Mother of King Henry VII.	1508	53	95	Dr. Gower, Master
Magdalen College,	Edw. Stafford, D. of Buckingham.	1519	13		Dr. Quadring, M.
Trinity Col.	K. Henry VIII.	1546	65	91	Dr. Bentley, Master
Emanuel C.	Sir Walt. Mildmay, Ch. of the Exch.	1584	14	50	Dr. Balderston, M.
Sidney Col.	Francis Sidney.	1598	13		Dr. Fisher, Master

The Magistrates and other Officers of the University. ..

HIS Grace *Charles Duke of Somerset*, Chancellor.
 The Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Manchester*, High-Steward.
Lany, Vice-Chancellor.
Drury, Fellow of *Trinity-Colledge*. } PROCTORS.
Found, Fellow of *Peter-House*. }
Roberts, Fellow of *King's-College*. } TAXERS.
Cross, Fellow of *Catherine Hall*. }

Professors in the University,

James, Queen's Professor of Divinity.
Gower, Margaret Professor.
Colbatch, Casuistical Professor.
Ayliffe, Professor of Law.
Green, Professor of Physic.
Whiston, Mathematical Professor:
Syke, Hebrew Professor.
Wright, Arabic Professor.
Josua Barns, Greek Professor.
Cotes, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philoso-
 phy.
Crvel, Lady *Margaret's* Preacher.
Ayliffe, Publick Orator.
Laughton, Library-Keeper.
Grove, Publick Register.
 A Philosophy }
 A Logic } Lecturer, annually chosen.
 A Mathematical }
 A Rhetoric }
 Mr. *Martin*,
 Mr. *Pearne*, } Esquire Beadles.]
 Mr. *Clarke*,
 Mr. *Titus Tylor*, Yeoman Beadle.

Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Cambridge
are as follow.

LL-Saints-day.	The 29th of May.
Christmas-day.	At the two Fairs proclaiming
-day.	in June and September.
-day.	The Feast of St. Michael.
-day.	The Fifth of November.
Sunday Commencement.	

To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications,
 All Doctors go as to Congregations.
 That is, in their Robes.

N U M B. LXIII.

The Places where the several Offices are kept, that mention'd in the foregoing Lists.

THE Treasury Office is in the Cockpit.

The Custom-House, is in *Thames-street*.

The Excise Office in the Old Jury.

Salt-Duty Office, in *York-Buildings*.

Wine-Licence Office, in *Essex-Street*.

Stamp Office, in *Linclons-Inn-Square*.

Hackney Coaches Office, in *Surry-street*.

Hawkers, and Pedlars Office, on *Great Tower Hill*.

Lord Privy-Seal's Office, in *Whitehall*.

The Earl Marshal's Office, at the College of Arms on *St. Br Hill*.

Both the Principal Secretaries of State's Offices, in the Cockpit.
Signet Office, in *Whitehall*.

The Paper Office, in the Cockpit.

Board of Greencloth Office, in *Whitehall*.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, in the Cockpit.

Master of the Wardrobe's Office, in *York-Buildings*.

Secretary of War's Office, in *Whitehall*.

The Plantation Office, and the Commissioners of Trade, in the Cockpit.

Law Offices where kept.

The Queen's-Bench Office, in the Inner-Temple.

Crown-Office, in the Middle-Temple.

Custos Brevium, Nisi Prius, and the Paper Offices, in the Queen's-Bench Office.

Office of the Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, in *Furnival* in *Holbourn*.

Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

Chancery Office, in *Chancery-Lane*.

Office of the Rolls, in ditto.

Office of the Masters in Chancery, in ditto.

Clerk of the Crown's Office, in *Mitre Court* in *Fleetstreet*.

Six-Clerks Office, in *Chancery-Lane*; Near which is the Office of the two Examiners in Chancery.

The Prothonotary in Chancery's Office, in *Middle-Temple-Lane*.

Registers Office in Chancery, in *Symonds-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.

Petty-Bag Office is next to the *Rolls-Chapel* in ditto.

Officers Office in ditto.

Penal Office, in the Inner-Temple.

Penal Office, in Chichester Rents, in Chancery-Lane.

Penal Office, in ditto.

Penal Office, in Lincolns-Inn.

Offices belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.

The Brevium Office, in old Essex Court, near the Middle-Temple.
The Office of the Prothonotaries Office, is in the Middle-Temple.

Another in Mitre-Court in the Inner-Temple.

The third in Serles Court in Lincoln's-Inn.

The Chirographer's Office, is in Middle-Temple-Lane.

The Clerk of the Treasury's Office, and of the Enrollments of
Fines and Recoveries, is in the Inner-Temple.

The Clerk of the Outlawries Office, is in Fleetstreet.

The Office of Clerk of the Warrants, in the Inner-Temple.

The Office of Clerk of the Queens Silver, is in Symonds-Inn in Chancery
Lane.

The Office of Clerk of the Juries and Habeas Corpus's, in the Inner
Temple.

The Office of Clerk of Effoins, in the Inner-Temple.

The Office of Clerk of the Poultry-Compter, London.

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

The Office of the Clerk of the Pleas, is in Lincolns-Inn.

The Office of the Remembrancer's Office, in the Inner-Temple.

The Office, in Gray's-Inn.

The Office of the Opposers Office, in ditto.

The Office of the Fruits Office, in the Middle-Temple.

The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster,

kept near the lower Exchequer in Westminster-Hall.

The Offices belonging to that Court, are kept in the Old Build-
ings, in the first Court in Gray's-Inn.

The Office, against Whitehall.

The Office of the Pay-Master-General of the Horse-Guards.

The Office of the Pay-Master-General of the Guards and Garisons, at
the Horse-Guards.

The Office of the Advocate's Office at the same Place.

The Office of the Comptrollers of the Army Accounts, in Spring Gar-
den.

The Office of the Pay-Master-General of the Marines, near St. James's
Place.

The Office is in Crouched Fryars.

The Office of the Navy, in Broadstreet.

Vitrualling-Office, on *Little-Tower-Hill*.

Prize-Office, in *Covent-Garden*.

Sick and Wounded Office, in *Princes Court*, *Westminster*.

Transport Office, on *Great-Tower-Hill*.

Office of Ordnance, in the *Tower*.

The Meeting of the Society for the *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, is at the *Archbishop of Canterbury's Library* in *St. Martin's in the Fields*.

Office of the Governors of the Queen's Bounty to the poor Clergy, in a new Building adjoining to the *Banqueting-house* in *White*

Bank of England Office, in *Grocers-Hall* in the *Poultry*.

East-India-Office, at the *East-India-House* in *Leaden-hall-street*.

Office of the United-Trade to the East-Indies, in *Skinners-Hall*.

Royal African-Company's Office, in *Leaden-hall-street*.

Sion-College, near the *North-side of London Wall*.

The *College of Physicians*, in *Warwick-Lane*.

Doctors Commons, in the *Parish of St. Bennet Paul's-Wharf*, where are held the *High Court of Admiralty*, the *High Court of Delegates*, the *Arches Court of Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative Court of Canterbury*.

The *Royal Society Office and Repository*, is in *Bishopsgate-street*.
General Post-Office, in *Lombardstreet*.

There are *Six Penny-Post-Offices*; the Chiefest is in *St. Martin's Lane*; *Westminster-Office*, near *Charing-Cross*; *Southwark-Office*, near *St. Mary Overy's Church*; *St. Paul's Office*, in *Pater-noster-Row*; *Temple-Office*, in *Chancery-Lane*; and *Hermitage-Office*, in *Little-Tower-Hill*.

A
LIST

Of all the

Offices and Officers, &c.

IN

North Britain or Scotland.

NUMB. I.

The Nobility of Scotland and their Second Titles.

DUKES.

Eldest Sons.

Hamilton, D. of Hamilton.

Hamilton, D. of Buccleugh,

Lenos, Duke of Lenox.

Gordon, D. of Gordon.

Douglas, D. of Queensberry.

Campbell, D. of Argyle.

Dowglas, D. of Dowglas.

Murray, D. of Athol.

Graham, D. of Montross.

Ker, D. of Roxburgh.

Marquiss of Clidfdale.

Earl of Dalkeith.

Earl of Darnly.

Marquiss of Huntly.

Earl of Drumlanrig.

Marquiss of Lorne.

Earl of Angus.

Marquis of Tullibardine.

Marquis of Graham.

Marquis of Cesford.

Marquisses.

John Hay, *Mar. of Tweeddale.*
 William Kerr, *M. of Lothian.*
 W. Johnstoun, *M. of Annandale.*

E A R L S.

John Lindsay, *E. of Crawford,*
 John Hay, *Earl of Errol,*
 William Keith, *Earl Marischal,*
 J. Southerland, *E. of Southerland,*
 John Areskin, *E. of Marr,*

—Graham, *E. of Airth*
and Monteith, conjoin'd to
Montrose,

John Lesley, *E. of Rothes,*
 James Dowglas, *E. of Morton,*
 David Areskin, *E. of Buchan,*
 W. Cunningham, *E. of Glencairn,*
 A. Montgomery, *E. of Eglinton,*
 John Kennedy, *E. of Cassils,*
 John Sinclair, *E. of Caithness,*
 Charles Stuart, *E. of Murray,*
 W. Maxwell, *E. of Nithsdale,*
 Geo. Seton, *E. of Winton,*
 G. Levingston, *E. of Linlithgow,*
 Alex. Home, *E. of Home,*
 James Drummond, *E. of Perth,*
 ———— *E. of Dunbar,*

W. Fleeming, *E. of Wigton,*
 John Lyon, *E. of Strathmore,*
 Th. Hamilton, *E. of Abercorn,*
 Alex. Areskin, *E. of Kelly,*
 Th. Hamilton, *E. of Haddington,*
 James Stuart, *E. of Galloway,*
 W. Mac Kenzy, *E. of Seaforth,*
 John Maitland, *E. of Lauderdale,*

—Hay, *Earl of Kinnoul,*
 Hugh Campbell, *E. of Loudoun,*
 P. Creighton, *Count. of Dumfries,*
 —Alexander, *E. of Striveling,*
 Thomas Bruce, *E. of Elgin,*
 James Carnegie, *E. of Southesk,*
 Charles Stuart, *E. of Traquair,*
 —Ker, *E. of Ancrum,*
 David Weems, *Earl of Weems,*
 W. Ramsay, *E. of Dalhousie,*
 James Ogilvy, *Earl of Airly,*
 John Ogilvy, *Earl of Findlator,*

Eldest Sons.

Lord Yester.
 Lord Newbottle and Jedburgh
 Lord Johnstoun.

Eldest Sons.

Lord Lindsay.
 Lord Hay.
 Lord Keith.
 Lord Strathnaver.
 Lord Areskin.

Lord Kilpont and Kilbride.

Lord Lesley.
 Lord Aberdour.
 Lord Auchterhouse.
 Lord Kilmaurs.
 Lord Montgomery.
 Lord Kennedy.
 Lord Berrendale.
 Lord Down.
 Lord Maxwell.
 Lord Seton.
 Lord Levingston.
 L. Dunglafs or Coldingham.
 Lord Drummond.

Lord Fleeming.
 Lord Lyon or Glames.
 Lord Pasley.
 Lord Pittenweem.
 Lord Binning.
 Lord Garleis.
 L. Mac Kenzy or Kintail.
 Lord Maitland.
 Lord Duplin.
 Lord Machlin.
 Lady Creighton.
 Lord Alexander.
 Lord Kinloss.
 Lord Carnegie.
 Lord Linton.
 Lord Nisbet.
 Lord Elcho.
 Lord Ramsay.
 Lord Ogilvy.
 Lord Deskford.

Robert

Robert Dalziel, <i>E. of Carnwath,</i>	Lord Dalziel.
David Lesly, <i>E. of Leven,</i>	Lord Balgony.
Lionel Talmash, <i>Earl of Dysert,</i>	Lord Huntingtour.
James Maul, <i>E. of Panmare,</i>	Lord Maul and Breichen.
Cha. Hamilton, <i>E. of Selkirk,</i>	Lord Daire.
David Carnegie, <i>E. of Northerk,</i>	Lord Rosehill.
Alexand. Bruce, <i>E. of Kincardin,</i>	Lord Bruce.
Colin Lindsay, <i>Earl of Belcarras,</i>	Lord Cumberlane.
Arch. Dowglas, <i>E. of Forfar,</i>	Lord Wendal.
J. Middleton, <i>E. of Middleton,</i>	Lord Clermont.
Charles Gordon, <i>E. of Aboyn,</i>	Lord Glenlivet.
—Levingston, <i>E. of Newbugh,</i>	Lord Kinnaird.
William Boyd, <i>E. of Kilmarnock,</i>	Lord Boyd.
John Cochran, <i>E. of Dundonald,</i>	Lord Cochran.
—Dowglas, <i>E. of Dumbarton,</i>	Lord Ettrick.
John Keith, <i>Earl of Kintore,</i>	Lord Inverury.
J. Campbell, <i>E. of Braidalbin,</i>	Lord Glenurchie.
Geo. Gordon, <i>E. of Aberdeen,</i>	Lord Haddo.
John Drummond, <i>E. of Melfort,</i>	Lord Forth.
Charles Murray, <i>E. of Dunmore,</i>	Lord Blair.
David Melvil, <i>also E. of Leven,</i>	} Lord Raith.
and <i>Earl of Melvil,</i>	
George Hamilton, <i>E. of Orkney,</i>	Ld. Kirkwall or Dechmont.
John Hamilton, <i>E. of Ruglen,</i>	Lord Rickartoun or Hillhouse.
—Dowglas, <i>Earl of March,</i>	Lord Niedpath.
Patr. Hume, <i>E. of Marchmont,</i>	Lord Polwart.
James Ogilvy, <i>E. of Seafield,</i>	Lord Deskfoord.
J. Carmichael, <i>E. of Hyndford,</i>	Lord Carmichael.
G. Mac Kenzy, <i>E. of Cromarty,</i>	Lord Tarbat.
John Dalrymple, <i>E. of Stair,</i>	Lord Dalrymple.
Arch. Primrose, <i>E. of Roseberry,</i>	Lord Dalmeny.
James Stuart, <i>Earl of Bute,</i>	Lord Montstuart.
Ch. Hoptoun, <i>E. of Hoptoun.</i>	Lord Nithrie.
David Boyd, <i>E. of Glasgow,</i>	Lord Boyle.
Henry Scot, <i>Earl of Delorain,</i>	Lord Hermitage,
—Dowglas, <i>E. of Solway,</i>	Lord Tibbers.
Archibald Campbell, <i>E. of Ilay.</i>	Lord Oranlay, or Dunoon, &c.

VISCOUNTS.

Robert Carey, <i>Visc. of Falkland,</i>	James Levingston, <i>V. of Killyth.</i>
Edw. Constable, <i>V. of Dumbar,</i>	Tho. Osburn, <i>V. of Dumblane,</i>
—Murray, <i>V. of Stormont,</i>	now <i>Duke of Leeds.</i>
W. Gordon, <i>V. of Kenmure,</i>	W. Cheney, <i>V. of Newhaven.</i>
R. Arbuthnot, <i>V. of Arbuthnot,</i>	J. Drummond, <i>V. of Strathallen.</i>
—Creighton, <i>V. of Fren draught,</i>	Tho. Levingston, <i>V. of Teviot.</i>
Arch. Seton, <i>V. of Kingston,</i>	Tho. Hay, <i>V. of Duplin.</i>
Rob. Mackgil, <i>V. of Oxenford.</i>	John Crawford, <i>V. of Garnock.</i>
Arthur Ingram, <i>V. of Irving.</i>	

BARONS or LORDS.

William Forbes, <i>L. Forbes,</i>	—Mackay, <i>Lord Rae.</i>
—Frazer, <i>L. Salton,</i>	W. Forrester, <i>Lord Forrester,</i>
Patrick Gray, <i>L. Gray,</i>	Alex. Forbes, <i>Lord Pittligo.</i>
—Stuart, <i>L. Ochiltree,</i>	Charles Frazer, <i>Lord Frazer.</i>
Allan Cathcart, <i>L. Cathcart,</i>	W. Hamilton, <i>Lord Bargeny.</i>
Henry Sinclair, <i>L. Sinclair,</i>	George Ogilvy, <i>Lord Bamff.</i>
—Douglass, <i>L. Mordington,</i>	Patrick Murray, <i>Lord Elibank.</i>
Francis Semple, <i>L. Semple,</i>	David Falconer, <i>L. Halkerton.</i>
J. Elphingston, <i>L. Elphingston,</i>	John Hamilton, <i>L. Belhaven.</i>
Cha. Oliphant, <i>L. Oliphant,</i>	—Sandilands, <i>L. Abercromby.</i>
—Frazer, <i>L. Lovat,</i>	James Sutherland, <i>L. Duffus.</i>
William Ross, <i>L. Ross,</i>	Robert Rollo, <i>Lord Rollo.</i>
W. Sandilands, <i>L. Torpichen,</i>	—Colvil, <i>Lord Colvil.</i>
David Leslie, <i>L. Lindors.</i>	—Rutherford, <i>L. Rutherford.</i>
J. Elphingston, <i>L. Balmerinloch,</i>	J. Bellenden, <i>Lord Bellenden.</i>
Walter Stuart, <i>L. Blantyre,</i>	—Lesly, <i>Lord Newark.</i>
William Cranston, <i>L. Cranston,</i>	W. Nairn, <i>Lord Nairn.</i>
—Balfour, <i>L. Burleigh,</i>	J. Churchill, <i>L. Aymouth now</i>
—Napier, <i>L. Napier,</i>	<i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>
Tho. Fairfax, <i>L. Cramond.</i>	F. Abercromby, <i>L. Glasford.</i>
—Richardson, <i>Lord Cramond,</i>	David Collier, <i>L. Portmore.</i>

NUMB. II.

The Officers of State.

E arl of Seafield, <i>Lord High Chancellor.</i>	
Lord High Treasurer. <i>Vacant.</i>	
Duke of Montrose, <i>President of the Privy-Council.</i>	
Duke of Queensberry, <i>Lord Privy-Seal.</i>	
Earl of Mar,	} Secretaries of State.
Earl of Loudon.	
Sir David Nairne, <i>Secretary Depute.</i>	
Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, <i>Lord Register.</i>	
Earl of Glasgow, <i>Lord Thesaurer Depute.</i>	
Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, <i>Lord Justice Clerk.</i>	
Sir James Stewart, <i>Lord Advocate.</i>	
Sir David Dalrymple,	} Queen's Solicitors.
Mr. William Carmichael,	

The Privy-Council of Scotland.

P rince George of Denmark,	Duke of Queensberry,
E. of Seafield, <i>L. Chancellor,</i>	Duke of Argyle,
Duke of Montrose, <i>President of the</i>	Duke of Roxburgh,
<i>Council,</i>	

Marquis of Tweddale,
Marquis of Lothian,
Earl of Marr, } *Secretaries of*
Earl of Loudoun, } *State.*
Earl of Crawford,
Earl of Sutherland,
Earl of Rothes,
Earl of Mortoun,
Earl of Glencairn,
Earl of Haddingtoun,
Earl of Lauderdale,
Earl of Weeysms,
Earl of Dalhousie,
Earl of Findlatter,
Earl of Leven,
Earl of Northesk,
Earl of Belcarras,
Earl of Forfar,
Earl of Kilmarnock,
Earl of Kintoir,
Earl of Dunmore,
Earl of Ruglen,
Earl of Marchmount,
Earl of Hyndfoord,
Earl of Cromarty,
Earl of Stair,
Earl of Roseberry,
Earl of Glasgow,
Earl of Hopetoun,
Earl of Delorain,
Earl of Ilay,
Lord Yester,
Lord Viscount Teviot,
Viscount Dupline,
Viscount Garnock,
Lord Inerury,
Lord Haddo,
Lord Polwarth,
Lord Carmichael,
Lord Forbes,
Lord Ross,
Lord Torphichen,
Lord Cranstoun,

Mr. Robert Forbes,
Mr. Alexander Maitland, } *Principal Clerks.*
David Home, Clerk Depute.
Robert Bannantyne,
John Hog, } *Macers.*
David Grahame,

Lord Reay,
Lord Elibank.
Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Pre-
sident of Session,
Sir James Murray, Lord Regi-
ster,
Sir James Stuart, Lord Adv-
ocate,
Adam Cockburn, Lord Justice
Clerk,
Sir William Anstruther of that
Ilk,
Sir John Maxwel of Pollock,
Sir Robert Stewart of Tullicul-
trie,
Sir Alexander Campbel of Cess-
nock,
Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto.
Sir Alexander Ogilvy, of Fo-
glen,
Mr. James Areskine of Grange.
William Morison, of Preston
Grange,
Mr. Francis Montgomery of
Giffen,
Sir Robert Sinclair of Steven-
son,
Sir Thomas Burnet of Lies,
Sir Robert Dickson of Inneresk,
Henry Innes of Innes,
Archibald Douglass of Cavers,
— Brody of Brody,
George Bailly of Jerviswood,
John Cockburn of Ormiston,
Junior,
Alexander Grant of that Ilk,
Junior.
Lieutenant Col. John Areskine,
Sir Samuel Mac Lellan, Lord
Provost of Edinburgh, or the
Provost of Edinburgh for the
time being.

N U M B. III.

*The Commissioners of Theſaury.***E**arl of Seafield, Lord High Chancellor.

Duke of Montrose, Lord President of Privy-Council.

Duke of Queensberry, Lord Privy-Seal.

Earl of Northesk.

Earl of Forfar.

Earl of Glasgow, Lord Thesaurer Depute.

Lord Ross.

Mr. Francis Montgomerie.

Who are also Commissioners of the Exchequer.

The Clerks of Theſaury are the same Persons that are Clerks of Exchequer.

Archibald Douglas of Cavers, Receiver-General of the Queen's Rents.

Gavin Plummer, his Deputy.

Mr. George Dalrymple Advocate. Discoverer of concealed Rents.

N U M B. IV.

The Lords Commissioners of the Exchequer Court.

THE Duke of Argyle,
 The Duke of Roxburgh,
 The Marquis of Tweeddale,
 The Marquis of Lothian,
 Earl of Marr,
 Earl of Loudon,
 Earl of Rothes,
 Earl of Morton,
 Earl of Haddington,
 Earl of Lauderdale,
 Earl of Weems,
 Earl of Leven,
 Earl of Balcarras,
 Earl of Kilmarnock,
 Earl of Kintore,
 Earl of Ruglen,
 Earl of Marchmont,
 Earl of Cromarty,
 Earl of Stair,
 Earl of Roseberry,
 Earl of Ilay,

Lord Yester,
 Viscount Dupline,
 Viscount Garnock,
 Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Pre-
 sident of the Session,
 Sir James Murray, Lord Re-
 gister,
 Sir James Stewart, Lord Advo-
 cate,
 Adam Cockburne, Lord Justice
 Clerk,
 William Dundass, of Arncliffe,
 Sir William Anstruther of that
 ilk,
 Sir William Maxwell, of Pollock,
 Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto,
 Sir Al. Campbell, of Cessnock,
 Mr. James Areskine, of Grange,
 Sir Alex. Ogilvie, of Forglen,
 Sir Robert Sinclair,
 Sir Thomas Burnet,

Archibald Douglass of Cavers, | John Cockburn of Ormiston,
George Baillie of Jerviswood, | Jun.
Lieutenant Colonel John Areskine,
Lord Bellenden, *Heretable Usher of the Exchequer.*
James Stephen, *his Deputy.*
Sir James Mackenzie, } *Clerks of the Exchequer.*
William Stuart, }
John Veitch, ——— *Presenter of Signatures.*
Sir Robert Lauder, *Clerk of the Sheriff's Rolls.*
Alexander Kirkwood, *Clerk of the Borough-Rolls.*
To the Usher Depute of the Exchequer, for Coals and Candles for the
Exchequer, Thesaurary and Council, 130 l.

Note, That the Commissioners of the Thesaurary, are also Commissioners of this Court.

NUMB. V.

The Lords of Session.

James Earl of Seafield, *Lord High Chancellor.*
Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, *Baronet, Lord President of the Session.*
Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, *Lord Clerk Register.*
Robert Dundas of Arncliffe.
Sir John Maitland of Revelrig, *now Earl of Lauderdale.*
Sir John Lauder of Fountain-Hall.
Sir William Anstruther of that ilk.
Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.
Sir Robert Stewart of Tillicoultry.
Mr. Roderick Mackenzie of Preston-Hall.
Sir Alexander Campbell of Cessnock.
Sir Gilbert Eliot of Minto.
Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen.
Mr. James Areskine of Grange.
Mr. John Murray of Bowhill.

Extraordinary Lords of Session.

James Duke of Queensberry.
John Duke of Argyle, *and now upon his dismissal, Archibald Earl of*
Illy.
William Marquis of Annandale.
Hugh Earl of Loudon.

Clerks

Clerks of the Session.

Sir James Dalrymple, *Baronet.*

Mr. John Mackenzie,

Sir James Justice,

Mr. Alexander Gibson,

Mr. Robert Alexander,

Mr. James Hamilton,

Under Clerks.

Gavin Hamilton,

William Wilson,

William Robertson,

Thomas Hay,

Alexander Finlason,

———Livingston,

Keeper of the Minute Book, Mr. Patrick Falconer.

Charles Maitland,

John Adam,

Patrick Graham,

Andrew Grant,

———Moncreif of Redie, *Heretable Macers.*John Adam *his Depute.*} *Macers.**The present Officers of the Faculty of Advocates.*SIR James Stewart, *Lord Advocate.**The Dean of Faculty, Mr. Robert Bennet.**The Treasurer, Mr. John Mitchelson.**The Two Clerks, Mr. Adam Coul, Mr. William Forbes.**Nine private Examinators.*

Sir James Nasmyth,

Mr. Adam Watt,

Mr. John Mackintosh,

Mr. Andrew Massie,

Mr. James Elphinston,

Mr. James Hamilton, *Senior.*Mr. James Hamilton, *jun.*

Mr. Charles Erskine,

Mr. James Dundas.

Fifteen publick Examinators.

Sir Walter Pringle,

Mr. Archibald Hamilton,

Mr. Robert Craig,

Mr. George Hutcheson,

Mr. David Bethune,

Mr. James Robertoun,

Mr. Coline Mackenzie,

Mr. John Ogilvy,

Mr. James Home,

Mr. Alexander Irvine,

Mr. Joseph Douglas,

Mr. Alexander Falconer, *jun.*

Mr. James Barclay,

Mr. Will. Montgomery,

Mr. Alexander Stevenson.

Three Curators of the Library.

Mr. John Menzies,

Mr. Alexander Falconer, *jun.*

Mr. John Carnegie.

Three Keepers of the Library.

Mr. John Spottiswood,

Mr. Adam Coul,

Mr. William Forbes.

NUMB.

NUMB. VI.

The Lords of the Justiciary, and Officers under them.

Earl of Cromarty, Lord Justice-General.

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston,
Lord Justice Clerk,
Sir John Lawder of Fountain-

Hall.

Sir William Anstruther of that
Ilk.

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto.

Mr. Robert Stewart, of Tilli-
milbue,

Mr. James Areskine of Grange,

J. Montgomery of Langshaw, Clerk of the Justice's Court, } 100 l.

James Baird, Clerk Deputy,

The Laird of Ednam is Heritable Coroner of Scotland.

James Guthrie,

James Henderson,

} Macers of the Justice Court, each 10 l.

} Dempster of this Court, 5 l.

NUMB. VII.

The Officers of the High Court of Admiralty.

HIS Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High
Admiral of Great-Britain.

Earl of Weems, Vice-Admiral of Scotland.

Sir Robert Forbes, } Advocates, are Judges of the Ad-
Mr. James Grahame, } miralty.

Mr. John Elphinston, Advocate, is Procurator Fiscal.

Daniel Hamilton, Clerk.

Alexander Gordon, Clerk Depute.

NUMB. VIII.

The Officers of the Chancery.

THE Earl of Seafield, Lord Chan. Keeper of the Great Seal.

Archibald Ogilvy, Esq; Advocate. Keeper of the Seal un-
der his Lordship.

Mr. John Philip, Purse-Bearer.

Mr. Da-

Mr. David Ogilvie, Mace-Bearer.

John Stuart, Deputy-keeper of the Great Seal.

Lord Charles Ker, Director of the Chancery.

Ronald Campbell, his Deputy.

NUMB IX.

The Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers.

HIS Grace the Duke of Queensberry, Lord Privy Seal.

William Alves, his Deputy.

William Douglass of Darnock, Writer to the Privy Seal.

NUMB X.

The Secretaries of State and other Officers of the Queens Signet.

At London.

John Earl of Mar,
Hugh Earl of Lowdon,
Sir David Nairne,
Mr. Andrew Kinniere,

_____ Miller,

} Principal Secretaries of State.
Secretary Depute.
} Clerks.
House-Keeper at Whitehall.
Carrier of the Black Box.

At Edinburgh.

Mr. George Dalrimple, }
Mr. David Arskine, } Keepers of the Signet.
Mr. Henry Maule, }
William Dalrimple, } Deputy Keepers.

William Alves the Queen's Writer.

Writers to the Queen's Signet.

Sir James Elphinstoun,
John Lutfutt,
William Meinzie,
John Mac Farlane,
Mr. William Stirling,
William Paton,
Mr. David Lione,
Edward Wallace,

John Strachan,
John Cunningham,
Mr. Thomas Aikman,
Colin Campbell,
Mr. James Home,
Adam Fullerton.
Mr. William Dallas,
Mr. John Montgomery,

Charles

Charles Row,
 Mr. James Anderfon,
 Mr. John Plenderleith,
 John Inglis,
 Mr. Thomas Pringle,
 Mr. John Nisbet,
 David Lauder,
 Mr. James Baillie,
 Patrick Home,
 James Brisbane,
 Daniel Symfone,
 Mr. David Ramsay,
 Ronald Campbell,
 Mungo Buchannan,
 Alexander Glas,
 Hugh Somervell,
 George Turnbull,
 Andrew Kerr,
 Charles Milne,
 Mr. Arthur Forbes.
 Charles Meinzie,
 James Baird,
 Alexander Fyffe,
 John Cheisly
 Thomas Ellis,
 Mr. William Wilsone,
 George Cockburne,
 Alexander Guthrie,
 James Taylor,
 Alexander Alifone,
 Mr. William Robertoun,
 John Auchterlony,
 Andrew Halyburtoun,
 Patrick Scott,
 Andrew Sutherland,
 William Alves,
 Sir Alexander Hamilton,
 Robert Arekine,
 Charles Bell,
 Robert Wallace,
 John Lumbfdain,

William Edmonstoun,
 John Stewart, *Senior*.
 Robert Campbell,
 Mr. James Ure,
 Mr. Henry Scrimzeour,
 Alexander Cunningham,
 Mr. George Adie,
 Andrew Marjorybankes,
 Patrick Murray,
 William Innes,
 Patrick Comrie,
 Patrick Mac Donall,
 John Ewing,
 Thomas Boyes,
 Charles Chalmers,
 John Rose,
 George Wilkie,
 John Stewart, *Junior*.
 Patrick Pitcairne,
 Mr. Robert Hepburn,
 Roger Oswald,
 Robert Fullerton,
 James Drummond,
 Mr. John Thomson,
 William Murray,
 Mr. James Cheyne,
 Ludovick Brodie,
 John Hamiltoun,
 Mr. Robert Dalrymple,
 Adam Smith,
 William Dalrymple,
 Mr. Aeneas Eliphant,
 Mr. Henry Maule,
 William Kelfo,
 Mr. James Craig,
 John Ferguson,
 Robert Alexander,
 James Hutchinson,
 Mr. Charles Hope,
 William Seatone.

NUM B. XI.

The Lord Clerk Register, and his Officers.

SIR James Murray of Philiphaugh Lord Clerk Register.

Sir James Dalriddle,
Mr. John Makenzie,
Sir James Justice,

Mr. Alexander Gibson,
Mr. Robert Alexander,
Mr. James Hamilton.

Clerks of Parliament and Sessions by Commission from the Lord Register.

Sir James Makenzie, and William Stewart, Deputies to the Register as Clerks of Thesaurry and Exchequer.

Sir Alexander Anstruther, and Sir John Wedderburn, Deputies to the Register, as Clerks to the Bills before the Session.

Mr. James Nicholson,

Mr. James Sinclair,

Mr. Gilbert Mac Kay,

Mr. John Mitchelson, Clerk to the Registration of Hornings and Inhibitions.

Mr. William Foulis, Clerk of the Registration of Seazins.

Mr. David Crawford, Clerk of the Admission of Notars.

Note, That the Clerks of Session (who are also Clerks of Parliament) are likewise Clerks of this Office.

NUM B. XII.

Officers of the Crown.

THE Earl of Erroll, High Constable.

The Earl of Mareschal, High Mareschal.

The Earl of Kintore, Knight Mareschal.

NUM B. XIII.

The Great and other Officers of the Queen's Household.

Duke of Argyle, Heretable Great Master of the Queen's Household.

Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that Ilk, Depute.

Sir Archibald Cockburn of Langtown, the Queen's Heretable Usher.

Sir William Anstruther of that Ilk, Queen's Heretable Carver

NUM

NUM B. XIV.

Her.Keepers of Her Majesty's Palaces in North-Britain.

Duke of Hamilton, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood House.

William Hamilton, Under Keeper.

John Hamilton, Porter.

Earl of Linlithgow, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Linlithgow.

Duke of Arhol, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Faulkland.

Viscount of Stormont, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Scoon.

Earl of Marr, Heretable Keeper of the Palace and Castle of Arling.

Marquis of Annandale, Heretable Keeper of the Castle of Annabaird.

Duke of Argyle, Heretable Keeper of Dunstaffnage, and of Ardrick.

NUM B. XV.

The Officers of the Queen's Works.

R. John Campbell.

Mr. John Urquhart of Eldrum.

Masters of the Works.

____ Clerk of the Stores,
under the Masters of the Works.

NUM B. XVI.

The Wardrobe Office.

John Auchmuty, Master of the Wardrobe.

____ Clerk of the Wardrobe.

____ First Under-Keeper thereof.

____ Second Under-Keeper thereof.

NUM B. XVII.

Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Thistle, Revived in the Reigns of James VII. and of Her Present Majesty.

Reign of King James VII.

Earl of Perth, then

Lord Chancellor of Scotland.

John Marquis of Arhol, Lord Privy Seal.

George Duke of Gordon.
 James Earl of Arran, now
 Duke of Hamilton.
 Alexander Earl of Murray.
 John Earl of Melford, then
 Principal Secretary of State.
 Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth, and
 George Earl of Dumbarton.

In the Reign of Queen Anne.
 James Duke of Hamilton.

Upon Sir Andrew Forester's Resignation, Sir David Nairn
 Secretary to the Order.

Usher of the Thistle.

George Duke of Gordon.
 John Duke of Argyle.
 John Duke of Athol.
 William Marquis of Annandale.
 George Earl of Orkney.
 James Earl of Seafield.
 William Marquis of Lothian.
 Charles Earl of Orrery.
 John Earl of Marr.
 Hugh Earl of Lowdon.

N U M B. XVIII.

The Lord Lion and the rest of the Heralds, &c.

SIR Charles Areskine Lord Lion, King at Arms.
 Heralds.

- 1 Henry Frazer, Ross.
- 2 James Barr, Albany.
- 3 Walter Melvill, Rothsay.
- 4 James Steell, Ilay.
- 5 James Frebairn, Suadoun.
- 6 Alex. Drummond, Marchmont.

Pursuivants.

- 1 James Guthrie, Dingwall.
- 2 William Home, Unicorn.
- 3 William Smith, Kintyre.
- 4 Robert Brown, Carrick.
- 5 Charles Areskin, Bute.
- 6 John Areskine, Ormond.

N U M B. XIX.

The Heretable Sheriffs, and Sheriffs during Pleasure
 H. signifies Heretable, and D. P. during Pleasure.

Shires.

Edinburgh, or Midlothian,

Haddington, or East-Lothian,
 Berwick, or Mers,
 Roxburgh, or Teviotdale,
 Linlithgow, or West-Lothian,
 Perth,

Sheriffs.

Earl of Dalhousie, D. P.

Mr. Dougall Stewart,
 Mr. Andrew Ramsey,

Marquis of Tweeddale, D. P.
 Earl of Hoom, H.
 Archibald Douglas of Cavers,
 Earl of Hoptoun, H.
 Duke of Athol, H.

Kincardin,
Aberdeen,
Inverness,
Ross,
Hairn,
Garmartie,
Argyle,
Fife,
Forfar, or Angus,
Dumfries;
Perth,
Elkirk,
Peebles or Tweddale,
Lanerk,
Dumfrees,
Wigtown, or Galloway,
Dunfermline,
Dumbarton,
Glasgow,
Greenock,
Highland,
Lowland,
Northumberland,
Southumberland,
Shetland,
Orkney,
Isle of Man,

Earl of *Marshall*, H.
 Earl of *Marr*, D. P.
 Laird of *Grant*, H.
Hugh Ross of *Kilraick*, D. P.
 Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Calder*, H.
 Earl of *Cromartie*, H.
 Duke of *Argyle*, H.
 Earl of *Roths*, H.
 Earl of *North-Esk*, D. P.
 Earl of *Seafield*, D. P.
 Sir *Ja. Murray*, of *Philiphaugh*, H.
 Earl of *March*, H.
 Dutchess of *Hamilton*, D. P.
 Duke of *Queensberry*, H.
 Sir *James Agnew* of *Locknow*, H.
 Earl of *Lowdon*, H.
 Duke of *Montross*, H.
 Earl of *Bute*, H.
 Earl of *Eglington*, H.
 Earl of *Linlithgow*, H.
 Earl of *Sutherland*, H.
 Earl of *Broadalbin*, H.

Mr. Robert Stuart of Tillyc-
try, one of the Lords of Ses-
sion, H.

John Bruce of Kinross, H.
Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, H.

NUMB. XX.

Heretable Stuarties and Bailliaries in North-Britain.

Duke of *Montross*, H. Stuart of *Monteith*,
 Earl of *Perth*, H. Stuart of *Strathern*.
 Earl of *Mortoun*, H. Stuart of *Orkney* and *Zetland*.
 Earl of *Nithisdale*, H. Stuart of *Kirkubright*.
 Duke of *Atthol*, H. Stuart of *Faulkland*.
 Marquis of *Annandale*, H. Stuart of *Annandale*.

Heretable Baileries.

Earl of *Eglinton*, H. Bailie of *Cunningham*.
 Earl of *Cassils*, H. Bailie of *Carriek*.
 Earl of *Loudon* H. of *Kyle*.
 The Laird of *Ednam* is H. Coroner of *Scotland*.
 The Earl of *Bute*, is H. Coroner of *Bute*, &c.

N U M B. XXI.

The Commissars in North-Britain, their Names, and Districts.

SIR James Smallet, Sir James
Elphinston, Sir Andrew Hume,
Mr. William Brody. Edinburgh.
Mr. William Lindsay. Kirk-
bright.

Lindsay of Wormistoun, Mr.
David Bethune. St. An-
drews.

John Brysson, Procurator in
Glasgow. Hamilton and Camp-
sie.

Sir Archibald Fleming. Glas-
gow.

Mr. Robert Paterson. Aber-
deen.

Elgin.

Mr. David Lyon. Brechin.

Mr. Robert Taylor, Mr. James
Taylor. Dumblane.

William Wilkie. Lanerk.

Neele.

Charrie.

Mr. Alexander Ferguson, Mr.
William Alves. Dumfrees.

Ralhlay.

Mr. Peter Hume. Lowder.

Kirkwal.

Innervary.

Mr. George Pitcairn. Du-
keld.

Mr. George Monroe. Sterlin.

Mr. Alexander Horsburg.

Peebles.

Mr. Ronald Campbell. A-
gile.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, Com-
missar of the Isles.

William Ross of Easterse-
Ross.

Cathness.

Andrew Young. Orkney.

Alexander Tulloch of Tanna-
Murray.

David Stuart. Wigtoun.

William Bailie. Inverness.

William Nairn of Dunfermline.

Commissar Clerk of Edinburgh.

Thomas Mercer, Clerk Dep.

N U M B. XXII.

The Magistrates and Officers of the Four Universities of North-Britain.

THE University of St. Andrew, in which are three Colleges,
St. Salvator's or the Old College, St. Leonard's College,
St. Mary's or New College.

Chancellor. His Grace the Duke of Athol.

Vice-Chancellor. Vacant.

Rector of the University, Mr. Robert Ramsay.

Provost of the Old College, Mr. Robert Ramsay.

Professors of *Philosophy*, { Mr. William Young,
Mr. Alexander Scrimzeor,
Mr. James Haden.
Greek Professor, Mr. Henry Ramsay.
Humanity Professor, Mr. William Veiland.
Principal of St. Leonard's College, Mr. John Anderson.

Philosophy Professors, { Mr. Thomas Taylor,
Mr. John Creagie,
Mr. Colin Veiland.

Greek Professor, Mr. Francis Pringle.
Humanity Professor, Mr. Norman Young.
Principal of the New College, Mr. James Hadden.

Theology Professor, *vacant*.
Ecclesiastick History, *Professor*, Mr. Patrick Hadden.
Professores Regii of the University.

Mathematicks, Mr. Charles Gregory.
Hebrew and Oriental Languages, Mr. John Sims.
Library-Keeper, Mr. John Cree.
Archibedellus, William Watson.

University of Glasgow, One College.
Chancellor, The Right Honourable the Earl of Hyndford.
Rector, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.
Principal, Mr. John Stirling.

Dean of Faculty, Mr. James Broun.
Divinity Professor, Mr. James Widdrow.
Philosophy Professors, { Mr. John Law,
Mr. Gersham Carmichael,
Mr. Alexander Dunlop.

Mathematick Professor, Mr. Robert Sinclair.
Humanity Professor, Mr. John Ross.
History Professor, Mr. William Jameson.
Library Keeper, Mr. Matthew Crauford.
University of Edinburgh, One College.

Chancellor, Lord Provost of Edinburgh for the time being.
Rector, *vacant*.

Principal, Mr. William Carstairs.
Divinity Professor, Mr. George Meldrum.
Ecclesiastical History Professor, Mr. John Cummin.

Philosophy Professors, { Mr. William Law,
Mr. William Scott,
Mr. Robert Stewart,
Mr. Colin Drummond.

Mathematick Professor, Mr. James Gregory.
Hebrew and Oriental Languages Professor, Mr. John Goodale.
Humanity Professor, Mr. Laurence Dundas.
Library-Keeper, Mr. Robert Henderson.

University of Aberdeen, Two Colleges, viz. King's College, and New College, commonly call'd the Mareschal's College.

Principall of King's College, Mr. _____ Middleton.

Divinity Professor, Mr. _____ Osburne.

Philosophy Professors, {
 Mr. George Frazer.
 Mr. Alexander Frazer.
 Mr. William Black.
 Mr. George Sheen.

Mathematick Professor, Mr. Thomas Bower.

Professor of Languages, Mr. George Gordon.

Humanity Professor, Mr. Alexander Gordon.

Professor of Physick, Dr. _____ Urchquart.

Law Professor, Mr. _____ Gordon.

In the Mareschalls, or New College

Principal, Mr. Paterfon,

Divinity-Professor, Mr. _____ Osburne.

Philosophy Professors, {
 Mr. George Peacock,
 Mr. James More,
 Mr. Alexander More,
 Mr. William Smith.

Professors of Mathematicks, Mr. George Liddle.

N U M B. XXIII.

A List of the Provincial Assemblies or Synods in North-Britain, with the Presbyteries and the Bounds of their several Jurisdictions.

1. Provincial Assembly of Mers and Teviotdale.

Presbytery of	{	Dunse,	{	Bounds	{	Mers,
		Chirnside,				Teviotdale,
		Kelfo,				The Forrest,
		Erslingtoun,				Lauderdale.
		Fedburgh,				
		Melrofs.				

2. Provincial Synod of Lothian.

Presbytery of	{	Dunbar,	{	Bounds	{	East Lothian.
		Haddington,				West Lothian.
		Dalkeith,				Tweddale.
		Edinburgh,				
		Peebles,				
		Linlithgow.				

3. Provincial Synod of *Perth*.

Presbytery of	<i>Perth,</i>	}	Bounds	{	<i>Perthshire,</i>
	<i>Dunkeld,</i>				
	<i>Auchterarder,</i>				
	<i>Strivling,</i>				
	<i>Dumblane.</i>				<i>shire.</i>

4. Provincial Synod of *Dumfreis*.

Presb. of	<i>Dumfreis,</i>	}	Bounds	{	<i>Niddlesdale,</i>
	<i>Penpont,</i>				
	<i>Lochmaban,</i>				
	<i>Middle-by.</i>				
					<i>Part of Galloway.</i>

5. Provincial Synod of *Galloway*.

Presb. of	<i>Wigtoun,</i>	}	Bounds	{	<i>Sheriffdom of Wig-</i>
	<i>Kirkubright,</i>				
	<i>Stranrawer.</i>				
					<i>town,</i>
					<i>Stuartry of Kirku-</i>
					<i>bright.</i>

6. Provincial Synod of *Air* or *Irwin*.

Presb. of	<i>Air,</i>	}	Bounds	{	<i>Sheriffdom of Air.</i>
	<i>Irwin,</i>				

7. Provincial Synod of *Glasgow*.

Presb. of	<i>Pasley,</i>	}	Bounds	{	<i>Lennoxshire,</i>
	<i>Dumbarton,</i>				
	<i>Glasgow,</i>				
	<i>Hamilton,</i>				
	<i>Lanerk.</i>				
					<i>Barony of Renfrew,</i>
					<i>Clydsdale,</i>
					<i>Overward and Ne-</i>
					<i>therward thereof.</i>

8. Provincial Synod of *Argyle*.

Presb. of	<i>Dunun,</i>	}	Bounds	{	<i>Argyleshire,</i>
	<i>Kinloch,</i>				
	<i>Innerara,</i>				
	<i>Kilmore,</i>				
	<i>Sky.</i>				
					<i>Buteshire,</i>
					<i>Part of Loquhabar.</i>

9. Provincial Synod of *Fife*.

Presb. of	<i>St. Andrews,</i>	}	Bounds	<i>Fifeshire.</i>
	<i>Comper,</i>			
	<i>Kirkaldy,</i>			
	<i>Dumfermling.</i>			

10. Provincial Synod of *Angus* and *Merns*.

Presb. of	<i>Meegle,</i>	}	Bounds	{	<i>Shires of Forfar and</i>
	<i>Dundee,</i>				
	<i>Aberbrothock,</i>				
	<i>Forfar,</i>				
	<i>Brechen,</i>				
	<i>Merns,</i>				<i>Merns.</i>

II. Provincial Synod of *Aberdeen*.

Presbyteries of	Aberdeen,	}	Bounds	}	<i>Aberdeenshire,</i> and part of <i>Banffshire</i> .
	Kincardin,				
	Alfoord,				
	Gariocks,				
	Ellar,				
	Deer,				
	Turreff,				
	Fordy.				

12. Provincial Synod of *Murray*.

Presb. of	Inverness,	}	Bounds	}	Part of the Shires of <i>Inverness,</i> <i>Nairn,</i> <i>Murray,</i> <i>Banff</i> and <i>Aberdeen</i> .
	Forress,				
	Elgine,				
	Strathbogie,				
	Abernethy, and				
	Abercomer.				

13. Provincial Synod of *Ross*.

Pres. of	Chany,	}	Bounds	}	<i>Sheriffdom of</i> <i>Ross</i> .
	Tain,				
	Dingwall.				

14. Provincial Synod of *Caithness*.

Pres. of	Dornock,	}	Bounds	}	<i>Sutherland</i> and <i>Caithnessshires</i> .
	Wick, or				
	Thurso.				

15. Provincial Synod of *Orkney and Schetland*.

Pres. of	Kirkwall,	}	Bounds	}	<i>Stuartry of</i> <i>Orkney</i> and <i>Schetland</i> .
	Scalloway,				

N U M B. XXIV.

*Officers of the Chappel-Royal.***M** R. *John Law*, the Queen's Almoner.Mr. *William Carstairs*, }
Mr. *David Blair*, } Chaplains.*Charity Roll, per Annum*, amounts to 850 *l*.*Bead-Men* on the Birth-day, and *Blew Gowns* for them,
amount Annually to 150 *l*.*Physicians in Ordinary.**Dr. Thomas Dalrymple*, the Queen's first Physician.*Sir Edward Eizat*, second Physician.*Dr. William Stuart*, Physician to the Queen's Forces.*George Preston*, Chirurgeon.*Peter Hepburn*, Apothecary.*Mr. James Sutherland*, Master of the Queen's Physick-Garden.*Queen*

Queen's School in Edinburgh.

Mr. William Skene, Master.

Mr. ———— Johnstoun,

Mr. John Maitland,

Mr. John Arrol, and

Mr. Hugh Crawford,

} Doctors or Ushers.

NUMB XXV.

*A List of the Directors of the Bank of North-Britain.**The Twelve Ordinary Directors.*

Thomas Brown.

William Montgomery.

James Majoribanks.

Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, *Advocate.*Sir James Elphinstoun, *one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh.*

James Gordon,

Alexander Campbel, } *Merchants.*

Gavin Plummer,

Thomas Pringle, *Writer to the Signet.*

John Jameson of Balmore.

Alexander Dundas, *and*William Eccles, *Doctors of Medicine.**The Twelve extraordinary Directors.**The Earl of Glasgow.*

Sir William Bruce of Kinross,

Sir James Baird of Saughton-Hall,

Sir James Mackenzie of Roystoun,

Mr. James Graham, *and*Alexander Menzies, *Advocates.*Robert Inglis, *Goldsmith.*

Sir Robert Blackwood.

James Nairn, *and*Robert Marjoribanks, *Merchants.*John Cunningham, *Writer to the Signet.*

Robert Watson.

} *Baronets.*

NUMB. XXVI.

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh,

WAS Establish'd by the 20th Act in the first Session of the Parliament of Scotland in the Reign of King William, Anno Dom. 1695. and a Post-Master-General appointed by Letters Patent

Patent under the Privy-Seal: But now that Office is managed by Commission from the General Post-Master of Great Britain, by,

George Main, Manager in Scotland. Salary 200 l. Sterling per Ann.

His Accomptant's Salary is, 50 l. per Annum.

A Clerk, 50 l. per Annum.

The Clerk's Assistant, 25 l. per Annum.

Three Letter Carriers, each 5 s. per Week.

N U M B. XXVII.

Commissioners for Managing and Causing to be Levied and Collected, Her Majesty's Customs, Subsidies and other Duties.

Commissioners,	{	Sir <i>Alexander Rigby,</i> _____	l. 400
		<i>James Isaacson, Esq;</i> _____	400
		<i>Lionel Norman, Esq;</i> _____	400
		Sir <i>Robert Dixon,</i> _____	400
		<i>William Boyle,</i> _____	400
			2000
Secretary		<i>Jessop Boughton, Esq;</i> _____	300
Comptroller General,		<i>John Crookshanks,</i> _____	300
Receiver-General,		<i>Charles Graydon,</i> _____	530
Accomptant-General,		<i>John Short,</i> _____	300
Agent and Solicitor,		<i>Charles Eyre,</i> _____	200
			1630

Principal Ports, &c. where Officers are Appointed.

<i>Aiton and Dunbar,</i>	_____	135
<i>Prestonpans,</i>	_____	225
<i>Leith,</i>	_____	751
<i>Edinburgh,</i>	_____	473
<i>Borrowstonefs,</i>	_____	355
<i>Kirkaldy,</i>	_____	355
<i>Perth,</i>	_____	64
<i>Dundee,</i>	_____	193
<i>Montrose,</i>	_____	169
<i>Aberdeen,</i>	_____	300
<i>Inverness,</i>	_____	281
<i>Caithness,</i>	_____	45
<i>Orkney,</i>	_____	45
<i>Lewis,</i>	_____	55
<i>Scherland,</i>	_____	45
<i>Fort William,</i>	_____	45
<i>Gambletown,</i>	_____	45

Bute

Bute and Combrae,	10
Cowal,	10
Arran,	20
Newport Glasgow,	636
Town of Glasgow,	88
Irwin,	775
Ysa and other Isles, Deputations at large,	
Aire,	130
Port Patrick,	140
Wigtown,	50
Dumfries,	185
	5025

General-Riding Surveyors:

George Montgomery,	120
Edmond Townly,	120
John Moore,	120
Mr. Stroud,	120
	480

Riding Officers.

Thomas Rigby,	John Hamilton,	
Charles Hay,	Richard Murray,	
Thomas Birch,	Patrick Dundas,	
Basset Eades,	Greirson,	600
James Green,	William Hoby,	
John Mac Dougal,	At 50 l. per Ann.	
John Cosnan,	each.	
		1080
		9735 l.

The Ports and Districts of North Britain, with the Salaries of the Officers Employed for Securing and Collecting Her Majesties Customs.

Aiton or Dumbar.

Aymouth, Duncce.

Collector,	Alexander Hume,	40
Comptrol. & Surveyor,	John Prat,	40
Landwaiter and Searcher,	Barnald Talder,	25
2 Tidemen, 15 l. each,		30
		135

Preston

North Berwick, Morisonhaven, Fisheraw, Port Seaton.

Collector, _____	James Cathcart, _____	60
Comptroller and Surveyor, _____	John Hay, _____	40
Landwaiter and Searcher, _____	Philip Orfeur, _____	25
3 Tidesmen, 15 l. each. _____	_____	75
2 Boatmen, 12 l. 10 s. _____	_____	25
		225

Leith.

Newhaven, Gramond.

Collector, _____	William Montgomery, _____	100
Comptroller and Clerk, _____	John Saffin, _____	70
Land-Surveyor, _____	Thomas Lockhart, _____	60
Tide-Surveyor, _____	James Young, _____	45
2 Land-waiters, _____	{ Mr. _____ Tomlins, _____	35
1 Searcher, _____	{ William Johnson, _____	35
2 Weighers and Markers, 20 l. _____	William Cockburn, _____	40
1 Warehouse-keeper, _____	_____	40
1 Cooper, _____	_____	20
8 Tidesmen, 20 l. each. _____	_____	6
6 Boatmen, 15 l. each. _____	_____	160
Computer, _____	_____	90
	_____	50
		751

Edinburgh.

Register of Seizures, for self and Clerk, _____	{ Charles Isaacson, _____	70
2 Surveyors of Land-Car. Men, _____	{ Alexander Campbell, _____	50
9 Land-car. Waiters, l. 12. _____	{ Walter Sterling, _____	50
Examiner of Out-Port Accoun. _____	_____	108
Exam. of Sufficiencies of Securit. _____	George Crookshanks, _____	60
Housekeeper, _____	William Kelso, _____	70
Messenger, _____	James Brooks, _____	25
Doorkeeper, _____	John Mackenzie, _____	20
	Barth. Welch, _____	20
		47

Borowstones.

Queensferry, Airth, Elphinstoun, Alloa, Clackmanan, Inverkeithing,
Lime Hills, Torryburn.

Collector, _____	John Areskin, _____	60
Comptroller, _____	Henry Wylie, _____	40
Land-Surveyor, _____	Robert Kennedy, _____	35
Tide-Surveyor, _____	Michael Bruce, _____	30
		2 Land-

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 749

2 Land-Waiters and Search-ers,	{ Adam Boyle, _____ 25	
	{ Mr. _____ Neale, _____ 25	
8 Tidesmen, 15 l. each,	_____	120
2 Boatmen, 10 l. each,	_____	20
		355

Kirkaldy.

Burntisland, Kinghorn, Aburdur, Dysart, Weems, Mothall, Ely, Pittenweem, Cryle, St. Andrews, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester.

Collector,	_____	John Bruce, _____ 60
Comptroller,	_____	Thomas Mac Ullock, _____ 40
Land-Surveyor,	_____	Charles Ogilvie, _____ 35
Tide-Surveyor,	_____	Mr. _____ Bell, _____ 30
2 Land-Waiters and Search-ers,	{ John Lynn, _____ 25	
	{ John Gordon, _____ 25	
8 Tidesmen, 15 l. each,	_____	120
2 Boatmen, 10 l. each,	_____	20
		355

Perthe.

Pow-Lunders.

Collector,	_____	Walter Murray, _____ 40
2 Tidesmen, 12 l. each,	_____	24
		64

Dundee.

Ferryporting Craig.

Collector,	_____	James Meinzie, _____ 60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	_____	Robert Lidderdale, _____ 40
Land-Waiter and Searcher,	_____	William Baker, _____ 25
4 Tidesmen, 12 l. each,	_____	48
2 Boatmen, 10 l. each,	_____	20
		101

Montrose.

Arbroth.

Collector,	_____	Hereules Smith, _____ 60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	_____	William Campbell, _____ 40
Land-Waiter and Searcher,	_____	William Bell, _____ 25
2 Tidesmen, 12 l. each,	_____	24
2 Boatmen, 10 l. each,	_____	20
		169

Abers

Aberdeen.

Peterhead, Frazerburgh, Stonehive.

Collector, _____	John Crawford, _____	60
Comptroller, _____	Mr. _____ Colquit, _____	40
Land-Surveyor, _____	William Waldrop, _____	40
Tide-Surveyor, _____	William Nicholson, _____	30
2 Land-Waiters and Search- ers, _____	Robert Guy, _____	25
	Alexander Cumming, _____	25
5 Tidesmen, 12 l. each, _____	_____	60
2 Boatmen, 10 l. each, _____	_____	20
		300

Inverness.

Bamff, Elgin, Findhorn, Cromarty, Pools Oy.

Collector, _____	John Ogilvie, _____	60
Comptroller, _____	Mr. _____ Wetherby, _____	40
Surveyor, _____	Patrick Comrie, _____	40
Land-Waiter and Searcher, _____	William Rider, _____	25
8 Tidesmen, 12 l. each, _____	_____	60
2 Boatmen, 10 l. each, _____	_____	20
		281

Caithness.

Principal Officer at <i>Thursay</i> , _____	William Edgar, _____	25
2 Tidesmen, 10 l. each, _____	_____	20
		45

Orkney.

Principal Officer at <i>Kerston</i> , _____	William Fullerton, _____	25
2 Tidesmen, 10 l. each, _____	_____	20
		45

Lewis.

Principal Officer, _____	Daniel Macload, _____	25
3 Tidesmen, 10 l. each, _____	_____	30
		55

Schetland.

Principal Officer at <i>Larwick</i> , _____	Mr. _____ Scot, _____	25
2 Tidesmen, _____	_____	20
		45

Fort-William.

Principal Officer, _____	William Miller, _____	25
2 Tidesmen, _____	_____	20
		45

Campbelt

Campbeltown.

Principal Officer, _____ George Maxwell, _____ 25
 2 Tidesmen, _____ _____ 20
 _____ 45

Bute and Cambzay.

One Tidesman, _____ _____ 10

Cotwal.

One Tidesman, _____ _____ 10

Arran.

Two Tidesmen, 10 l. each, _____ _____ 20
 _____ 40

Newport Glasgow.

Greenock, Carsdyke, Lady Kirk, Gornock.

Collector, _____	David Graham, _____	100
Comptroller and his Clerk, _____	Alexander Hilton, _____	70
Computer, _____	John Beweck, _____	50
Land-Surveyor, _____	James Howtoun, _____	60
Tide-Surveyor, _____	George Scot, _____	45
2 Land-Waiters, 35 l. each, _____	{ Mr. _____ Cockburn, _____	35
	{ Mr. _____ Curwen, _____	35
One Searcher, _____	Hugh Crawford, _____	40
2 Weighers & Markers, 15 l. each, _____	_____	30
8 Tidesmen, 15 l. each, _____	_____	120
2 Boatmen, 12 l. 10 s. each, _____	_____	25
Warehouse-keeper, _____	_____	20
One Cooper, _____	_____	6
		636

Town of Glasgow.

Surveyor of the Land-Carriage, Mr. _____ Douglass, _____ 40
 4 Land-Car. Waiters, 12 l. each, _____ _____ 48
 _____ 88

Irwin.

Kilmarnock in Land, Salt Coats, Lurgs.

Collector, _____	Patrick Boyle, _____	60
Comptroller and Surveyor, _____	Hugh Montgomery, _____	40
One Land-Waiter, _____	Moses Crawford, _____	25
5 Tidesmen, 10 l. each, _____	_____	50
		175

Ar. 2

Ayre.

Turberry, Pirvin, Balantra.

Collector	John Ballantine,	60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	Andrew Crawford,	40
5 Tidesmen 10 l. each,		30
		130

Pla, and other Isles. A Deputation at large.

Port Patrick.

Cladiehouse, Stranraer, Portneffock.

Collector,	James Dalrimple,	40
Comptroller and Surveyor,	Cornelius Neilson,	40
4 Tidesmen, 10 l. each,		40
2 Boatmen, 10 l. each,		20
		140

Wigtown.

Whitehorn.

Principal Officer	Robert Fullerton,	30
2 Tidesmen 10 l. each,		20
		50

Dumfries.

Kirkubright, Kelton Carsthorpe, Hostown, Ferrytown of Cree.

Collector,	Mr Johnson,	60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	William Coleman,	40
Land-Waiter and Searcher,	John Milikin,	25
6 Tidesmen 10 l. each		60
		185
		5025

N U M B. XXVIII.

The Commissioners and Principal Officers belonging to the
Excise Office in North-Britain.

Alexander Wedderburn, Esq;	} Commissioners.
John Montgomery, Esq;	
John Whetham, Esq;	
David Ross, Esq;	
Sir William Douglas, Bar.	
George Tilson, Esq; Auditor.	
John Parsons, Esq; Comptroller.	
Richard Doudeswell, Esq; Secretary and Solicitor.	
James Boyl, Esq; Cashier.	

N U M B. XXVIII.

A List of her Majesty's Standing Forces and Garisons in North-Britain, as established by the Queen's Majesty in the First Year of her Reign, viz. 1702.

A Troop of Horse-Guards.

Pay per Diem. l. s. d.

A Captain	01	00	00
Two Lieutenants, each	00	15	00
A Cornet	00	13	00
A Guidon	00	12	00
A Quarter-Master	00	09	00
Four Trumpets, each	00	04	00
A Kettle-Drum	00	04	00
The Private Gentlemen, each	00	02	06
Total Charge	112	03	06

A Troop of Grenadier Guards.

A Colonel	01	00	00
Two Captains, each	00	12	00
Two Lieutenants, each	00	06	00
A Cornet	00	05	04
Two Drums, each	00	01	08
Fifty Two Grenadiers, each	00	02	04
Total	64	07	03

A Regiment of DRAGOONS.

A Colonel	00	13	00
Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00
A Major	00	05	00
A Quarter-Master	00	04	00
Total	04	01	00

One TROOP.

A Captain	00	12	00
Lieutenant	00	06	04
A Cornet	00	05	04
A Drum	00	01	00
Twenty Six Dragoons, each	00	01	04
Total	34	03	08

Five Troops more at the same Rates and Numbers.

Total of this Regiment 205 00 00

Another Regiment of Dragoons at the same Rates and Numbers.

Total 205 17 01

A Regiment of FOOT-GUARDS.

Colonel as such	00	12	00
Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00
Second Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00

C c c

A Major

	Pay per Diem.	l.	s.	d.
A Major as such		03	05	00
Two Adjutants, each		00	04	00
A Drum-Major		00	01	00

ONE COMPANY.

A Captain	00	08	00
A Lieutenant	00	04	00
An Ensign	00	03	00
Two Drums, each	00	01	00
Thirty Six Centinels, each	00	00	00
Total	46	02	00

Fourteen Companies more, at the same Rates and Numbers.

Total	644	00	00
-------	-----	----	----

A Company of GRENADIERS.

A Captain	00	08	00
Two Lieutenants, each	00	04	00
Two Serjeants, each	00	01	00
Two Drums, each	00	01	00
Thirty Six Centinels, each	00	00	00
Total	46	02	00

Another Company of GRENADIERS. 46 02 00

A Second Lieutenant added to the Colonel's Company.

Total of these Regiments	806	02	00
--------------------------	-----	----	----

A Regiment of FOOT.

A Colonel	00	12	00
A Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00
A Major	00	05	00
An Aid Major	00	04	00
One Company at the Charge of	25	01	00
Seven Companies more at the same Rates and Numbers.			

Total	243	00	00
-------	-----	----	----

A Company of GRENADIERS.

A Captain	00	08	00
Two Lieutenants, each	00	04	00
Twenty Seven Grenadiers, each	00	00	00
Total	35	01	00

One Company more appointed for preserving the Peace of the High-Lands, consisting of a Captain, Two Lieutenants, Two Drums, and Sixty Men, at the same Rates.

Total	70	02	00
-------	----	----	----

Another Regiment of Foot, appointed for the same Use, consisting of the same Number of Centinels 286 00 00

A Regiment at Fort WILLIAM.

A Colonel	00	12	00
A Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00

A Ma

Pay per Diem. l. s. d.

A Major	00	09	00
An Aid Major	00	04	00
Total	04	01	08

ONE COMPANY.

A Captain	00	08	00
A Lieutenant	00	04	00
An Ensign	00	03	00
Twenty Five Centinels, each	00	00	06
Total	23	00	00

Ten Companies more at the same Rates and Numbers.

Total	33	00	00
-------	----	----	----

A Company of GRENADIERS.

A Captain	00	08	00
Two Lieutenants, each	00	04	00
Twenty Five Grenadiers, each	00	00	06
Total	33	01	04

Added to this Regiment,

A Second Lieutenant-Colonel	00	15	00
A Chaplain	00	05	00
A Surgeon and his Mate	00	05	00
A Marshal	00	02	00
A Store-keeper	00	04	00
A Gunner	00	02	06
A Smith and his Servants	00	02	06
A Wright and his Servants	00	02	00
Medicines and Drugs	30	00	00
Coals and Candles, Briget and Beats, Bed-Cloths	30	06	00
Total of this Regiment	410	09	09

General OFFICERS.

Major General of the Forces	02	00	00
Master of the Ordnance			
Muster-Master General	00	15	00
Adjutant-General	00	08	00
Intendant of Invalids	00	10	00
A Chief Engenier	00	07	00
Dr. William Stewart, Physician General	00	05	00
A Clerk to the Court Martial and Secretary of War,	00	10	00
Sum	04	15	06

EDINBURGH Castle.

The Lord Leven, Captain and Governor	00	12	00
Stewart Deputy Governor	00	07	00
}			
Lieutenants, each	00	04	00
}			
Ensigns, each	00	03	00
A Chaplain	00	02	06

	Pay per Diem, l. s. d.
A Master Gunner	00 02 06
Coals and Candles 10 s. per Annum.	
Total Charge of this Garison	145 19 00
STIRLING Castle.	
The Earl of Mar Governor and Captain	00 08 00
Deputy Governor	00 07 00
} Lieutenants, each	
Ensign	00 03 04
8 Gunners each	00 01 00
100 Sentinels, each	00 00 06
Coals and Candles 15 s. per Ann.	
Total Charge of this Garison	117 04 11
DUMBARTON Castle.	
The Earl of Hay, Governor and Captain	00 08 00
A Lieutenant	00 04 00
An Ensign	00 03 00
A Gunner	00 01 00
Coals and Candles 15 s. per Annum.	
The Total Charge of this Garison	59 02 07
BLACKNESS Garison.	
A Deputy Governor	00 04 00
A Gunner	00 01 00
A Porter	00 01 00
Coals and Candles 15 s. per Annum.	
Sum	03 06 00
The Total of Establishment, per Diem	2934 00 00
per Annum	65140 10 00
Guards on the same Foot with the English, but 18 Companies.	

N U M B. XXIX.

A List of the Lords that were chosen to sit in the First British House of Peers.

T HE Duke of Queensberry.	Earl of Crawford.
The Earl of Seafield.	Earl of Sutherland.
The Duke of Montrose.	Earl of Wymes.
The Duke of Roxburgh.	Earl of Leven.
The Marquis of Tweedale.	Earl of Stair.
The Marquis of Lothian.	Earl of Roseberry.
The Earl of Marr.	Earl of Glasgow.
Earl of Loudoun.	Earl of Islay.

Note, That this should immediately have followed the List of Peers.

T H E I N D E X.

N. B. *That the first and lesser Number of Figures, relate to England, or Part I. The next and greater Numbers to Scotland, or Part II. And the last and greatest to the Lists.*

A.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A Berdeen, University, 540</p> <p>Aberdeen, Bishoprick founded, 373</p> <p>Aberdenian Spaw, 375</p> <p>Aberdeenshire, Length and Breadth, chief Cities, Sheriffdom, Trade, Commodities, Seats, 375</p> <p>Absolution, when given, 254, 473</p> <p>Abstract of the Articles of the Church of England, and the Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland, 39 to 43, 433 to 443</p> <p>Academical Exercises, 356, 364</p> <p>Acatary, Queen's, 606</p> <p>Accompting House, Queen's, 128 604</p> <p>Acres of Land and Houses in South Britain, 2</p> <p>Act at Oxford, 355</p> <p>Acts of the Navy, Clerk of, 173 656</p> <p>Adjournments, Parliamentary, 121</p> <p>Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, 103, 104</p> <p>His Council and other Officers of the Admiralty, 650</p> | <p>Admiralty, High Court, 170, 303, 496, 733</p> <p>Lord Advocate, 477, 479, 732</p> <p>Faculty of Advocates, 301, 499, 732</p> <p>Advocate General, Queen's, 700</p> <p>Affidavit-Office, Master, 641</p> <p>African Company, 694</p> <p>Age of Members of Parliament, 110</p> <p>Agents for Taxes, 557</p> <p>Agriculture, neglected in Scotland, 441</p> <p>Air, Soil and Commodities, 29 to 35, 413 to 416</p> <p>Airshire, its Jurisdiction, chief Towns, Commodities, Seats, 372</p> <p>Albanach's, 392</p> <p>Albion, and Alban ancient Names of Great-Britain, 1, 369</p> <p>Aldermen of London, 290, 686</p> <p>Alienation Office, 148, 642</p> <p>Allom made, 378</p> <p>Almoner Lord, the Queen's, 124, 486, 601</p> <p>Sub-Almoner, 601</p> <p>Almonry, Queen's Officers, 607</p> <p>Alms Houses in London, 323</p> <p>Anandaie, Stuartry, 382</p> |
|--|--|

The INDEX.

<i>Anabaptists Tolerated,</i>	193	<i>St. Asaph Diocess founded, Value</i>	
<i>Amercements, Clerks of,</i>	638	<i>in the King's Book, Seat,</i>	6
<i>America Governors,</i>	635	<i>Assembly of the Kirk at Aber-</i>	
<i>St. Andrew's Archbishoprick</i>		<i>deen,</i>	439
<i>founded,</i>	372	<i>At St. Andrews,</i>	431
<i>St. Andrew's Cross,</i>	449	<i>At Perth,</i>	432
<i>St. Andrew's University,</i>	538	<i>Assembly at Glasgow, to settle</i>	
<i>Anglesey, Isle, its Circumference,</i>		<i>Church Government,</i>	430
<i>Bounds, Number of Acres and</i>		<i>Assemblies General of the Kirk,</i>	
<i>Houses, Commodities, chief</i>			453
<i>Seats,</i>	25, 600,	<i>Affizes when held,</i>	160
<i>Angus, vide Forfarshire.</i>		<i>Astronomical Observator,</i>	634
<i>Annuity Offices,</i>	557	<i>The Assurance,</i>	43, 508
<i>Apparel or Cloathing,</i>	32, 415	<i>Attire,</i>	251, 535
<i>Appeal, from the Kirk Session,</i>	469	<i>Attorney-General, Queen's.</i>	
<i>Appeal, from the Presbyteries,</i>	470	<i>Audience Court,</i>	96
<i>Appeal in Case of Murder,</i>	225	<i>Auditor of the Exchequer,</i>	556
<i>Apothecaries, Queen's,</i>	488, 613	<i>Auditors Office,</i>	557
<i>Apothecary General,</i>	622	<i>Auditors of the Imprest,</i>	645
<i>Archbishop of Cant. his Privi-</i>		<i>Auditors of the Revenue,</i>	155,
<i>leges,</i>	84		157, 645
<i>Archbishops and Bishops, their</i>		<i>Auditor of the Principality of</i>	
<i>Names and Number,</i>	547	<i>Wales,</i>	645
<i>Archbishopricks, and Bishopricks</i>		<i>Auditor of the Dutchy of Corn-</i>	
<i>described,</i>	2 to 6, 372	<i>wall,</i>	645
<i>Arch-Deacons, their Names,</i>		<i>Avener and Clerk Marshal,</i>	617
<i>Number and Offices,</i>	42, 92,	<i>Austin the Monk's Butchery of the</i>	
	548 to 554	<i>British Bishops and Clergy,</i>	39
<i>Arch-Deacons Courts,</i>	97		
<i>Arches, Court of Canterbury,</i>			
	96, 132, 304, 554.		
<i>Argyleshire, Kings of, Bounds,</i>			
<i>Length and Breadth, Loughs,</i>			
<i>Commodities, chief Towns, Seats,</i>	377		
<i>Argyle Bishoprick founded,</i>	374		
<i>Arms Royal, before and since the</i>			
<i>Union,</i>	65, 449		
<i>Arms Royal, Motto on them,</i>	66		
<i>Arms of London,</i>	341		
<i>King William's Motto, idem.</i>			
<i>Queen Anne's Motto, idem.</i>			
<i>A Coat of Arms how obtain'd,</i>	316		
<i>Artillery Company,</i>	293		
<i>Train of Artillery,</i>	292		
<i>Arthur's Oven,</i>	390		
<i>Arts, Batchelor, Master,</i>	355		

B

B abies, a Coin,	511
Bake-House, Queen's Offi-	
cers there,	604
Offences in Baking,	274
Bamffshire, its Royal Burgh	
Length and Breadth, Commo-	
dities, Seats,	378
Train-Bands of London,	292
Bangor Diocess Founded, Value in	
the Queen's Books, Seat,	
Bank of England and Scotland	
Directors and Officers of it,	692
	741
Baptism,	461
Master of the Barges,	611
Barristers, Outer, Inner,	318
	311

Ban

The INDEX.

<i>Baron, whence the Name,</i>	221	<i>Bishops in Britain before Austin the Monk,</i>	38
<i>Barons of Great-Britain, how made, their Names, Dignities and Privileges,</i>	222, 513, 590, 728	<i>Bishops how Elected and Settled,</i>	178
<i>Barons of the Exchequer,</i>	644	<i>Bishops how Translated,</i>	181
<i>Barons of the Cinque-Ports,</i>	599	<i>Bishops formerly had all Houses in and about London,</i>	189
<i>Baronets of South-Britain,</i>	229, 516. <i>From their first Creation,</i>	<i>Bishops, their Precedence, Jurisdiction, Privileges, Loyalty,</i>	32, 87
<i>St. Bartholomew's Hospital,</i>	329, 712	<i>Bishops their Names and Number,</i>	547
<i>The Basse,</i>	537	<i>Bishops Courts,</i>	94
<i>Bath, the City, eminent for its Hot Baths which cure many Infirmitities.</i>	21, 34	<i>Bishops, Deans and Chapters, their Beneficencies,</i>	190
<i>Bayliff and Bayleries,</i>	162	<i>Black Rod,</i>	69
<i>Beacons, their Name and Use,</i>	167, 409	<i>Blenheim-Castle,</i>	19
<i>Bearings Armorial in Great Britain,</i>	66, 449	<i>Bombardiers,</i>	633
<i>Bed-Chamber Ladies,</i>	133, 610	<i>The Boot, What,</i>	526
<i>Bed-Chamber Women,</i>	610	<i>Boroughs and Burghs, Government of them,</i>	163, 503
<i>Bedfordshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, Capital Rivers, Commodities, chief Towns, Seats,</i>	7	<i>Brazier, Queen's,</i>	608
<i>Benefactors to the Publick, to Piety, Learning and Charity,</i>	187	<i>Bread-bearers, Queen's,</i>	608
<i>Beggars and Loyerers a common Nuisance,</i>	48	<i>Breaking on the Wheel,</i>	276
<i>Benchers,</i>	318	<i>Brecknockshire, its Circumference, number of Acres and Houses, Commodities, Seats,</i>	26
<i>Beheading, Scotch manner of it,</i>	525	<i>Brewer, Queen's,</i>	608
<i>Berkshire, its Length and Breadth, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, Rivers, Commodities, Seats,</i>	19	<i>Brewing, Offences in it,</i>	274
<i>Berwickshire, its Length and Breadth, Division, Sherivalty, chief Towns, Commodities, Seats,</i>	397	<i>Brichen or Brechen Bishoprick founded,</i>	373
<i>Bethlehem Hospital</i>	330	<i>Bridg-Masters,</i>	687
<i>Bills in Parliament how Pass'd,</i>	119	<i>Brigadier Generals,</i>	622
<i>Bills refused or granted by the King.</i>	110	<i>Repairer of Bridges,</i>	614
<i>Bills of Pardon how Pass'd,</i>	121	<i>Bridewel-Hospital,</i>	330
		<i>Bristol Diocess Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, Seat,</i>	5
		<i>Bristol City, its Extent, Trade and Wealth,</i>	12
		<i>Britains, whence the Word,</i>	1, 2
		<i>Britains generally long liv'd,</i>	22, 38, 408, 419
		<i>Brith, what it signifies,</i>	1
		<i>Buckinghamshire, its Length and Breadth, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, chief Towns, Commodities, Rivers, Seats,</i>	8

The INDEX.

- Buchanan, George's Books, censured by Parliament,** 444
Buildings, Publick, 252, 297, 331, 524, 532
Buildings Private, 340
Royal Burghs in North-Britain, that formerly sent Members to Parliament, 398
Burghs which now send Members to the British Parliament, 399
Burials, 98, 474
Bursars of Theology, 529, 539
Bursars at the Scotch Universities, what, 528
Butheshire, Buteshire, or Boothshire, its Island, Shrivality, Length and Breadth, Commodities, Seats, 379
Buttery, Queen's Officers there, 604
Bye, or Peculiar Laws, 248
- C.**
- Cadets, or Younger Sons of Great-Britain,** 74, 452
Mr. Calverwood banish'd, and for what, 431
Cambridgeshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, Rivers, Commodities, Seats, 8
Cambridge University, 363, 720
Book of Canons publish'd, 39, 410
Archbishop of Canterbury, how Stiled, his Precedence, Power, Privileges, 84 to 87
Canterbury Diocess Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, chief Seats, 2
City of Canterbury, and the Cathedral Church, 24
Character of the Britains, 36, 419
Cardiganshire, its Circumference, Number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, Silver and other Mines, Commodities, Seats, 26
- Carlile Diocess Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, Seat,** 6
Carmarthenshire, its Circumference, number of Acres and Houses, Mines, Commodities, Seats, 26
Carnarvanshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, Commodities, 26
Cartakers, Queen's, 607
The Casualty of Superiorities and Compositions at the Exchequer, their Value, 449
Carvers, Queen's, 609
Carvers, Lord Mayor's, 687
Cash not engrossed, but circulates, 44
Cash, computation of it, 49
Cathness, a late Bishoprick in Scotland, 374
Cathness-shire, its Burgh Royal, Hereditary Sherifffdom, Commodities, 380
Cats, very fine, 34
Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, 97, 465
Cave of Slains, 376
Cellar, Queen's, Officers, 604
Lord Great Chamberlain, 102
Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, 127, 130, 480, 486, 608
Chamberlains of the Exchequer, 156, 555
Vice-Chamberlain, 609
Lord Chamberlain's Secretary, 612
Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, 609
Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain, his Dignity, Oath, Office, Salary, 99, 475, 649
His Secretary, idem.
Chancellor of Oxford, 350, 718
Chancellor of Cambridge, 363, 721, 749
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 647
- Chan-

The INDEX.

Chancellor of the Exchequer,	555	Christian Religion, when received,	38, 371
Chancellors Ecclesiastical,	700	Christianity in Britain, before it	
Chancellors not admitted Advoca-		was the Establish'd Religion of	
ates in Doctors Commons,	701	the Roman Empire,	420
Chancery Court, Officers of it,	143, 501, 640	Christ's Hospital, London,	328, 711
Chancery Officers in North-Bri-		Christmasts, how kept in the Inns	
tain,	733	of Courts,	319
Chapel Royal, Officers of it,	602, 744	Chirurgeons in Ordinary,	135, 488, 613
Chaplains in Ordinary,	124, 486, 601	Chirurgeon General,	613
Household Chaplains at White-		Church Government,	81, 453, 464
hall,	602	Church of England, her Do-	
Six Chaplains, Preachers at White-		ctrine, Discipline, Worship,	
hall,	602	Charity, Government, Loyalty,	38
Chaplain General,	622	Not Guilty of the Murder of King	
Charge of the Government in time		Charles I.	
of Peace,	64, 445	Churches Improprate, how ma-	
Charge of Building a First Rate		ny,	2
Ship,	169	Church-Wardens,	93 453
Charitable Corporation for the Re-		Cinque Ports, Officers,	631
lief of Industrious Poor,	331	Civil Government,	98
Charity of the Clergy of this Age,	190	Civil Government of the Queen's	
Charity Schools, a List of them,	279, 527, 672	Court.	
Places where Sermons are Preach'd		Civil-Law practis'd.	
and Collections made for Char-		Clackmannanshire, its Length	
ity Schools,	683	and Breadth, how bounded, Here-	
Cheating, its Punishment,	274	ditary Sherifdom, Commodities,	
Chelsea College, Officers,	324, 707	Seats,	380
Chester Diocess Founded, Value in		Clergy, why so called,	177, 507
the Queen's Books, Seat,	6, 647	How settled in a Living,	181, 454, 455, 508
Cheshire, County Palatine, its		What a Clergyman must do, before	
Circumference, number of Acres,		Institution,	103
Parishes and Houses, Rivers,		What after Induction,	184
Commodities, Seats,	8, 9	Clergy, their Number,	93
Chester City,	9	Privileges,	185, 509
Chichester Diocess Founded, Va-		Order,	178
lue in the Queen's Books, Seats,	5	Revenues,	186, 444, 450, 509
Children, their Condition,	243, 518	Men Nobly Born or Allied, of the	
Chirographers Office,	150, 642	present Clergy,	189
		Great Offices of the Crown, execu-	
		ted by Clergymen,	191
		Clerk of the Robes,	611
		Clerks of Markets,	163
		Clerk	

The INDEX.

<i>Clerk of the Proclamations,</i>	643	<i>House of Commons, of what Per-</i>	
<i>Clerk of the Treasury,</i>	ibid	<i>sons it consists, and their manner</i>	
<i>Clerk of the Crown,</i>	146, 638,	<i>of Sitting,</i>	112
	641	<i>Common Law,</i>	
<i>Clerk of the Closet, vacant,</i>		<i>The 12 Companies in London,</i>	291
<i>Clerk of the Works,</i>	136	<i>Companies and Halls,</i>	338
<i>Clerk of the Enrollments,</i>	150	<i>Comptroller General of the Accounts</i>	
<i>Clerk of the Outlawries,</i>	ibid.	<i>of the Customs,</i>	559
<i>Clerk of the Queen's Silver,</i>	151	<i>Comptroller upon the Issues and</i>	
<i>Coffer-Bearers,</i>	610	<i>Payments of the Receiver General,</i>	559
<i>Coiners of false Money, how pun-</i>		<i>Comptroller of the Queen's Hou-</i>	
<i>nished,</i>	273	<i>shold,</i>	129, 487
<i>Coin of England,</i>	213, 214, 215,	<i>Comptroller of the Navy,</i>	172
<i>Confession of Offenders,</i>	470	<i>Comptroller of the Chamber,</i>	611
<i>Cofferer, Queen's,</i>	128, 603.	<i>Comptrollers of the Army,</i>	611
<i>Clocks, Watches, &c. the best in</i>		<i>Compurgation,</i>	468
<i>the World,</i>	37	<i>Computation, British,</i>	202, 510
<i>Clyde-River,</i>	389	<i>Confectionary, Queen's,</i>	604
<i>Collar-Days,</i>	125	<i>Conferences in Parliament,</i>	120
<i>Colleges in London,</i>	298	<i>Court of Conscience, Clerk of,</i>	688
<i>College of Physicians,</i>	306, 530,	<i>Connivance, no Toleration,</i>	464
	698	<i>Constable, Lord High,</i>	102, 481
<i>College of Civilians,</i>	301, 699	<i>Constables of the Tower,</i>	301
<i>Colleges of Common Lawyers,</i>	317	<i>Constables, High and Petty,</i>	162,
<i>Columba the Apostle of the North</i>			164.
<i>Picts,</i>	421	<i>Constabulary of Haddington,</i>	386
<i>Commencement at Cambridge,</i>		<i>Convention of Burroughs,</i>	505
	367	<i>Convention of the Estates,</i>	485
<i>Commendators in the Kirk, what</i>		<i>Convocation of both Provinces,</i>	
	423		94, 455, 457, 547, 552
<i>Coachmen, Queens,</i>	618	<i>Coroners,</i>	162, 503
<i>Sea-Coal, how much produced,</i>	45	<i>Countries of England,</i>	7
<i>Commissary General,</i>	622	<i>Cornwal-County, its Circumfe-</i>	
<i>Commissars Courts,</i>	503, 740	<i>rence, number of Acres, Parishes,</i>	
<i>Commissioners of his Royal High-</i>		<i>and Houses; Mines, Commo-</i>	
<i>nesses Revenue,</i>	637	<i>dities, Ports, Havens, Rivers,</i>	
<i>Common-Council,</i>	288, 504	<i>Seats,</i>	9
<i>Commissioners of London Lieute-</i>		<i>National Covenant, how and</i>	
<i>nancy,</i>	689	<i>when promulged,</i>	426
<i>Common-Pleas Court, Judges</i>		<i>Coroner, London,</i>	688
<i>and Officers,</i>	149, 642	<i>Crawford Moor in Scotland, Gold</i>	
<i>Doctors Commons,</i>	301, 698	<i>found there and in other Places,</i>	416.
<i>House of Commons, Members,</i>	592.	<i>Cromarty-shire, its Length and</i>	
<i>House of Commons, the Grand In-</i>		<i>Breadth, Royal Burgh, Sheriff-</i>	
<i>quest,</i>	215	<i>dom, Waters producing Pearls,</i>	
<i>Commons of Great Britain,</i>	229	<i>Woods, Seats,</i>	381
<i>Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen,</i>			Crown
<i>Citizens, &c. ibid.</i>			

The INDEX.

- Crown Rents, what they amount to,* 449
- Town Council,* 505
- Chief Cryer, London,* 688
- Culdee, whence the word.* 422
- Culdee's, the Notion of them false,* 422
- Cumberland, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, chief Towns, Mines, Commodities, Seats,* 9
- Cup-Bearers, Queen's,* 609
- Cursitor's Office,* 641
- Custodes Rotulorum,* 649
- The Custom House,* 296
- Customs, Commissioners and Officers of,* 558 to 574, 746
- Customs, Officers in Barbadoes, &c.* 574
- Solicitor of the Customs,* 559
- Receiver General of the Customs, idem.*
- Customs what they amounted to in Queen Elizabeth's Reign,* 49
- Customs what they now amount to,* 449, 578
- Custos Brevium Office,* 638, 642
- D.**
- Damages by the Fire of London,* 294
- Dapifer, what.*
- Daughters of Great-Britain how filed,* 74. 452
- St. David's Diocese Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, Seat,* 6
- Day-Labourers,* 237
- Days, Length and Shortness of them,* 2
- Dean of the Chappel Royal,* 601
- Sub-dean of the Chappel,* 601
- Dean and Chapter, what,* 91,
- Deans, their Names and Number,* 548 to 584
- Deans of the Old and New Foundation,* 91
- Deans Rural, their Offices,* 92
- Deacons their Office,* 93, 453
- Debts due to the Queen, first paid,* 57
- Degrees taken in Universities,* 355
- 541, 543, 544
- Delegates, Court of,* 96, 303
- Dembigshire, its Circumference, Number of Acres and Houses, Rivers, Mines, Commodities, Trade and Seats,* 26
- Deprivation, Ecclesiastical,* 256
- Derbyshire, its Circumference, Number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, Hot and Cold Baths, Medicinal Waters, the Peak, Seats,* 10
- Dieu & Mon droit the Motto, by whom given,* 66
- Diet,* 251, 523
- Disfranchising, Power of,* 117
- Dispensaries in London.*
- Dissenters from the Church, who,* 192
- Dissenters Protestant, tolerated,* 43, 192, 463
- Dissolutions, Parliamentary,* 121
- Division of Great-Britain,* 2371
- Doctors of Divinity and Law,* 355, 699
- Dogs of all Sorts and Sizes, and for all Uses,* 33, 416
- Dorsetshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, chief Towns, Rivers, Commodities, Seats,* 10
- Dover Castle, Officers there,* 631
- Douglas Groats,* 411
- Drum Major,* 613
- Drunkards,* 275
- Drunkards, &c. how punished,* 273
- Duke, whence the Name,* 219, 511
- Dukes and Dutchesses their Number,* 122, 511, 588, 725
- Dumblane, a late Bishoprick in North-Britain,* 373
- Dumbritton, or Dumbartonshire, its Royal Burgh, how Bounded, Loughs, Islands, Commodities, Length and Breadth, Privileges, Seats,* 381
- Dum-*

The INDEX.

Dumfreesshire, with the Stuartry of Annandale, Circumference, Bounds, Commodities, Medicinal Waters, Antiquities, Length and Breadth, Seats,	382	Elders, Ruling,	453
Duke, whence the Name,	219, 511	Edeni, what,	529
Dukes and Dutcheses, their number, anciently and at present,	122, 588, 725	Elginshire, its Length and Breadth, Royal Burgh, Commodities, Rivers, Woods, Seats,	384
Dunkeld, a late Bishoprick in North-Britain,	373	Ely, Diocese Founded, value in the Queen's Books, Seats,	4
Durham Diocese Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, Seats,	6	England, when first so called,	1
Durham County Palatine, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, Mines, Rivers, Commodities, Seats,	11	England its Name, Climate, Dimensions and Division,	1, 2
City of Durham,	11	Blood, how mix'd,	35, 417
E.		Engineers,	633, 634
Earl, whence the Name, their Number,	220, 512, 589	English Benefactions, since the Reformation,	190
Earls of England,	589	Enrollments, Clerk of,	643
Earls of Scotland,	726	Ensuring Offices for Losses by Fire,	296
East-India Company,	692	Episcopacide, Petty Treason,	19
East-India Company united,	693, 694,	Episcopacy, the first Ecclesiastical Government in Scotland,	372
Eastland Trade, prejudiced,	48	Episcopacy abolish'd, and Presbytery establish'd the first time in Scotland,	432
Ecclesiastical Government,	81, 453,	Episcopacy restor'd both in South and North Britain,	432
Ecclesiastical Preferments, how laps'd,	182	Episcopacy Abolish'd, and Presbytery Re-establish'd in Scotland;	432, 433
Ecclesiastical Courts, their Proceedings,	94, 464	Equerries,	617
Ecclesiastical Courts and Censures,	83, 465	Errors, Clerk of,	643
Ecclesiastical Punishments,	254, 471	Essex, County, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, Rivers, Commodities, chief Towns, Fort, Seats,	11
Edinburgh, a late Bishoprick, when and by whom Founded,	373	Clerk of the Estreats,	155
Edinburgh University,	541	Esquire, whence the word,	233
City of Edinburgh and Castle,	529, 756	Eaton-College and School,	8
Civil Government of it,	534	EWRY, Queens, Officers,	604
Edinburghshire or Mid-Lothian, its length and breadth, Mines, Commodities, Antiquities, Roman Securis, Seats, &c.	383	Examiners of Securities,	560
		Examiners in Chancery,	641
		Exchange, Royal, London,	332
		The Statue there,	334
		Exchequer, Law Court, Judges and Officers,	151, 495, 644
		Exchequer, North British,	730
		Many Exchequer, Officers,	156, 555
		Excise-Office,	342
		Ex-	

The INDEX.

Excise, Commissioners and Officers of,	575, 752	Firing or Fewel,	33
Excise, what it yearly amounts to,	448, 579, 580	Fish caught in our Seas by Strangers, what it amounts to,	48, 49
Exculpation, what,	466	Fishing-Trade too much neglected,	48, 442,
Excommunication, greater and lesser,	254, 472	Sir Walter Raleigh's Account of it,	48
Exercises, University,	364	Fishmongers, Queens,	608
Exeter Diocese Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, Seats,	4	Flag-Officers in the Navy-Royal,	652
Exeter City and Cathedral,	10	Fleece Golden, Institution of it,	32
Exigenter's Office in the Queen's Bench,	150	Forbifhers of small Arms,	634
Exigenter's, Common Pleas,	644	Footmen, Queens,	618
Superfluous Expences, would half maintain the War,	47	Forreign Taker, London,	688
Lord Chief Justice in Eyre,	613	Forfarshire, or Angus, its Sherifffdom, Bounds, Length and Breadth, Mines, Trade, Commodities, Seats,	385
Esquires of the Lord Mayor's House,	687	Forgery, its Punishment,	274, 526
Essoigns, Clerk of,	643	Forestalling Markets,	274, 526
F.		Forrest Laws,	248, 521
Faculty Office,	554	Forrester, Queen's,	488
Falconer, Master,	488	Forrests and parks, belonging to the Crown,	155, 645
Famine, unknown for 400 Years,	32	Forreign Opposer,	11, 413, 538
Farmer of the Markets, London,	688	Forts,	339
Fees due for Entrance into the House of Peers,	614	Fountains and Aqueducts,	237
Fees due for Knighthood,	ibid.	Free-Holders,	46
Felo de se, what,	275	French Trade a great damage,	467
Felons, their Punishment,	273	Fugitives from Church Discipline,	45
Fifeshire, Hereditary Sherifffdom, Families, chief Towns, Rivers, Commodities, Seats,	384	Fuller's Earth,	
Filazers, Offices,	151, 638, 643	G.	
Fines and Recoveries, Clerk of,	643	Galloway, a late Bishoprick in Scotland,	374
First Fruits and Tenths, given by Queen Anne to augment the Maintenance of the poor Clergy,	188	Garrisons in Scotland,	754
First Fruits, Officers,	645	Guernsey-Island,	66
Firiot, what,	510	Garter, Motto on it,	586
Fire of London, Anno 1666.	335	Gazette Writer,	621
Fire-Master for Fire-Ships,	635	Generalissimo,	ibid.
		Captain General,	430 to 488, 621
		General Officer's in the Royal Army,	Lieute-

The INDEX.

- | | | | |
|--|----------|---|--------------------|
| <i>Lieutenant-Generals,</i> | idem. | <i>Green-Cloth, Clerks of,</i> | idem. |
| <i>Major-Generals,</i> | idem. | <i>Green-Cloth, Clerks, Comptrollers</i> | |
| <i>General Assemblies,</i> | 94, 458 | <i>of,</i> | 603, 604 |
| <i>Gentleman, what,</i> | 234 | <i>Green-Cloth, Clerks to the 4 Offi-</i> | |
| <i>Gild, what,</i> | 504 | <i>cers,</i> | 608 |
| <i>Glamorganshire, its Circumse-</i> | | <i>Greenwich-Hospital,</i> | 326, 709 |
| <i>rence, chief Towns, Commodi-</i> | | <i>Gresham-College, Professors,</i> | 308, |
| <i>ties, Seats,</i> | 27 | | 706 |
| <i>Glasgow, a late Archbishoprick in</i> | | <i>Grocer, Queens,</i> | 680 |
| <i>Scotland,</i> | 372 | <i>Groomess of the Stole,</i> | 133, 610 |
| <i>— Its stately Cathedral is still</i> | | <i>Groom-Porter,</i> | 612 |
| <i>standing,</i> | idem. | <i>Grooms of the great Chamber,</i> | |
| <i>Glasgow University,</i> | 539 | | 132, 610 |
| <i>Glocester Diocese Founded, va-</i> | | <i>— Of the Daily-Waiters,</i> | 609 |
| <i>lue in the Queen's Books, Seat,</i> | 5 | <i>— Of the Privy-Chamber, idem.</i> | |
| | | <i>— Of the Robes,</i> | 611 |
| <i>Glocestershire, its Length and</i> | | <i>— Of the Wardrobe,</i> | idem. |
| <i>Breadth, number of Acres, Pa-</i> | | <i>— Of the Stables,</i> | 618 |
| <i>rishes and Houses, chief Towns,</i> | | <i>Horse and Foot-Guards, Queen's,</i> | |
| <i>Manufactures, Commodities,</i> | | | 139, 489, 622, 754 |
| <i>Seats, Rivers,</i> | 12 | <i>Queen's Guards, their Pay,</i> | 140 |
| <i>Glocester City, Cathedral,</i> | 13 | <i>— Horse-Guards,</i> | 139, 622 |
| <i>Glocester, late Duke of, his Birth,</i> | | <i>— Grenadier Guards,</i> | 140, |
| <i>excellent Qualities, Sickness and</i> | | | 623 |
| <i>Death,</i> | | <i>— Dragoon Guards,</i> | 623 |
| <i>Gold and Silver Coin,</i> | 214 | <i>French Dragoons,</i> | 624 |
| <i>Gold, natural, found in Scotland,</i> | | <i>Foot Guards, Queen's,</i> | ibid. |
| | 410 | <i>Master Gunner of England,</i> | 633 |
| <i>Civil Government,</i> | 142, 490 | <i>Gunnors in the Tower,</i> | 294, 633 |
| <i>Governors of the Queen's Bounty</i> | | <i>Guild-Hall, London,</i> | 297 |
| <i>to the poor Clergy,</i> | 684 | <i>Gentlemen of the Guns,</i> | 611 |
| <i>Government, the charge of it,</i> | 64 | | |
| <i>Government of the Queen's Hou-</i> | | | |
| <i>sbold,</i> | 123 | | |
| <i>Governors of Counties, Cities, Cor-</i> | | | |
| <i>porations,</i> | 160, 502 | | |
| <i>Government of the Queen's Court,</i> | 126 | | |
| <i>Government of London, Ecclesia-</i> | | | |
| <i>stical and Civil,</i> | 286, 685 | | |
| <i>Government in general,</i> | 51, 443 | | |
| <i>Particular Governments,</i> | 123 | | |
| <i>Gowry's Conspiracy,</i> | 428 | | |
| <i>Graham's Dyke or the Roman</i> | | | |
| <i>Wall,</i> | 411 | | |
| <i>Greenland-Trade almost lost,</i> | 48 | | |
| <i>Green-Cloth, Board of, its Offi-</i> | | | |
| <i>cers,</i> | 128, 603 | | |

H.

- H**abeas Corpus, Clerk of, 643
- Hackney Coaches, Commissioners and Officers, 583
- Haddingtonshire, or Constabulary, its Royal Burgh, Sheriffdom, chief Towns, Seats, 386
- Halls and Companies, London, 695
- Holy-Rood Palace, 533
- Hamper or Hanaper, Clerk of, 147
- Hampshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses,

The INDEX.

Houses, chief Towns, Commodities, Rivers, Seats, 12
Hampton-Court Conference, 429
Hampton-Court, Preachers there, 602
Prince George Augustus, Electoral Prince of Hannover, his Birth, 76
Harbinger, Knight, 612
Harbingers, Queen's 607
Hartfordshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, chief Towns, Rivers, Commodities, Seats, 13
Hawkers, Pedlars, &c. Commissioners and Officers of, 583
Henry IV. of France, his Motto, 164
Heralds, 134, 314, 487, 584
Herald's College, 313, 530
Hereford Bishoprick founded, value in the Queen's Books, Seats, 13
Herefordshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, chief Towns, Castles, Rivers, Commodities, 12, 13
Hereford-City, idem.
Red-Herring Trade like to be our own, 49
Heriot's Hospital, 530
Heirs of the Crown incapacitated, 68, 77
High-Landers, 418
Holy Days, 50, 462
Master of the Horse and Officers, 617
Gentleman of the Horse, 618
Horses, 33, 416
Letters of Horning, 523
House of Peers, 110, 111
Hospitals and Alms-Houses, London, 323
House of Commons, 108
House-keepers, Queens, 613
Houses of Correction, 330, 537
Humours, Manners, Diet, Attires, Recreations of the Inhabitants, 249, 417

Huntingdonshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, chief Towns, Commodities, Rivers, Seats, 14

I.

King James VI. *His Death,* 432
Henry Jenkins, his Age, 38
Jersey Island, 368
Jews admitted by Cromwel, 44
Auditors of the Imprest, 155
Western Isles of Scotland, some time a Bishoprick, 374
Western Isles, their Names and Number, 392
Idiots may be guilty of Treason, not Felony, 54
Independents Tolerated, 192
Induction, what a Clergy-Man must do after it, 184
Inferior Officers in Scotland, 488
Institution, what a Clergy-Man must do before it, 183
Inhabitants in England, how many, 35
Inhabitants, number of in London, 289
Inhabitants, how Descended, what Number, their Language, Character, Names, 35, 36, 417, 418
Letters of Inhibition, what, 522
Inspectors over the Vouchers in the Exchequer, 558
Inspector of the Out Port Collector's Accompts, 559
Inspector General of the Exports and Imports, 559
Inns of Court and Chancery, 317, 321
Inspector of the Prosecutions, 560
Instrument Keeper, 612
Insurers for Fire, 266
Number of Houses Insured, 297
Interest of Money very low, 50
Invernesshire, Length and Breadth, how Bounded, Woods, Mines,

The INDEX.

Mines, Sheriffdom, Seats, 387
King John's base Submission, 39
Ireland, 368
Ironmonger, Queens, 608
Judges how made, 322
Jurors, Petty, the Penalty of giving a false Verdict, 275
Lords of the Justiciary, Justice Court, 733
College of Justice, 494
Lord Justice Clerk, 477, 480
Justices Lords, in the King's Absence, 67
Justices, Lords at the Queens Decease, who, 80. how they must Act. idem
Justices, General Constitute,
Justices in Eyre, 135, 488, 613
Justices of the Peace and Quorum, their Original and Offices, 160, 503

K.

S *T. Katherines near the Tower,* 295
Lord Keeper of the great Seal, 100
Keeper of the Records of Council, 585
Keeper of the Papers and Records of State, 586
Keeper and Feeder of the Pheasants, 608
Keepers of Parks and Forrests, 613
Kenington, Chaplains, Preachers there, 602
Kent, the County, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, chief Towns, Privileges, Wealth, Medicinal Waters, Seats, 14, 15
Kettle Drums, 613
Kilda, a Northern Isle of Scotland, has no Money, nor do they know the use of it, 404
Both Kingdoms, when United, 370
King, the Derivation of the Word, 53, 445

King, his Name, Titles, Person Office, Supremacy, Power, Prerogative, Dominions, Strength Patrimony, Respect, 53, 445 to 449
King John basely subjected the Crown to the Pope, 39
King's Minority, Incapacity, Absence, 66, 450
The King, God's Vicegerent, 60
King's Power in the Church, 518
King's Authority declin'd by the Kirk, 419
What the King cannot do, 60, 448
King or Queen in the Height of his or her Glory, 109
Kings of Arms, 313, 487, 584
Kings of Arms, their Creation, 315
Kingsland Hospital 712
Kincardonshire, its Length and Breadth, how Bounded, Castle, Harbours, Antiquities, Seats, 387, 388
Three Kingdoms in Scotland at once, 371
Kinrossshire, its Burgh, Lough, Island, Commodities, Seats, 388
Kirk Sessions, 459
Kircudbright Stuartry, its Port, Town, Situation, convenient for Trade, Hereditary Stuart, 397
Kittie Waik, what, 537
Kitchens, Queen's, Officers of them, 609
Knight, whence the Word, 230
Knights of the Garter, 230, 658
Knights of the Thistle, 515, 737
Knights Bannerets, 232, 516, 658
Knights Baronets, 229, 516
Knights of the Bath, 232
Knights-Bachelors, 233, 517

L.

L *Airds, or Landed Gentlemen,* 516
Court of the Dutchy Chamber of Lan-

The INDEX.

Lancaster, at Westminster,	159	Drink Brewed in London,	284
Lancashire, its circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, chief Towns, Seats, Commodities,	15	Lords Lieutenants,	648
Lancaster, Duchy Courts, and Officers,	647	Libelling, penalty of it,	201
Lancaster, Chancery Court,	647	Liberties and Privileges of the Commons,	238
Landaff Diocess Founded, Value in the Queens Books, Seats,	6	Libraries, University,	356, 367, 539, to 541
Land Forces,	621, 753	Library, Bodleyan,	357
Land Tax, what it amounts to,	449, 578	Library, Cottonian,	365
Land, the Price of them formerly,	49	Limitations of the Crown,	77 to 81
Lancashire, its Burgh, Circumference, Bounds, Mines, Antiquities, Roman Way, Rivers, Seats,	388	Lincoln Diocess Founded, value in the Queen's Books, Seats,	4
Language, British, very Copious,	36, 417	Lincolnshire, its circumference, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, Division, Commodities, Rivers, Seats,	16
Order, Queens, Officers,	606	Lincoln City and Cathedral,	16
Latin Secretary,	586	Linlithgowshire or West Lothian, its Burgh, how Divided, Length and Breadth, Queen's House, Antiquities, Seats,	390
Literature, what,	543	Linnen Draper, Queens,	608
Lundres, Queens,	604	Linnen Manufacture,	32, 415
Lundres of the Body Linnen,	611	Liturgy establish'd,	39, 430
Law Offices, where kept,	722	Litchfield Diocess Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, Seats,	4
Law-Wright Men, what,	408	Lock Hospital, Southwark,	712
Law, Civil, Canon, Statute, Martial, Maritime, Forrest, &c.	245, 520	London, its Name, Antiquity, Situation, Magnitude, number of Houses and Inhabitants,	288
Lawyers Fees,	323	London Bridge,	332
Leather,	33, 415	London Diocess Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, Seats,	3
Lecture Sermons tending to promote Charity Schools: when and where Preach'd,		London, its Government, Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military,	286
Lecturers in the University of Oxford,	719	London Militia,	695
Leicestershire; its circumference, number of Acres, Parishes and Houses, chief Towns, Rivers, Commodities, Seats,	16	House of Lords, manner of Sitting,	111
Legitimation,	83	Lord Mayor of London, his Election, Authority, Courts of Judicature, State, &c.	289, 686
Lennox, Duke of,	426	Ludgate, Keeper of,	688
Lent Sermons,	125	Lyon, King at Arms,	487, 738
Letterer of Letters,	586	M:	
Letter of London,	288	Magnatum Conventus,	108
		what,	533
		Maiden Castle,	The

The INDEX.

- The Maiden, what* 525
Maids of Honour, 610
Malt Tickets, 557
Isle of Man, King of 52
Isle of Man, Principalities,
Length and Breadth, Commodities, 16
The Bishop, no Lord of Parliament,
idem
Manners of the Britains, 250
Manner of sitting in the Lords House, 111
Manner of the Commons sitting, 112
Publick Markets, 339
Marriage in Scotland, 462
Mareschaliam Academy, 540
Earl Marechal and his Officers,
103 481 583
Knight Marshal, 607
Marshal of the Queen's Bench, 639
Marshal's Men, 607
Marshals, London, 688
Maritime Power, 186
Marine Regiments, 626
Marquisses, their Names and Number, 200 512 589 726
St. Martin's Library and School,
299
Master of the Horse, 127 487 617
Master of the Wardrobe, 133
Master of the Robes, 133 610
Master General of the Ordnance,
292
Master of the Rolls, 145 640
His Secretary, *idem*
Masters in Chancery, *idem*
Master of the Ceremonies, 134
487 611
Master of the Jewel-House, 611
Master of the Household, 128 487
603
Master of the Revells, 135 488
612
Master of the Hart and Buck-Hounds, 135 488
Masters of the Queen's Works, 135
489
Master of Artillery, 294
Mauudy Thursday,
Mayor and Aldermen, 163 286 680
Lord Mayor of London, 287 680
Mayor of Oxford, 35
Measures and Weights, 205 51
Mercer's Chappel School, 29
Merchant-Taylor's School, 29
Merionethshire, its Circumference,
number of Acres, Parishes,
Houses, chief Towns, Commodities,
False Weights and Measures, 27
Messengers in Ordinary, Queen's Court,
488 611
Method of Church Discipline,
94 46
Middlesex County, its Circumference,
number of Acres, Parishes, Houses,
chief Towns, Rivers, Commodities, Seats,
Mid-Lothian, vid. Edinburghshire,
Military Government,
Military Government of Queen's Court, 137 4
Militia, standing,
Million-Lottery Tickets, 5
Mines, 34
Ministers, Publick Abroad, 5
Ministers or Preaching Presbytery,
Foreign Ministers residing here,
Mint Royal, its Officers, 194 7
Misdemeanors,
Misprision of High Treason,
Moderators in the Church of Scotland, 429
Monarchy, British, a free Monarchy, 52 4
Principles prejudicial to Monarchy,
Monarchies of all Sorts, 52 4
Monks, no good Historians,
Montgomeryshire, its Circumference,
chief Towns, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, Seats,

The INDEX.

Monmouthshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, Commodities, Seats,	17	shes, Houses, Manufactures, chief Towns, Rivers, Seats,	17
Monument of the Fire,	335	Norns, a Language,	405
Inscription of it,	idem	Northamptonshire, Length and Breadth, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, Seats,	18
Money, English,	213	Northumberland County, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, Capital, Commodities, Seats,	18
Money lawish'd,	213 510	Norwich Diocese Founded, value in the Queen's Books, Seats,	5
Money not used,	404	Norwich City and Trade,	17
Municipal Laws,	522	Nottinghamshire, Circumference, number of Acres, Air, Soil, Rivers, Commodities, Families, Seats,	19
Mooting in the Inns of Chancery,	321	Numbering, British,	204 510
Murray, a late Bishoprick in Scotland,	373	Number of Cities, Parishes, Market-Towns, Forrests and Parks,	53
Musicians in Ordinary,	612		
Must-Master General of the Marines,	622		
Mutes, their Punishment,	273		
N.			
Names, Surnames, Titles,	36		
	217 419		
Nairnshire, its Length and Breadth, Royal Burgh, Sherifffdom, Woods, Commodities, Seats,	391		
Navy-Office,	172		
Navy, Commissioners,	172 173		
	655		
Royal Navy, a List of the Ships,	652		
Number of Men in the Navy-Royal,	170		
Navy, Royal, a Years charge of,	175		
Needle, disorder'd,	404		
New Rais'd Regiment,	6 6		
New River Water,	285		
Newgate, Keeper of,	688		
Night-Walkers,	275		
St. Ninian, converted the Picts,	420		
	638		
Nisi prius Office,	225		
Nobility, their Precedence,	235 511		
Nobility lower their Privileges,	219 511		
Degrees of Nobility,	725		
Nobility of Scotland,	idem		
Titles of their eldest Sons,			
Norfolk County, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, Manufactures,			

The INDEX.

<i>Orkney-Islands, their number,</i>	<i>Power and Privileges thereof</i>	115
<i>Inhabitants, Royal Burgh, Kings,</i>	<i>Parliament of Scotland</i>	481
<i>present Stuar, 405</i>	<i>Parliament of Great Britain</i>	108
<i>Organist of the Chappel-Royal, 602</i>		592
<i>Outlawries, Clerk of, 643</i>	<i>How Summon'd, their Power and</i>	
<i>Oxford Diocess Founded, value in</i>	<i>Privileges</i>	115
<i>the Queen's Books, Seat, 5</i>	<i>Manner of Passing Bills</i>	117
<i>Oxfordshire, Miles in Circumse-</i>	<i>Parochial Examinations and Cate-</i>	
<i>rence, number of Acres, Pari-</i>	<i>chizing</i>	459
<i>shes, Houses, chief Towns, Com-</i>	<i>Pastry, Queens, Officers there</i>	606
<i>modities, Seats, 19</i>	<i>St. Paul's Church, London</i>	297
<i>Oxford University, 348 717</i>	<i>Commissioners for Building it</i>	686
<i>Colleges and Halls there, 353</i>	<i>St. Paul's School</i>	290
<i>Oxford City, 19</i>	<i>Pay of the Household Horse-Guards</i>	140
<i>Magnificence of Oxford, 356</i>		
<i>Libraries in Oxford, Publick,</i>	<i>Pay-master of the Guards and Gar-</i>	
<i>idem</i>	<i>risons</i>	622
<i>Theatre in Oxford, 361</i>	<i>Pay-master of the Forces abroad</i>	idem
<i>Physick-Garden in Oxford, idem</i>		
<i>The Museum in Oxford, 362</i>	<i>Peeblesshire, or Tweddale,</i>	
<i>Oyl-Man, Queens. 680.</i>	<i>Length and Breadth, how bound-</i>	
	<i>ed, Royal Burgh, Antiquities,</i>	
	<i>Commodities</i>	391
	<i>Peculiars, Court of,</i>	97
	<i>Clerk of the Pells</i>	556
	<i>Peers and their eldest Sons, 538, 725</i>	
	<i>Their Dignities and Privileges</i>	219, 588
	<i>Peereesses, by Creation or Right</i>	591
	<i>Pembrokeshire, its Circumference,</i>	
	<i>number of Acres, Parishes,</i>	
	<i>Houses, Havens, Commodities</i>	28
	<i>Seats</i>	255, 470
	<i>Penance</i>	137, 619
	<i>Pensioners, Gentlemen</i>	345, 714
	<i>Penny Post</i>	274
	<i>Perjury</i>	641
	<i>Petty Bag, Clerks of</i>	43
	<i>Perth, 5 Articles passed</i>	
	<i>Perthshire, or St. Johnstown, its</i>	
	<i>Circumference, Capital Sheriff</i>	
	<i>dom, Via Militaris, Minerals</i>	39
	<i>Seats</i>	27
	<i>Perth, Articles of Petty Furor</i>	27
	<i>Petty Lacerny</i>	27
	<i>Petty Treason</i>	27
		Peter

P.

<i>P</i> <i>Pages of Honour to the Queen,</i>	617
<i>Pages of the Presence Chamber,</i>	132
<i>Pages of the Back Stairs</i>	133, 610
<i>Palaces and Houses of the Crown</i>	300
<i>Palladius the first Apostle of the</i>	
<i>Scots</i>	421
<i>Pallaces Royal in Scotland, Keepers</i>	
<i>of</i>	737
<i>Pantry, Queens, Officers there</i>	604
<i>Paper-Office, by whom kept</i>	108, 586
<i>Papists more Liberty here, than Pro-</i>	
<i>testants in Popish Countries</i>	192
<i>Papists not Tolerated, tho' seldom</i>	
<i>Prosecuted</i>	43, 192
<i>Old Parr, his long Life and Death</i>	38
<i>Parish Priests or Rectors</i>	93, 454
<i>Parliament at the Queen's Death</i>	79
<i>Parliament of England</i>	108

The INDEX.

Peterborough Diocess Founded,		Primates and Metropolitans,	2,
Value in the Queens Books, Seat,			3, 372
Pewterer, Queens,	608	Primitive Method of Government,	105
Physicians in Ordinary	200, 488,	Princes and Princesses of the Blood,	75
	612	Prince George of Denmark and	
Comptroller of the Pipe,	154, 645	Norway, his Birth, Travels,	
Clerk of the Pipe,	645	Marriage, Revenues from Den-	
Pleas, Clerk of,	idem.	mark, his four Sisters, and how	
Pluralities,	509	Married,	75
Pope's Supremacy deny'd and abo-		His Royal Highnesses Court,	635
lish'd,	39, 55, 421	His Council, as Lord High Admi-	
Popish Lords, no place in Parlia-		ral,	650
ment,	215	Princess Sophia and her Descen-	
Parts and Districts in North-Bri-		dants	76
tain, where Officers of the Cu-		Prisons in London	332
stoms reside,	747	Privileges of the Nobility	513
Porters at the Gate,	607	Privy Council of England	104
General Post-Offices,	343, 713, 745		490, 584
Charge of a Letter by the Post,	344	Privy Council of Scotland	728
Poultry-Counter, Keeper of,	688	Privy Council, Clerks,	585
Poultry, Queen's,	606	Privy Council, not to be dissolved	
Poulterers, Queen's	608	at the Queens Decease	79
Poysoning,	254, 525	Privy Purse	610
Preaching, and Publick Worship		Lord Privy Seal and his Officers	
in North-Britain,	460		101, 477, 583
Prebends and Prebendaries,	91	Lord Privy Seal of Scotland	734
Precedence of great Officers,	122	Prizes, Commissioners and Officers	
Precedence establish'd,	225, 514	of	656
Precedence among Professors of Sci-		Prizes, Sub-Commissioners of	656
ences	517	Probationers for the Ministry	463
Among Citizens and Burgers. idem		Proclamations, Clerk of	643
Prerogative Court of Canterbu-		Procurations, to whom and for	
ry	96, 305, 702	what paid	187
Premunire,	275	Process, how it must be began	470
Presbyteries in Scotland, how ma-		Proctors of the University of Ox-	
ny, how compos'd, their Offices,		ford	351, 718
	456, 742	Proctors of the University of Cam-	
Presbyterian Dissenters Tolerated,		bridge	363
	19	Proctors in Doctor's-Commons,	
Presbyterian Church Government			702
establish'd,	426, 432, 433	Professors in the University of Ox-	
Presentation to a Benefice,	181	ford,	718
The Form of it,	182	Professors in the University of Cam-	
Presentations, Secretary of,	642	bridge,	721
Lord President of the Queen's Coun-		Prophane Swearers	275
cil,	102, 486, 584, 728		
Prætorium, Roman,	393		

The INDEX.

<i>Prorogation, Parliamentary</i>	121	<i>Rates of Carmen, Coachmen and Watermen</i>	346
<i>Protestant Dissenters</i>	43, 463	<i>Rates of carrying Goods in Grave- end Tilt-Boat</i>	348
<i>Prothonotaries</i>	150, 638, 641	<i>Rationabiles Expensas, what</i>	116
<i>Provincial Synods</i>	94, 457, 742	<i>Rear Admiral of Great-Britain, Vacant.</i>	
<i>Lord Provost of Edinburgh</i>	535	<i>Receiver-General of the Customs</i>	559
<i>Punishments</i>	253, 256, 525	<i>Recreations</i>	255, 524
<i>Punishment for striking in the Verge of the Queen's Court, or in Westminster-Hall,</i>	142, 275	<i>Recorder of London</i>	687
<i>Pursuants of Arms,</i>	314, 584	<i>Records, in the Tower</i>	304
<i>Purveyors, Queen's,</i>	608	<i>Rectors, or Parish Priests</i>	92, 454

Q

Q <i>uakers, their Principles</i>	197	<i>Reformation of Religion</i>	39, 371
<i>Their Original</i>	200	<i>Law Registers</i>	521
<i>Quakers Tolerated</i>	43	<i>Lord Register</i>	479 735
<i>The Declaration and Confession of Faith they are oblig'd to subscribe</i>	44	<i>Register Depute,</i>	idem
<i>Quarter-Sessions, by whom and how held</i>	161	<i>Lord Clerk Register</i>	736
<i>The Present Queen of Great-Britain, Her Name, Titles, Surname, Genealogy, Birth, Education, Marriage, Succession to the Crown, Supremacy, Sovereignty, Prerogative, and Character in part</i>	68, 69, 451	<i>Registers Office, in Chancery</i>	64
<i>Queen Anne, when Born</i>	69	<i>Religious Manners of the Clergy; their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnificence</i>	177
<i>Queen's coming to Parliament</i>	113	<i>Register's Office, Chancery</i>	641
<i>Queen, when Consort only</i>	71, 451	<i>Religion, Christian, when received</i>	38, 371
<i>Queen's-Bench Court and Officers</i>	142, 638	<i>Religion, what was done in it in Scotland, from the year 1562, to Ann. 1603.</i>	
<i>Queen's Serjeants at Law</i>	646	<i>Religion of Scotland</i>	420 to 432
<i>Queen's Counsel at Law</i>	idem	<i>Remembrance-Office, Queen's</i>	644
<i>Queen's Remembrancers - Office</i>	153; 644	<i>Remembrance - Office, Treasurer's</i>	600
		<i>Remembrance - Office, First-fruits</i>	644

R.

R <i>adnorshire, its Circumference, number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, Woods, Rivers, Commodities,</i>	28	<i>Renfrenshire, its Length and Breadth, how Bounded, chief Towns, Rivers, Seats</i>	393
<i>Rains excessive</i>	405	<i>Rolls, Clerks of,</i>	641
<i>Ratcliff School</i>	299	<i>Rolls, Registers of,</i>	idem
		<i>Yearly Rent of all the Lands in England and Wales</i>	2
		<i>Repentance of an Offender</i>	473
		<i>Reputation of our Law-Professors</i>	323
		<i>Representatives for Scotland</i>	600

The INDEX.

Reputed Servants to the Queen	136	Scarlet Gown days in Cambridge	721
Revenues appropriated	478	Shetland Isles, their number,	
Unappropriated	idem	Names, Antiquities, Commodities, Seats,	408
Revenues, of the Nobility	227, 513	Scots first planted in Ireland,	370
Revenues of the Clergy much impaired since the Reformation, how	187	Schools in Scotland,	528
Mistress of the Robes	611	Shodding Women,	273
Officers of the Robes	idem	Scullery, Queen's, Officers,	606
Rocheſter Dioceſs Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, Seats	5	Second Sight, what it is, and where used,	404
Rocheſter City	14	Secretaries of State, and their Officers, 106, 477, 585, 728	
Roman Wall, or Graham's Dyke in Scotland	411	Secretaries of State, and other Officers of the Queen's Signet,	734
its Length	413	Lord Secretary,	478, 730
Roman Securis	383	Secretary of War,	622
Roſs, a late Biſhoprick, in Scotland	374	Secretary of the Preſentations,	642
Roſſhire, its Length and Breadth, Sheriffdom, Commodities, Seats	394	Secretary Depute,	479, 734
Roxburgſhire, its Length and Breadth, Commodities, Roman Antiquities, Seats	394	Secretary to the Customs,	558
Royal Society	703	Seizures, Register of them,	560
Ruffia Trade almoſt loſt	48	Sellkirkſhire, its Length and Breadth, how bounded, its Figure, Hereatary Sheriffdom, Commodities, Seats,	399
		Sempſtreſs, Queen's,	611
		St. Serf's Inch,	388
		Serjeants at Law,	321, 646
		Serjeants-Inns,	321
		Serjeants at Arms,	147, 611
		Serjeant-Chirurgeon,	613
		Serjeant and Maſhal Farrier,	618
		Serjeants, Lord Mayor's,	687
		His Royal Highneſs's Servants	635
		Seſſion, Lords of,	731
		Sewers, Gentlemen,	609
		Sewers of the Chamber,	610
		Sheriffs of Counties, 161, 502, 738	
		Sheriffs of London,	299, 686
		Sheriffs Courts, London,	688
		Ships and Veſſels, Navy Royal,	652
		Ships, Register Gen. of them,	560
		Ships, how many in former Ages,	49
		Shires and Stewartries, call'd over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union,	398
		D d d 4	Shrop.
Sacriſtan.	603		
Salique-Law, only in uſe by the French and Mahometans,	66		
Salisbury Dioceſs Founded, Value in the Queen's Books, Seats,	4		
Salisbury City and Cathedral,	24		
Salt-Duty, Commiſſioners of,	380		
Savoy, in the Strand,	296		
Saxons call'd in to aſſiſt the Britains againſt the Picts,	35		
Scandal, what ought to be ſo eſteemed,	465		
Scalding- Houſe, Queen's,	606		
Scarlet Gown days in Oxford,	719		

The INDEX.

Shropshire, its Circumference,	Stabbing,	354
Number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, chief Towns, Rivers, Commodities, Seats,	Staff-Officers, General,	622
20	Staffordshire, its Circumference,	
Sick and Wounded, Commissioners and Officers of,	Number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, Commodities, Rivers, Seats,	21
657	Stamp Duties, Commissioners and Officers of,	582
Signet Office, and Officers, 107,	Standard of Sterling Silver,	215
301, 586	Stannaries, Lord Warden of,	613
Silver Money,	Starcher, Queen's,	611
213	Statue at Charing-Cross,	343
Clerk of the Queen's Silver,	Statue in White-Hall, idem.	32
643	Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household,	99, 126, 480, 486, 603
Simony, how incurr'd, the Penalty of it,	Officers under him below Stairs,	603 to 609
181	High Steward of Westminster,	291
Sir or Sire whence the Word,	Stuaries and Bailleries,	739
53	High Steward of the University of Oxford,	350
Six Clerks Office,	Subsidies, Collectors of, in North-Britain,	746
641	Succession to the Crown,	66, 451
Societies of Merchants, promote Trade,	Suffragan Bishops,	90
50, 504	Suffrages in Parliament, how given,	119, 120
Societies Instituted for the Advancement of Religion, Incorporated and Voluntary,	Supersedeas, Clerk of,	643
276	Superintendants in the Kirk,	423
Society for Reformation of Manners,	Supporters, used since the Union,	65
277, 517	Surrey County, its Circumference,	
Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge,	Number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, chief Towns, Rivers, Commodities, Seats,	22
279	Surveyor of the Navy,	173
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,	Surveyor General,	560
278, 669	Surveyor of the High Ways,	618
Soldiers, how many the Queen can raise,	Surveyor General of the Riding Officers,	560
62	Sussex County, its Circumference,	
Solicitor Gen. Queens, vid. Errata.	number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, chief Towns, Manufacture, Commodities, Rivers, Seats,	22
Solicitor of the Treasury,	Suspension, Ecclesiastical,	256
558	Sutherlandshire, includes Strathnavernshire, Length and Breadth, Commodities, Seat,	396
Solicitor of the Customs,		Sup.
559		
Somersetshire, how many Miles in Circumference, Number of Acres, Parishes, Houses, chief Towns, Rivers, Commodities, Seats,		
20		
Somerfet House,		
296		
Sons and Daughters of England,		
72		
King's Eldest Son, his Titles, Arms, Dignity, Privileges, Revenues,		
73, 379, 451		
Natural Sons,		
74		
Princess Sophia, her Birth, Marriage, Issue, Character,		
76, 77		
Southwark,		
292, 688		
Spotswood, Archbishop, zealous against Papists,		
430		
Speaker of the House of Commons, how and by whom chosen,		
113		
Spicery, Queen's,		
604		

The INDEX.

Sutton's Hospital, 323, 706
Living in the Gift of it, 324
Officers belonging to it, 706
 Synods, Provincial, National,
how constituted, their Offices, 94,
 457
 Synod or Sidesmen, 94
 Syon College, 299, 696

T.

LEX Talionis, 525
Tallow-Chandlers, Queen's,
 608
Tally, Exchequer, whence the
Word, 157, 555
Striking Tallies, what, 158
Tally-Court Officers, 555
Tellers of the Exchequer, 157, 556
Temple of Terminus, 390
Temporal Peers in England, how
many, 122
Tennis Court, Master of it, 613
Tenth and first Fruits, how paid,
 187
Terms, Law, when begin and end,
 244
Terms, University, 355, 336, 541,
 544
Testimonial for a Clergyman, the
Form of it, 183
Thames River of, 284
Thanes, Abthanes, Underthanes,
what, 511
Theater in Oxford, 361
Treasury, Commissioners of, 730
St. Thomas Hospital, 329, 537
The Thule of the Ancients, 489
Thumbkins, what, 527
Timber for Building, 33
Timber for Shipping, 33
Titles of Honour, British, 219
No Toleration to Episcopalians
in North-Britain, 464
Tower and other Garrisons, 628
Tower of London, and Officers,
 300, 628
Trade of London, 285

Trade and Plantation Office, 285,
 715
Tradesmen, 337
Trade of Great-Britain, Inland
and Maritime, 44, 45, 440 to
 442
Still wants Encouragement,
 146
Train-Bands, 166, 538
Transport Office, Commissioners and
Officers of it, 657,
 657
Traytors, their Punishment, 273
 525
Lord High Treasurer of Great-
Britain, 100, 476
Lord Thesaurer Depute, 480
Treasury, Officers of it, 555, 730
Commissioners of the Treasury in
North-Britain, 476
Treasurer of the Queen's Household,
 126, 603
Lord Treasurers Remembrancers
Office, 153
Treasurer of the Chamber, 611
High Treason, how punish'd, 273
Petty Treason, idem.
Treasurer of the Navy, 172, 655
Troops of the Household, 139, 489
Trumpeters, Queens, 137, 613
Trustees for circulating Exchequer
Bills, 557

V.

VAgabonds, 275
Striking in the Verge, or
Westminster-hall, 141, 275
Verge Officers, 607
Vicars General, 304
Vice-Admiral of Great-Britain,
 651
Vacant,
Vice-Admiralties and Vice-Admi-
rals, 652
Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, 350,
 718

The INDEX.

<i>Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge,</i>	363, 721	<i>Warwickshire, its Circumference,</i>	
<i>Vices, and Punishments,</i>	253, 525	<i>number of Acres and Houses,</i>	
<i>Viscount, whence the Name,</i>	221, 512	<i>Rivers, Commodities, Salt and</i>	
<i>Viscounts in Great-Britain,</i>	589, 727	<i>Fresh Springs, chief Towns, Seats,</i>	23
<i>Vitrualling Office, Commissioners of,</i>	173, 656	<i>Water-Bayliffs, London,</i>	688
<i>Villages, Government of them,</i>	164	<i>Weights and Measures,</i>	205, 510
<i>Universities in Great-Britain,</i>	348, 538, 740	<i>Wells Diocese Founded, how va-</i>	
<i>Uncleannefs, Cases of it,</i>	467	<i>lued in the Queen's Books, Seats,</i>	4, 5
<i>Usher (Gent.) of the Black-Rod,</i>	609	<i>Wells, City and Cathedral Church,</i>	21
<i>Assistant Gent. Usher,</i>	idem,	<i>Westminster, its Government</i>	
<i>Ushers, (Gent.) of the Privy-</i>		<i>Ecclesiastical, Civil and Milita-</i>	
<i>Chamber,</i>	132, 609	<i>ry,</i>	291, 695
<i>Daily Waiters,</i>	609	<i>Western Isles, Number of People</i>	
<i>Quarter Waiters,</i>	610	<i>there,</i>	404
<i>Of the Treasury,</i>	555	<i>Westminster-School,</i>	298
<i>Queen's Usher,</i>	487, 736	<i>Westmorland County, its Cir-</i>	
		<i>cumference, number of Acres</i>	
		<i>and Houses, Rivers, Manufa-</i>	
		<i>cture, Commodities, chief Seats,</i>	23
		<i>West-Lothian,</i>	390
		<i>Whales of all sorts in the Scotch</i>	
		<i>Seas,</i>	414
		<i>White Cart River, affords Pearls,</i>	394
		<i>Wigtownshire, its chief Burgh,</i>	
		<i>Commodities, Seats,</i>	397
		<i>White-Hall,</i>	296
		<i>Fort William in North-Britain,</i>	754
		<i>Wiltshire, its Circumference,</i>	
		<i>number of Acres and Houses, Ri-</i>	
		<i>vers, Commodities, Seats,</i>	22, 23
		<i>Winchester Diocese Founded, how</i>	
		<i>Valued in the Queen's Books,</i>	
		<i>Seats,</i>	3
		<i>Wine Licence Officers,</i>	581
		<i>Wine Porters, Queen's,</i>	608
		<i>Wives, British, their Condition</i>	
		<i>the best in the World,</i>	241, 519
		<i>Woodstreet Comptor, Keeper of,</i>	688
		<i>Woodyard, Queen's Officers,</i>	606
		<i>Wool its Annual Produce,</i>	32, 48
			Ne.

W.

W <i>ales, Pretended Prince of,</i>	
<i>no Right to the Crown,</i>	78, 79
<i>Wales, its Twelve Counties,</i>	25, 600
<i>Wales Justices of Assize,</i>	646
<i>Wall and Gates, London,</i>	331
<i>Warrants, Clerk of,</i>	643
<i>Wardens (Church) their Offices,</i>	
<i>Warden of Sheerwood Forrest,</i>	613
<i>Warden of the Mint,</i>	715
<i>Warden of the Fleet,</i>	147, 641
<i>Secretary of War,</i>	622
<i>Master of the great Wardrobe,</i>	133, 611
<i>Queen's great Wardrobe,</i>	341, 618
<i>Wardrobe Officers,</i>	611, 737
<i>Wardrobe Keepers,</i>	611
<i>Watermen, Queen's,</i>	614

The INDEX.

<i>Necessary Woman,</i>	611	<i>Yeomanry of Great-Britain,</i>	236
<i>Wool, what the Customs amounted to,</i>	48	<i>Yeomen of the Jewel House,</i>	611
<i>Women, Noble,</i>	242, 518, 519	<i>Yeomen of the Chamber, Lord Mayor's,</i>	687
<i>Women, English, Tender, Chaste, and Industrious,</i>	37	<i>Of the Channel, Idem</i>	
<i>Women, Children and Servants, their Condition,</i>	240, 518, 519	<i>Yeomen of the Waterside,</i>	688
<i>Unmarried Women with Child, how proceeded against by the Kirk,</i>	467	<i>Yeomen of the Queen's Guards,</i>	138
<i>Worcester Diocese Founded, how Valued in the Queen's Books, Seats,</i>	5		619
<i>Worcester City,</i>	24	<i>York Diocese Founded, how Valued in the Queen's Books, chief Seats,</i>	3
<i>Worcestershire, its Circumference, Number of Acres and Houses, Rivers, Manufacture, Commodities, chief Seats,</i>	24	<i>York, Archbishop of, his Precedence,</i>	87
<i>Officers of the Queen's Works, North-Britain,</i>	737	<i>York City,</i>	24
<i>Work-Houses in London,</i>	689	<i>Yorkshire, its Circumference, number of Acres and Houses, how divided, Rivers, Harbours, Commodities, chief Towns, Seats,</i>	24, 25
<i>City-Works, Clerk of,</i>	688	<i>Charity Schools in the City and County of York.</i>	681
<i>Writers to the Queen's Signet,</i>	734	<i>Lord Archbishop of York, his Precedence, Titles, Jurisdiction, Privileges,</i>	86
<i>Queen's Writer to the Eastern Princes, and the Czar of Muscovy,</i>	586	<i>Convocation for the Province of York,</i>	552
		<i>Young Men, Lord Mayor's,</i>	688

Y.

Yards for building Ships, Officers there, 174

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